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ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

Allahabad:

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1864.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1863.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 23 A.—*Dated 14th January* 1863.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 183.—*Fort William, the 8th January* 1863.—Under the provision of Section XXXIII of Act X of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from Stamp Duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

No. 288 A.—*Dated Allahabad, the 2nd May* 1863.

It is hereby notified, for the information of all traders, that they are prohibited by the Law (Sections XVII and XVIII, Act XXXI of 1860), under a penalty which may extend to imprisonment for three years, and a fine of 1,000 Rupees, together with confiscation of the contraband goods, from importing Sulphur into the North Western Provinces, without a license, and that such license can be obtained from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or from the District Superintendents of Police in the Frontier Districts, who, under the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1879, dated 1st October 1860, are authorized to grant such licenses.

RULES for Regulating the payment of Travelling Allowances, &c., to Prosecutors and Witnesses attending Criminal trials at the High Court of original jurisdiction in public prosecutions.

All disbursements on this account are to be made by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to whom all Prosecutors and Witnesses are, on arrival at Calcutta, to report themselves.

Europeans and Eurasians are to be divided into three Classes. Care should be taken by Mofussil Magistrates despatching such persons, that they are carefully classified according to their respective stations in life, and that the Commissioner of Police is duly informed.

The following rates are to be paid on account of expenses of this nature for persons coming to Calcutta and returning:—

Travelling Expenses.	*1st Class.*	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
If by Dawk, ...	8 annas per mile, ...	*Bonâ fide* expenses of 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.	
„ By Steamer (including mess,) ...	Actual expenses of 1st Class passage, ...		
„ By Rail, ...			
Boarding Expenses.			
In Calcutta, ...	Rs. 5 per diem, ...	Rs. 3 per diem...	1-8 per diem.
Conveyance hire for the days of actual attendance at the High Court, ...	Rs. 2 per diem, ...	Rupee 1 per diem,	Nil.
Dawk Bungalow and Hotel Expenses by the way when Travelling by Dawk or by Rail, ...	Rs. 4 per diem, ...	Rs. 2 per diem, ...	1 Rupee per diem.

All classes of Native Prosecutors and Witnesses are to be paid their *bonâ fide* Travelling Charges and Boarding Expenses, both by the way and during their stay in Calcutta, according to their station in life, of which due information is to be given to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta by the Magistrates despatching them.

Whenever practicable, Prosecutors and Witnesses should travel by Rail or Steamer.

The boarding allowance at Calcutta will cease as soon after the trial as the means of quitting the Presidency become available. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will see that this Rule is adhered to.

Mofussil Magistrates will make reasonable advances to persons desiring it to enable them to reach Calcutta. Intimation of such advances must be immediately made to the Commissioner of Police, who is to refund the amount to the Officer making the advance.

The Magistrates of the District from which Prosecutors and Witnesses are despatched, will report to the Commissioner of Police the date of their departure, and will instruct them to report themselves to that Officer on their arrival at Calcutta.

No. 3209.—*Dated 1st May* 1863.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, for information.

CIRCULAR No. 11 A.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Judicial Officers, Nos.* 12 *to* 56.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 21*st of May* 1863.

SIR,—In modification of Circular No. 2, dated 15th June 1861, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of "Rules for regulating the payment of Travelling Allowances, &c., to Prosecutors and Witnesses attending Criminal trials at the High Court of original jurisdiction in public prosecutions."

No. 244.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Simla, the* 11*th of May* 1863.

Foreign Department, Political.

SIR,—The Resident at Nepal has reported that British Officers in the districts adjoining the Nepal Frontier have in many cases made to him irregular applications for the surrender of fugitive offenders irrespective of the stipulations of the Treaty with Nepal, dated 10th February 1855, for the extradition of Criminals, and that in some cases requisitions for the surrender of Criminals have been even made direct to the Nepalese Officials.

2*nd.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General acquiesces in the view taken by Col. Ramsay as to the embarrassment which such Proceedings are calculated to produce, and approves of the course which that Officer has suggested for adoption in all requisitions for the surrender of Criminals.

3*rd.*—Accordingly I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, an Extract paragraph 6 of the communication from the Resident at Nepal, dated 10th ultimo, No. 7, together with a copy of the treaty in question, and to request that you will obtain the permission of His Honor to issue the necessary instructions to all British Officers on the Frontier, strictly to adhere to the provisions of the treaty, and to conform on all occasions to the course above approved of.

4*th.*—The procedure of British Officers in all cases of applications made under the treaty by the Nepalese Government for the surrender of offenders will as hitherto be regulated by the provisions of Act VII of 1854.

Extract from a letter from Colonel G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with the Governor General, at his Head Quarters, No. 7 *of* 1863, *dated Nepal Residency, the* 10*th of April* 1863. *Paragraph* 6.

1*st.*—That all our Subordinate Officers along the border be directed to submit their applications for the surrender of fugitive Criminals through the Chief Civil Functionaries of their several districts, who might be authorized either to transmit them to me, or if it be considered more advisable, to submit them, in the first instance for the orders of their respective Governments as was lately done in the case of an application from the Magistrate of Tirhoot.

2*ndly.*—That except in very peculiar and exceptional cases, which should invariably be referred to the Supreme Government, their applications be restricted to cases in which the accused parties are British subjects, and charged with one or other of the particular offences specified in the 4th Article of the Treaty.

3*rdly.*—That their applications should be accompanied if possible by descriptive rolls of the accused parties, and by all the information connected with their supposed whereabouts in Nepaul that they may be able to furnish.

And 4*thly.*—I beg that they may be told to be prepared upon the seizure of the accused parties either to enable me to submit to the Durbar evidence of their criminality, as is stipulated in the last half of the 5th Article of the Treaty, *or* to send witnesses, &c., to the Nepalese Cutcherry where the prisoners my be confined (as is sometimes now done) and where the Nepalese Officials would dispose of the case subject to the final orders of the Durbar.

TREATY between the Hon'ble East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Buhadoor, Rajah of Nepal.

TREATY between the Hon'ble East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Buhadoor Shumshere Jung, Rajah of Nepal, settled and concluded on the one part by Major George Ramsay, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's most Hon'ble Privy Council, and Governor General, appointed by the Hon'ble Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and on the other part by General Jung Buhadoor Koonwur Ranajee, Prime Minister of Nepal, in the name and on behalf of Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Buhadoor Shumshere Jung, Rajah of Nepal, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in him by the said Rajah of Nepal.

Article 1st.—The two Governments hereby agree to act upon a system of strict reciprocity as hereinafter mentioned.

Article 2nd.—Neither Government shall be bound in any case to surrender any person not being a subject of the Government making the requisition.

Article 3rd.—Neither Government shall be bound to deliver up debtors or Civil offenders or any person charged with any offence not specified in Article 4th.

Article 4th.—Subject to the above limitations, any person who shall be charged with having committed within the territories of the Government making the requisition, any of the undermentioned offences, and who shall be found within the territories of the other, shall be surrendered: The offences are murder, attempt to murder, rape, maiming, thuggee, dacoity, highway robbery, poisoning, burglary, and arson.

Article 5th.—In no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of an offence, except upon requisition duly made by, or by the authority of the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge of the offence had been there committed.

Article 6th.—If any person attached to the British Residency, or living within the Residency boundaries, not being a subject of the Nepalese Government, commit in any part of the Nepalese territories; beyond the Residency boundaries, an offence which would render him liable to punishment by the Nepalese Courts, he shall be apprehended and made over to the British Resident for trial and punishment, but subjects of the Nepal State, under similar circumstances, are not to be given up by the Nepalese Government for punishment. Should any Hindoostanee merchants or other subjects of the Hon'ble Company, not attached to the British Residency, who may be living within the Nepal territories commit any crimes beyond the Residency boundaries, whereby they may render themselves liable to punishment by the Nepalese Courts and take refuge within the limits of the Residency, they shall not be allowed an asylum, but will be given up to the Nepal Government for trial and punishment.

Article 7th.—The expenses of any apprehension, detention, or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

Article 8th.—The above treaty shall continue in force until either one or the other of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it and no longer.

Article 9th.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the high contracting parties, except so far as any such treaty may be repugnant hereto.

This treaty consisting of 9 Articles, being this day concluded and settled by Major George Ramsay, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company with Maharajah Dheeraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Buhadoor Shumshere Jung, Major Ramsay has delivered one version thereof in English, Purbutteah and Oordoo, signed and sealed by himself to the Maharajah, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Major Ramsay, duly executed by His Highness, and Major Ramsay hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to His Highness the Maharajah duly ratified by the Governor General in Council within sixty days from this date.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Katmandhoo, Nepal, this tenth day of February A., D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, corresponding to the eighth day of Falgoon, Sumbut, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Seal,
(Signed) G. RAMSAY, *Major*,
Resident at the Court of Nepal.

Seal of the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. DORIN.
" J. P. GRANT.
" B. PEACOOK

Ratified by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Nos. 327 A. TO 330 A.—*Dated the 2nd June* 1863.

COPIES forwarded to Commissioners of Rohilcund Goruckpoor and Benares, with a request that they will instruct District Officers to adhere to these instructions, and also to the Inspector General of Police, for communication to the Officers subordinate to him.

No. 491.—*Home Department, Camp Meean Meer, dated the 27th October* 1863.

READ judicial despatch from Secretary of State No. 58, dated 9th July 1860, directing that the Governor General in Council should exercise the power of pardon, &c., in regard to offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in cases in which sentence has been passed by the High Court of Calcutta.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction and approbation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to resolve with reference to the provisions of Act XVIII of 1855, Section 2, that the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, shall cease to have power to grant pardons and reprieves or to remit the whole or any portion of the punishment awarded in respect of any crime or offence committed within the territories subject to the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in all cases tried by the High Court in Calcutta in its original jurisdiction, and that in every such case the power of granting pardons and reprieves and remissions of punishment shall be exercised by the Governor General of India in Council.

CIRCULAR No. 30 A.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to all Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners in the North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Bareilly, the 28th November* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copies of the papers marginally noted, regarding the prohibition of any interference on the part of Magisterial Authorities, in the election, recognition, or removal of Chowdries.

Extract from Judicial (Criminal) Narrative, No. 5, dated 13th March 1854, with its collection of papers.
From Commissioner, Jubbulpoor Division, No. 310, dated 3rd December 1860.
From Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 184, dated 6th March 1861.
From Officiating Commissioner, Rohilcund, No. 205, dated 30th October 1863, with enclosure.
From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 579 A. of this date.

EXTRACT from Judicial (Criminal) Narrative No. 5, *dated the* 13*th March* 1854.

AGRA DIVISION.

PARA. 222*nd*. The Government of India having enquired of this Government* whether the Chowdriat system existed in these Provinces and, if not, what causes had led to its discontinuance, and requested the Lieutenant Governor's opinion upon the proposal of the Commissary General for its revival, His Honor submitted the following observations for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General:—

* COLLECTION No. 123.
Agra District.
Chowdriat system. His Honor's opinion and observation.

Criminal Proceeding, June 1854, Nos. 23 to 26.

223*rd*. The Chowdriat system, as one of authority recognized and supported by the Civil power, did not prevail in these Provinces.

224*th*. The causes of the discontinuance of an officially maintained system of Chowdrieship were inherent in the nature and principles of the British administration. The Chowdries under a Native Government were often clothed with a power which was regarded as that of Office, to regulate rates and to command the services of laborers. The principles of our Government required that labor should not be forced, and that the rates of remuneration should be the subject of free contract and bargain, and hence the system current in the Native States fell materially into disuse.

225*th*. The Civil Officers of our Government had no power by the laws to confer authority upon Chowdries. It would not be just or expedient to recognize any special or exclusive privilege of labor, or of engaging and employing labor. We could enforce no superior rights or demand of fees, or perquisites on particular callings. Hence Chowdries under our administration could only be Head Contractors, making private engagements with laborers or workmen by voluntary bargain.

226*th*. The effective Chowdriat system had thus become extinct of itself, deprived of official authority it had long ceased to exsit, excepting by the occasional and irregular continuance of the Police, different classes of laborers and artizans still, by voluntary arrangements, frequently elected Chowdries, but these had no power, except such as was given by the consent of the people of their trades for the regulation of their own customs, and the settlement of their internal disputes.

227*th*. In illustration of the evils to which the unauthorized recognition of the Chowdriat system had occasionally given rise, the copy of a report from the Magistrate of Seharunpore was forwarded. The partial introduction of the system in that District had shackled the freedom of the laborers, and had led to his enforced employment at unfair rates of remuneration. The subject had been frequently discussed in the correspondence which had passed between this Government and the Military Board, copies of two Despatches on the subject were forwarded, and His Honor

stated that he entirely concurred in the views therein expressed by his predecessor. The sum of them may be stated in one of the sentences of those Despatches:—"There does not appear to be any peculiarity, especially in a time of profound peace, which should remove carriage out of the category of the articles which were to be procured in open market"

228*th*. The case upon which the proposal for a Government Chowdriat was now brought forward, would seem, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, to show that any such official or authoritative interference could very readily be dispensed with. The arrangements effected in so satisfactory a manner by Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot on their march from Dacca to Agra were made without official intervention of any kind. The Deesa Contractors were independent Agents, who as private individuals, without any authority derived from the Government or from the Native States along the line of march entered into contract with the Regiment to supply the required number of Camels and Carts. The recommendation of Sir Henry Lawrence founded upon the example, was consequently for a system of perfectly free contract. He referred to the authority of Thannahdars and others exerted on such occasions, and "even the employment of Gomashtas and Contractors *supported* by the Civil Authority" as a curse, and urged the adoption of "the Bombay system of providing for themselves, by free contract and by their Bazars." The system recommended by Sir Henry Lawrence is, in principle, precisely that which the Government of these Provinces had long been strenuously endeavouring to introduce, and to the efforts to establish which the Lieutenant-Governor would still earnestly recommend a strict adherence. A Chowdriat created and maintained by the Civil Officers could not, His Honor concurred, but be a lamentable course of abuse and oppression. A course habitual dealing at fairly remunerative rates, with substantial Contractors, seemed obviously to be the only right one to be followed; whether such Contractor should be made by each Regiment or Department for itself, or by the Commissariat Officers for Corps and other Departments generally, was a question of Military organization, any discussion of which would be beyond the power of the Government.

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From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—(No. 523, dated Fort William, the 21st April 1854.)

Extract Foreign Department, No. 371, dated 2nd February 1854.
Commissary General, No. 537, dated 6th April 1854.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying copies of correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to request that you will move the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to cause the Government of India to be informed, whether the Chowdriat system exists in the several Districts under the Government of the North Western Provinces, and if not what the reasons were for its discontinuance.

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EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Foreign Department, under date the 2nd February 1854.

From Governor General's Agent in the States of Rajpootana, to Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.—No. 60, dated Camp Aboo, the 17th January 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for submission to the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, copy of a letter from the Political Agent at Jodhpore, regarding the march of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, the 10th and 23rd Bombay Native Infantry, through the Marwar Territory, and concerning the arrangements made for their carriage, also applauding the good conduct of the men, especially that of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I cordially agree with Sir R. Shakespear in the praise he has given the 8th Regiment, and can testify to the admirable conduct of the Detachment of 120 men that was at Aboo from March till December last. Better conducted Soldiers I have never met.

2. It was not without anxiety, that I heard of the intention to march an European Regiment for the first time through Rajpootana, but Colonel Hartley and the Deesa Commissariat have shewn how needless were our fears.

3. Considering what a curse to the country, especially to Native States, where the powers of our employes are little understood, orders throughout Thannadars and others, or even the employment of Gomashtas and Contractors *supported* by the Civil Authority, perhaps the Bombay system of providing for themselves by free contract and by their own Bazars may be worthy of consideration by the Supreme Government for introduction into Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

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3. Considering what a curse to the country, especially to Native States, where the powers of our employes are little understood, orders throughout Thannadars and others, or even the employment of Gomashtas and Contractors *supported* by the Civil Authority, perhaps the Bombay system of providing for themselves by free contract and by their own Bazars may be worthy of consideration by the Supreme Government for introduction into Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

From Political Agent, Jodhpore, to Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana.—No. 4, dated Jodhpore, the 7th January 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that 23rd and 10th Regiments of Native Infantry and the two Wings of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, have all passed through the Marwar Territory from Erinpoora to Nya Nugger, without complaints either against them by the villagers or by them of deficiency of supplies.

2nd. It has been very satisfactory to me to observe the efficiency with which these Regiments have made their own arrangements for providing themselves with carriage.

3rd. When intimation was received of the passage of so many Regiments through these Territories, the Durbar spoke with confidence of its ability to provide both supplies and water, but much anxiety was expressed about carriage, as the villagers have not more Bullocks than they require at this season for the irrigation of their own fields.

4th. Owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Officers commanding these Regiments, I have not been called on to indent on the Native Government to provide even a single Cart.

5th. I have been more surprised at this, because one of the Regiments—Her Majesty's 8th—was not proceeding on ordinary relief, but was making march out of the Bombay Presidency, in which it has hitherto served, into the North Western Provinces, and the difficulty of arranging for carriage from Deesa to Agra must have been considerable.

6th. It speaks well for the efficiency of this admirable Regiment, that this difficulty was overcome by its own unaided resources. I have thought it worth while to procure from Colonel Hartley a memorandum of the details of the arrangement, and beg to enclose a copy.

7th. You have had much more experience than myself in these matters, and will appreciate my gratitude at not having been called on to provide, through the Native Government, 220 Carts and 90 Camels. I know no more unpleasant duty, for in spite of every precaution, it is impossible to prevent money being extorted both by a threat to take Carts which are not required, and also by defrauding the owners of part of their hire.

8th. Contractors have not the power of doing such things. Had they attempted it complaints would have reached me, and to the Regiment itself the advantage has been very great, because by all the Officers joining together to employ one Contract, or the profit was sufficient to enable him to carry spare carriage and to send respectable Agents with the Regiment.

9th. This is the first time that an European Regiment has marched from Deesa to Agra by this route, and the Maharaja has taken this opportunity of publicly displaying his attachment to our Government, by giving the Regiment a grand feast and display of Fire-works at Palee. The dinner was of native dishes, but the men appeared to enjoy them very much. A bottle of Beer was supplied to each man, and after the dinner there were Wrestlers, Fighting Rams, and such like amusements.

MEMO.

The private carriage required for the 8th, the King's Regiment, from Deesa to Agra, is supplied as follows, *viz.*:—

A contract was entered into at Deesa with Pestonjee and Jeewah, to provide about 90 Camels and 220 Carts for both Wings from Deesa to Agra.

The Camels to proceed the whole way without changing. The Carts to be changed at Palee and Nusseerabad, at which places the Contractors appointed Agents to have the number of Carts required for each Wing ready on the days of arrival.

A Contractor accompanies each Wing to replace any Carts or Cattle that may be required.

From Commissary General, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. No. 537, *dated Fort William, the 6th April* 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 725, dated the 22nd February, with enclosures, for report on the expediency and practicability of introducing in this Presidency the system of providing carriage for Troops by contract either public or private, and to state that there appear no objections whatever, and the only obstacle to the introduction of the system is the total and absolute dependence of Regiments upon the Commissariat Department for the supply of their wants, even in the smallest matter. If a single hackery is wanted by an Office or by a soldier, or by a soldier's family, the Commissariat is applied to.

2nd. I have before this (as Joint Deputy Commissary General) advocated the principle and necessity of relieving the Commissariat Department from the wholesale and retail supply of carriage for any but public purposes, recommending that if such is to be supplied at all, it should be by the Civil Authorities; it would be better still to withdraw the aid of the Commissariat at once wholly, and require that Contractors should be encouraged by them, and to a certain extent protected until the system was in full work.

3rd. The Commissariat has neither the means, the power, the opportunity, nor the interest to promote such a scheme. Any attempts on its part would be thwarted by the Native Civil Subordinates as an encroachment on their illicit gains; the plan would thus fail, and the Commissariat would be blamed.

4th. In Native States, Heads or Chowdries of each calling or profession, are not only recognized, but in a manner are regarded as responsible for their class, and are consequently looked up to and become clothed with some sort of authority, which enables them to exercise a control over their respective callings which this Department does not. True it is, we call people "Chowdries," but authority they have none, and such would only grow up and be of use under the continuance and encouragement of the Civil Officer, who would guard against its misapplication.

5th. If such a system were established, the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments might contract for the transport of all their stores instead of hiring their own carriage. I would strongly recommend that stringent orders be issued on the subject, immediately requiring Civil Officers to create and maintain Chowdriats on the old established principles, and that, as a first step, the Commissariat Department be relieving from the supply of any private demands for carriage.

6th. In conclusion, I beg to refer to my letter, No. 408, to your address, in which this arrangement was strongly pressed upon the attention of Government, and I think that the Government need no longer delay ordering its general adoption.

Dated 11th November 1853.

7th. The enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

From Officiating Magistrate, Seharunpoor, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Nynee Tal.—No. 132, *dated Seharunpoor, the* 18*th May* 1854.

SIR,—Having only recently assumed charge of this District, I was unable, while in His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's Camp, and without reference to my Office, to submit the report called for in your letter No. 491 A., dated 7th April last, on the subject of the impressment of labor and the employment of Chowdries in the town of Seharunpoor.

2nd. On enquiry, I find that the statement made by Lieutenant Morton, in regard to the difficulty of obtaining the services of trades-people in Seharunpoor without the intervention of the Police is perfectly correct. How the custom originated, or how it became so firmly established, I cannot satisfactorily ascertain, either from the records of my Office, or from the present Kotwalee Amla. But its existence is indubitable. No tradesman will serve out of the town (that is in the Station) without the orders of the Chowdrie of his trade enforced by that of the Kotwalee.

3rd. The reason of this is that the niruk of daily wages still current in the European Station which originally most probably corresponded with the market rates of the day, has now fallen much below those rates, until by the curious force of custom, the Station rates as well as the compulsory labor to which they lead, have come to be regarded and acquiesced in as a matter of course. Such a state of things of courts is altogether improper, and should no longer be allowed to exist.

4th. Stringent orders have accordingly been issued altogether prohibiting in future the interference of the Police in the supply of labor of any description.

5th. The submission to their Chowdries, I may mention, is altogether voluntary on the part of the various trades, the Office of Chowdrie being found necessary for the maintenance of the internal regulations, and the protection of the privileges of the several trades and the appointment of Chowdrie being entirely in the hands of the trades-people themselves.

The following letter is written in reply to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department:—

From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.—No. 827 *A., dated Head Quarters, the* 3*rd June* 1854.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 523, dated the 20th ultimo, enquiring whether the Chowdriat system exists in these Provinces, and if not what causes have led to its discontinuance, and requesting the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor upon Major Ramsay's proposal for its revival.

2nd.—In reply, I am desired to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

3rd.—The Chowdriat system, as of authority recognized and supported by the Civil power, does not prevail in these Provinces. Wherever the Officers of the Government have been founded to uphold by any official acts, the exercise of exclusive privileges, or coercive control, by the Chowdries of trades, such interference has been uniformly prohibited.

4th. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, that the causes of the discontinuance of an officially maintained system of Chowdries, are inherent in the nature and principles of the British administration.

5th. The Chowdries under a Native Government is often clothed with a power which is regarded as that of Office to regulate rates, and to command the services of laborers. The principles of our Government require that labor should not be forced, and that the rates of remuneration should be the subject of free contract and bargain, and hence the system current in Native States falls naturally into disuse.

6th. The Civil Officers of our Government have no power by the Law to confer authority upon Chowdries, nor if they had, could it be admissible that they should exercise it. It would not be just or expedient to recognize any special or exclusive privileges of labor, or of engaging and

employing labor. We can enforce no superior rights or demands of fees or perquisites in particular callings, hence Chowdries under our administration can be only Head Contractors, making private engagement with laborers or workmen by voluntary bargain.

7th. The effective Chowdriat system has thus become extinct of itself, because deprived of official authority. It has long ceased to exist, except by the occasional and irregular countenance of the Police. Different classes of laborers and artizans still, by voluntary arrangement, frequently elect Chowdries; but these have no power except such as is given by the consent of the people of their trades for the regulation of their own customs, and the settlement of their internal disputes.

8th. In illustration of the evils to which the unauthorized recognition of the Chowdriat system has occasionally given rise, I am directed to enclose the copy of a report from the Magistrate of Seharunpoor, No. 132, dated the 18th instant. The partial introduction of the system in that District shackled, it will be seen, the freedom of the laborers, and has led to his enforced employment at unfair rates of remuneration.

9th. The subject has been frequently discussed in the correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Military Board. Copies of two Despatches on the subject are enclosed, and I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to state that he entirely concurs in the views there expressed by his predecessor. The sum of them may be stated in one of the sentences of these Despatches :—"There does not appear to be any peculiarity especially in a time of profound peace which should remove carriage out of the category of the articles, which are to be procured in open market."

10th. The case, upon which the proposal for a Government Chowdriat is now brought forward, would seem, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, to show that any such official or authoritative interference can very readily be dispensed with. The arrangements effected in so satisfactory a manner by Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, were made without official intervention of any kind. The Deesa Contractors were independent Agents who, as private individuals, without any authority derived from the Government, or from the Native States along the line of march, entered into contract with the Regiment to supply the required number of Camels and Carts. At Palee and Nusseerabad, where a change of carriage was required they "appointed Agents to have the number of Carts required for each Wing ready on the days of arrival." The recommendation of Sir Henry Lawrence, founded upon this example, is consequently for a system of perfectly free contract. He refers to the authority of Thannadars and others exerted on such occasions, and "even the employment of Gomashtas and Contractors supported by the Civil Authority, as a curse, and urges the adoption of the Bombay system of providing for themselves by free contract and by their own "Bazars."

11th. The system recommended by Sir Henry Lawrence is, in principle, precisely that which the Government of the Provinces have long been strenuously endeavouring to introduce, and to the efforts to establish which the Lieutenant Governor would still earnestly recommend a strict adherence. A Chowdriat created and maintained by the Civil Officers could not, he conceives, but be a lamentable source of abuse and oppression. A course of habitual dealing at fairly remunerative rates, with substantial contractors, seems obviously to be the only right one to be followed whether such contractors should be made by each Regiment or Department for itself or by the Commissariat Officers, for Corps and other Departments generally, is a question of Military organization, any discussion of which would be beyond the Province of this Government.

No. 310.—*From Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Camp, in the Nursingpore District, the 3rd December* 1860.

SIR,—The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor has lately addressed me on the subject of appointing or recognizing a Chowdrie for the supply of Carts for Troops and others requiring carriage.

2nd. He states that but few, if any men keep Carts solely for hire, and that much inconvenience is experienced in meeting requisitions, and it is the same elsewhere in this Division.

3rd. In many places most tradesmen and laborers in India have Chowdries, nominated by themselves, but the Government do not recognize them. In my opinion it would be a good plan if they were recognized, although it would perhaps not do to give them Sunnuds of appointment, and of course we could not interfere to fix fees, nor aid in collecting any fees or dustooree.

4th. When I was Superintendent of Jaloun I had numerous applications from castes to nominate Chowdries, but I informed them that I could not do so, though I stated if the people appointed them of their own accord, I would recognize them. This gave great satisfaction, and on their nomination, I merely registered the Chowdries, and whenever Carts, Bullocks, Workmen, &c., were required, I had nothing to do, but to issue orders to the Chowdries to furnish them. The fees were settled by the people themselves, and I never had any complaints ; and if the Government will allow it, I wish to follow the same plan throughtout this Division, which is non-Regulation.

5th. At present when carriage, &c., is required for Troops, orders are passed to the Police or Tehseeldars to supply it, and this causes much oppression. Those who do not wish their Carts, &c., to be taken, and can afford to pay the Police for exemption, do so ; but if Chowdries were recognized, they would generally manage to furnish what is wanted, without oppression, and the Police and other local authorities would be the more ready to listen to complaint of hardship than at present.

6th. People requiring carriage or workmen would, if Chowdries were appointed by the various trades, have nothing to do but apply direct to the Chowdries.

No. 184.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.—Dated Allahabad, the 6th March* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 310, dated the 13th December last, in which you propose to be allowed to recognize on the part of Government Chowries for the supply of carriage.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you that, having regard to previous correspondence on the subject, and to the rulings of the Sudder Court, the Hon'ble the Lieuteuant Governor cannot agree to the recognition of Chowdries, even in the modified degree which you recommend.

No. 205.—*From Officiating Commissioner Rohilcund Division, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Bareilly, the 30th October* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor, at the instance of the Officiating Magistrate of Bareilly, to forward a copy of his explanation in reference to the remarks made in the 3rd paragraph of your letter No. 463 A., dated 7th ultimo, regarding the prohibition on the part of the Magisterial authorities to interfere in any way in the election, recognition, or removal of Chowdries of any Trade.

No. 104.—*From Officiating Magistrate of Bareilly, to Officiating Commissioner, Rohilcund.—Dated Bareilly, the 10th October* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Docket No. 49, dated 16th ultimo, enclosing copy of Secretary to Government's letter No. 463 A., dated 7th instant.

2nd. With reference to the remarks contained in the 3rd paragraph, I beg to offer the following explanation.

3rd. I have not appointed, removed, or in any way interfered with the election of Chowdries. The individual referred to in my No. 415, dated 30th July, should more correctly have been styled Cart Contractor.

4th. He is universally styled Chowdrie by the people, hence his erroneous designation in my letter.

5th. The appointment of Dalyl Khan to supply Carts to the residents of the Station was solely made with a view to the convenience of both Military and Civil, and all seem to approve of the measure; his being employed is perfectly optional.

6th. Any person is at liberty to make what private arrangements he likes in the event of his requiring carriage.

No. 579 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Officiating Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division.—Dated Camp Bareilly, the 28th November* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 205, dated the 30th ultimo, with enclosure, regarding the prohibition of any interference on the part of Magisterial authorities in the election, recognition, or removal of Chowdries of any trade.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to point out that Mr. Edwards in his former letter No. 381, dated the 30th July last, stated that he had appointed a Chowdrie of Carts and had declared him entitled to a fee of 2 annas in every Rupee. Mr. Edwards now suggests that the man whom he has appointed to supply Carts is not a Chowdrie but a Contractor; but I am to observe that the designation of the man thus appointed is of very little consequence, for if a Magistrate appoints a "Cart Contractor," and at the same time declares him "entitled" to a certain fee, the express orders of Government are just as much infringed as if he were called a Chowdrie; although therefore it is very desirable to encourage Contractors, the interference of the Magistrate with their appointment and scale of charge cannot be permitted.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1863.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF ROHILCUND.

RULE XLII. Clause 1.—Every decision passed by the Superintendent of the Terai District in original suit, shall be open to a regular appeal to the Commissioner of Rohilcund, whose decision shall be final, subject only to the appeal to Her Majesty in Council allowed by Sections I. and II., Act II. of 1863, in the proceedings of the nature described in those Sections; provided that whenever the decision of the Superintendent and the Commissioner shall differ, it shall be in the option of the Government, on petition being presented, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper.

FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF KUMAON.

Clause I. of Section LXIII. of the Rules for the administration of Civil Justice in the Divisions of Jhansie and Kumaon.

Senior Assistant Commissioner or Junior Assistant Commissioner, exercising the powers of a Senior Assistant Commissioner.

FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF JHANSIE.

From the decisions of a Deputy Commissioner, and of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, in original suits a regular appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final, subject only to the appeal to Her Majesty in Council, allowed by Sections I. and II., Act II. of 1863, in the proceedings of the nature described in those Sections; provided that, whenever the decision of the Court of primary instance and of appeal in such cases shall differ, it shall be in the option of the Government on petition being presented, or otherwise, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper.

No. 200 A.

RESOLUTION recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, under date the 26th June 1863.

READ the Resolution in the General Department, No. 264 A., dated 7th February 1862, together with the rules attached thereto for the administration of Civil Justice in the Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpoor districts of the Jhansie Division.

Read a letter No. 188, of the 20th May 1863, from the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to add the following rules regarding the redemption of mortgages and conditional sales of lands under deeds of bye-bil-wufa, khut-kubaleh or any similar designation, to those promulgated with the resolution above cited for the administration of Civil Justice in the districts of the Jhansie Division.

Sections.—It is hereby provided that when a mortgagee has obtained possession of land, on execution of the mortgage deed, or at any time before a final foreclosure of the mortgage, the payment or established tender of the sum lent under any such deed of mortgage and conditional sale, or of the balance due, if any part of the principal amount shall have been discharged, or when the mortgagee may not have been put in possession of the mortgaged property, the payment or

established tender of the principal sum lent, with any interest due thereupon, shall entitle the mortgagor and owner of such property, or his legal representative, to the redemption of his property, before the mortgage is finally foreclosed in the manner provided for by the following rule, that is to say, at any time within one year from and after the application of the mortgagee to the Zillah Court for foreclosing the mortgage and rendering the sale conclusive in conformity with the last Clause of this Resolution. Provided that such payment or tender be clearly proved to have been made to the lender and mortgagee or his legal representative, or that the amount due be deposited within the time above specified in the Court of the District in which the mortgaged property may be situated.

Whenever the receiver or holder of a deed of mortgaged and conditional sale may be desirous of foreclosing the mortgage, and rendering the sale conclusive on the expiration of the stipulated period, or at any time subsequent before the sum lent is repaid, he shall, after demanding payment from the borrower, or his representative, apply for that purpose by a written petition, to be presented by himself or by one of the authorized Vakeels of the Court to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Zillah, in which the mortgaged land or other property may be situated. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner on receiving such written application shall cause the mortgagor or his legal representative, to be furnished as soon as possible with a copy of it, and shall at the same time notify to him by a perwannah under his seal and official signature, that if he shall not redeem the property mortgaged in the manner provided for by the foregoing rule, within one year from the date of the notification, the mortgage will be finally foreclosed, and the conditional sale will become conclusive.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 581.—*Revenue Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 29th of April* 1863.

The Government is pleased to declare that all Covenanted Assistants appointed specially to the Settlement Department for employment in making settlements under Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IX of 1833, are vested, by virtue of their appointment, with the powers of a Collector under Regulation IV of 1821.

Although the Judicial decisions of the Settlement Assistants do not therefore require the confirmation of the Collector, being appealable only to the Commissioner, it is intended that the responsibility and controlling authority of the Collector should be in all respects maintained. Though unable to cancel a Judicial decision once passed, he will continue to have full authority to limit the action of his Assistants, to prescribe what cases or classes of cases they may take up, and what they are debarred from taking up, and generally to control and revise all orders and decisions other than those judicially passed.

The inability of the Collector to cancel Judicial decisions does not extend to those passed by Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX of 1833.

No. 607 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 15th of May* 1863.

In reply to your letter No. 275, dated 29th ultimo, I am directed to state that the opinion of the Sudder Board of Revenue, that the cost of advertising waste lands for sale should be added to the cost of measurement to be recovered from the purchaser, appears to the Lieutenant Governor to be correct.

Notification No 653 A.—*Revenue Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 25th of May* 1863.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that all Tehseeldars in the Regulation districts of the North Western Provinces, who have not been vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X of 1859, are required to qualify themselves within six months for the exercise of those powers. Any Tehseeldar who may fail to pass the requisite examination within the term above limited, will be removed from his appointment.

Tehseeldars will hereafter be appointed on probation for six months, subject to confirmation on their passing the examination within that period.

No. 3824.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Offg. Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 16th June* 1863.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter No. 487 A., dated 13th April last, and previous correspondence, relative to the transfer of certain villages from the jurisdiction of the Government of the North Western Provinces, to that of the Government of the Punjab, I am directed to inform you, that the President in Council has no reason for believing that even the Government of India has no power to legalize such transfers, and that the matter must be made the subject of special report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. I am accordingly to request that you will furnish the list of transfers called for in this Office letter No. 1865, dated 21st March last.

No. 432.—*From Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor General, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Simla, the 15th September* 1863.

Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 551 B., dated 25th April, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General sanctions the proposals of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to incorporate the cesses for Roads, Schools and District posts with the land revenue when revisions of settlements are in progress.

No. 1323 A.—*Dated Camp Bareilly, the 23rd November* 1863.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, under the authority vested in him by Section LIX, Act XIX of 1863, is pleased to extend the provisions of the Act ("an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the partition of Estates") to the Districts of Jhansie and Jaloun.

2. Passages in the above Act, referring to the Civil Courts, shall be taken *mutatis mutandis* as referring to the regular Revenue Courts, having jurisdiction in Civil suits under the Rules passed by Government under date the 28th January 1862; and passages referring to the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as referring to the Rules for Civil Procedure at the time being in force in the Jhansie Division.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

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FOR 1863.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 381.—*The 16th January* 1863.

Notifications.—Under the authority vested in him by Section XXXIII of Act X of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from Stamp Duty authenticated or certified copies of Registeries of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, when granted to Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

No. 12 A.—*Dated Allahabad, the 21st January* 1863.

UNDER Section 59, Act XXI of 1856, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to invest all Members of the Police Force, enrolled under Act V of 1861, with the powers of Abkaree Officers, as described in Section 56, Act XXI of 1856, in respect of the seizure of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and in respect of the detention or arrest of persons found in possession thereof.

His Honor is also pleased to invest Chief Constables and Police Officers above the rank of Chief Constables with the powers of Abkaree Officers, as described in Sections 55, 57 and 58, of Act XXI of 1856, in respect of inspection, arrest, seizure, and search.

No. 54 A.—*Dated Allahabad, the 16th February* 1863.

THE following addition to be read as Rule 47 A., to the Rules published in the Notification of this Government. No. 247 A., dated 15th November 1861, for giving effect to Act No. XXXI of 1861, is published for general information :—

"47 A.—Mooshriffs, when forwarding to their immediate superior reports of sales of Salt "in the Factories to which they are posted, shall certify that to the best of their knowledge, no "Salt has left the Factory without payment of the full Government duty."

SEPARATE REVENUE (ASSESSED) TAXES DEPARTMENT.

No. 40 A.

Dated Allahabad, the 6th March 1863.

The following Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council is published for general information :—

No. 506 G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 19th February 1863.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 157 G. of the 9th August 1862, regarding the levy of Income Tax on salaries of Officers serving in Foreign States.

Read also the Returns submitted in compliance with the requisition contained in the above Resolution.

RESOLUTION.—Several questions having arisen as to the proper construction to be put upon Section I, Act XXXIX of 1860, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased, after careful consideration, to rule as follows :—

Against British subjects in Foreign Territory not employed in the service of Her Majesty, it is not the intention of the Government of India to press the demand for Income Tax : and the public servants of a Foreign State employed in Foreign Territory are clearly exempt from the incidence of the tax. Only the servants of the British Crown are to be considered as public servants within the meaning of the Section under review. All the members of the last class are taxable without reference to the question, whether or not the funds for the payment of their salaries are provided by a Native State.

This ruling cancels all previous orders on the subject, and specially those noted in the margin. But arrears of the tax will not be demanded from those Officers who, under any of the orders hereby superseded, may hitherto have been exempted from the operation of the law.

Financial Resolution, No. 9594, dated 24th September 1860.
Ditto ditto, dated 20th November 1860.
Ditto ditto, dated 20th June 1861.
Letter to Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, No. 1809, dated 24th February 1862.
Financial Resolution, No. 3681, dated 23rd May 1862.
Ditto ditto, No. 167 *g.*, dated 9th August 1862.

7011

No. 2745.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the 28th April* 1863.

Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Howell's letter, No. 76 A., dated the 11th ultimo, enclosing copy of a communication from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue of the North Western Provinces, inquiring whether Act X of 1862 should be held applicable to British Cantonments and to British Political Treasuries stationed in foreign States.

2. In reply I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to intimate that the Stamp Act cannot be enforced except in British Territory.

No. 202 A.—*Separate Revenue Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th August* 1863.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following amendments and alterations in the Rules for giving effect to Act XXXI of 1861, which were published in Notification No. 247 A., dated 15th November 1861 :—

RULE 13.—The date of expiry of the licenses granted will in future be the 1*st of July* instead of 1*st of December*, in each year, and the period of grace will extend to the 1*st of August* instead of the 1st of January, as heretofore.

RULE 15.—The fee of Rupees 10, hitherto charged for licenses to separate and purify Salt educed from Saltpetre, is raised to Rs. 50.

The dates in Rule 16 are consequently altered from the "1*st of December*" to the "1*st of July*," and "30*th November*" to the "30*th June*."

No. 218 A.—*Separate Revenue (Customs) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 21*st August* 1863.

THE following Rule substituted for Rule 26 A., of the Rules for giving effect to Act XXXI of 1861, is published for general information.

26 A.—"The power to cancel licenses under Section XIII of the Act is vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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Ditto ditto ditto, regarding Volunteer Rifle Corps in India, ...	Ditto.	*ib.*
Circular issued to Commissioners of Divisions in modification of Circular No. 1, dated 18th February 1861, in which it was ruled that savings arising from the entertainment of a smaller Establishment than that sanctioned for a Dispensary should be held as a fund for the opening of Branch Institutions, ...	28th February 1863.	*ib.*
Notification.—Re-publishing Notification No. 2939 A., of 22nd November 1861, directing attention to the Rules, that all applications for leave of absence should be sent to Government through the office of the Civil Pay Master, ...	25th March 1863.	*ib.*
Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 2595 A., dated 6th October 1862, publishing the ruling of the Government of India, Military Department, that the 5 Rs. per month allowed to all Native Doctors possessing a superior knowledge of English should be extended to those holding appointments to which higher salaries of Rs. 35 a month or more are attached, ...	1st April 1863.	*ib.*
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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 52 B.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the General Department.—Dated the 7th of January* 1863.

Observations.

Read again Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in the General Department No. 4, dated 29th July 1862.

1. It has been brought to the Lieutenant Governor's notice that the Appendices annexed to the above Resolution, do not, with the exception of those marked B and G, convey with sufficient clearness the orders of Government upon the recommendations of the Returns and Correspondence Committee; and that already since the issue of the said Resolution, some Forms have been altered, some discontinued, and new Forms have been introduced.

2. His Honor considers that to attach new or modified Forms to this, or to such other Resolutions, as shall hereafter be intended to keep up to date the original scheme of the Committee, will involve a great and a perpetually recurring expense. Whereas it will be sufficient if the lists shall continue to give an accurate representation of subsequent changes, the Forms themselves being always obtainable by the Officers requiring them.

3. It will be necessary, therefore, to substitute the lists hereto annexed for the corresponding lists in the Appendices of the first Resolution, and where the substitution will cause any alteration in the numbering or headings of the original Forms, to renumber, discard or modify the Forms accordingly.

4. For instance, in Appendix A., of the first Resolution, there are 13 Headings, whereas in the corresponding Appendix, annexed, there are only 8. On substituting the new list, therefore, for the old, the first 5 Forms must be discarded, and the 6th and subsequent Forms re-numbered consecutively from 1 to 8.

5. Again in the annexed list D, greater changes will be found. It will be seen that the list has to a certain extent been classified into headings of (1) Forms connected with Land Revenue; (2) Forms connected with the Separate Revenue Department; (3) Miscellaneous Forms. On changing the list, therefore, the order of the Forms will require a careful revision. Such Forms as Nos. 40, 41, 42 must be excluded altogether. Form No. 7 will become No. 4, and where new headings appear as in Nos. 41, 42, &c., the corresponding Forms must be applied for, numbered, and inserted.

6. In the annexed lists C, E, F, few changes have been made, and the revision will be easy. For Appendix J. the corresponding list, annexed, must be substituted, and the attention of Officers is called to the explanation given in the Column of Remarks.

7. The Lieutenant Governor would here state, that the revision as above described will only require a little care, but if it is neglected, the whole object of the Resolution will be defeated. Those Officers, therefore, whose Returns are affected by this Resolution are hereby required to report within 15 days of its receipts that they have prepared for record in their several Offices a revised set of Forms, to correspond with the new lists; and Commissioners of Divisions are further requested to inspect, during their cold weather tours, the Office copy, as revised by their subordinate District Officers, and where the revision has been neglected, or inefficiently made, to report to Government.

8. With reference to paragraph 2 of "Observations," in the former Resolution, the Lieutenant Governor notes, that Appendix A. does not contain a complete list of all Returns submitted to or by the several Officers of the Educational Department, but only of those in which some alterations either as to form or period of submission have been found desirable.

9. With regard to paragraph 21 of the same, it is noted that the Scale of Stationery allowance, therein experimentally sanctioned for one year, will take effect from the 1st

of May 1863, and be subject, as before, to report direct to Government at the expiration of that year, namely after the 30th April 1864. Those Officers not specified in Appendix G. will continue to obtain Stationery under the rules at present in force.

10. The Lieutenant Governor further observes, that in many cases the Forms themselves have been retained, but changes have been made, both as regards the submitting Officer and the period of submission. It has not been thought necessary to show in each case the exact nature of the change, that is, the designation of the Officer who has hitherto submitted them, and the former period of submission, it being understood that all Returns are henceforth to be submitted by such Officers and at such periods as are hereinafter prescribed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the following Officers, for information and guidance, and for communication to any subordinate Offices which may be concerned.

To Register, Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces.
To Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces.
To Commissioner of Customs.
To Inspector General of Police.
To Inspector General of Jails.
To Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces.
To Superintendent of the Government Press, North Western Provinces.
To all Commissioners of Divisions.
To all Magistrates and Collectors.

APPENDIX A.

Returns to be submitted by the Inspectors to the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 1.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the average and percentage of Attendance and Non-Attendance of Students in the Tehselee Schools.
" 2.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the number of Students admitted into or discharged from, and the increase or decrease of Fees in the Tehselee Schools.
" 3.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the amount of Fees realized and remaining due in the Tehselee Schools.
" 4.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the number of Villages and Schools, inspected by the Subordinates of the Department of Public Instruction.
" 5.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the number of new Schools established.
" 6.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the number of Schools broken up.
" 7.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the increase or decrease in the number of Schools and Scholars, in comparison with the past quarters.
" 8.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the average and percentage of Attendance and Non-Attendance of Students in the Village Circuit Schools.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Returns (other than Judicial) submitted by Magistrates.

No. 1.—Half-yearly Statement, shewing the number of Dacoitees perpetrated. From Magistrate, to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.
" 2.—Supplementary Statement of Dacoitees perpetrated previous to the half year, with detail of property recovered, and persons apprehended during the half year. From Magistrate, to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.
" 3.—Half-yearly Statement of notorious Dacoits. From Magistrate, to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.
" 4.—Half-yearly Statement of Dacoits, who have escaped from custody or Jail. From Magistrate, to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.
" 5.—Half-yearly Statement, shewing the number of crimes of administering poisonous drugs, &c. From Magistrate, to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

No 6.—Annual Statement of Thannahs and other places at which Cattle Pounds have been established, with account of receipts and disbursements of Cattle Pounds established. From Magistrate, to Commissioner.

„ 7.—Annual Statement of the Settlement of Public Ferries. From Magistrate, to Commissioner.

„ 8.—Annual Return, exhibiting the working and results of the Government Dispensaries. From Magistrate, to Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of Revenue Returns.

No. 1.—Hal Towzee or Monthly Account of Land Revenue Demands, Collections and Balances. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 2.—Monthly Index of Revenue Correspondence of the Commissioner of Division. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 3.—Hal Towzee or Monthly Account of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue of the Districts of the North Western Provinces, with Memorandum of Buqya Balance. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board.

„ 4.—Quarterly Statement of Advances, Receipts and Balances of Tuccavee. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 5.—Quarterly Statement of Sayer Revenue Collections. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 6.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Remission and Compensation for Lands taken for public purposes. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 7.—Monthly Statement showing the cost of lands appropriated for Railway purposes, sanctioned by the Board. *Vide* G. O. Department Public Works, No. 325, dated 6th September 1862. From the Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 8.—Half-Yearly Statement of Revenue Defaulters in confinement at the instance of the Collector. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 9.—Half-Yearly Statements, in Detail and Abstract, of Estates of lapsed or resumed rent-free patches of land summarily settled in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts of the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 10.—Annual Statement of *Kham* Holdings. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 11.—Annual Statement of Trust Holdings. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 12.—Annual Statement of Revenue Balances, Current and Buqya. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 13.—Yearly Towzee of Tuccavee Advances for Works of Permanent Utility, Collections and Balances. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 14.—Detailed Yearly Statement of Instalments due, Collections and Balances on account of Tuccavee. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 15.—Annual Statement of Rent Balances in Estates under *Kham* management. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 16.—Annual Revenue Administration Report. From Collector, to Commissioner, from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 17.—Annual Abstract Pergunnawar, Juma Wasil Bakee, or account of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue. From Collector, to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

„ 18.—Reports and Returns of Progress in Districts under Survey and Settlement in the forms now prescribed. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... ... } These Returns are not uniform. Settlement Officers being specially instructed by the Board.

„ 19.—Quarterly Progress Statement of Adjustment of Railway appropriations. From Collector, to Commissioner.

No. 20.—Annual Register of Lands in occupation of the East India Railway Company. From Collector, to Commissioner, from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue, to Consulting Executive Engineer.

„ 21.—Quarterly Statements of Farms, Transfers, &c., in the Domains of the Maharajah of Benares. From Superintendent Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... ... } These Statements are similar to Nos. 28, 29 and 30.

„ 22.—Annual Statements of Sales of Land in the Domains of Maharajah of Benares. From Superintendent, Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 23.—Quarterly Abstract of Appeals to Collectors under Act X. of 1859. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 24.—Abstract Quarterly Return of Suits under Act X. of 1859. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 25.—Quarterly Return of Appeals, preferred to Commissioner, under Act X. of 1859. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 26.—Statement of Suits and Appeals pending in the Civil Courts in which Government is a party. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... } See Board's Circular C. C., dated 22nd September 1862.

„ 27.—Yearly Statement of Civil Suits to which Government is a party, and which have been decided or pending during the previous Calendar year. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government. ... ... } See Board's Circular B. B. of 13th September 1862.

„ 28.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Estates leased in farm under Clause 4, Section 17, Regulation VI. of 1795, in the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 29.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Estates held *Kham*, under Section 4, Regulation IX. of 1825, in the North Western Provinces, and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 30.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Transfers of the rights of defaulting Putteedars to solvent Putteedars, under Section 3, Act I. of 1841, and confirmed by the Sudder Board of Revenue. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 31.—Annual Abstract Statement of Progress made in asserting the claims of Government in Pauper Suits. From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 32.—Annual Statement of Attachments of Landed Property by order of the Civil and Criminal Courts. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 33.—Monthly Statement of Suits, instituted under Act XIII. of 1857. From Collector, to Opium Agent.

„ 34.—Quarterly Abstract Statement of Mâafee cases decided. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... ... } This is only an occasional Statement to be submitted when rent-free investigations are in progress.

„ 35.—Abstract Quarterly Return of Appeals from decisions of Regular Suits in the Revenue Courts. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... ... } These Returns are Local and apply only to the Jhansie and Kumaon Divisions. *Vide* Resolution of the Government, North Western Provinces, in the General Department, No. 264 A. of the 7th February 1862, and G. O. No. 2207 A. of 22nd August 1862.

„ 36.—Abstract Quarterly Return of Regular Suits in Revenue Courts. From Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... ...

„ 37.—Quarterly Towzee of Income Tax Collections. From Collector, to Sudder Board of Revenue. } This was formerly a Monthly Return, has been modified by Board's Circular No. B., of 5th February 1862.

„ 38.—Monthly Report of Progress in effecting Income Tax Assessments. From Collector, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 39.—Annual Statement of the value of Stamped Papers filed in the Office of the Superintendent, and in the Courts of the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares. From Superintendent Family Domains, to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

No. 40.—Half-monthly Return of Customs Duties collected under Act XIV. of 1843. From Collectors of Customs, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 40 A.—Half Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs Collections. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 41.—Monthly Abstract Account of Receipts and Issues of Stamps. From Collector, to Commissioner of Stamps, and from Commissioner of Stamps, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 42.—Monthly Statement, shewing Receipts and Disbursements on account Stamps. From Collector, to Commissioner of Stamps.

„ 43.—Quarterly Statement, shewing Receipts and Disbursements on account Stamps. From Commissioner of Stamps, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 44.—Monthly Statement, Explanatory of the Issue and Vend of Stamps. From Collector, to Commissioner of Stamps.

„ 45.—Quarterly Statement, Explanatory of the Issue and Vend of Stamps. From Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 46.—Annual Indent of Opium required for consumption. From Collector, to Commissioner of Excise, and from Commissioner of Excise, to Opium Agent, and to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 47.—Annual Customs Administration Report and Returns. From Commissioner of Customs, to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Sudder Board of Revenue, to the Government.

„ 48.—Half-yearly Comparative Statement, shewing the Collections and Expenses of Collections of the Customs Houses of the North Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. From Commissioner of Customs, to Sudder Board of Revenue. ... } The submission of this Report is subject to the option of the Board.

„ 49.—Monthly Price Current of Alimentary Salt. From Collectors of Customs, to Commissioner of Customs.

„ 50.—Monthly Statement of Saltpetre Licences for Crude Works and Refineries and of the amount of Duties realized. From Deputy Commissioner of Customs, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 51.—Quarterly Disposition Lists of Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts. To be submitted quarterly by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

„ 52.—Quarterly Statement of Business instituted, disposed of and pending. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 53.—Annual Statement of Putwarees' papers filed. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 54.—Annual Statement of Examination of Villages affected by fluvial action under the quinquennial scheme prescribed by the Board. From Collector, to Commissioner.

„ 55.—Return of Tent Equipage, (only to be furnished when new Tents are indented for.) From Collector, to Commissioner, and from Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue.

„ 56.—Monthly Abstract of Pensions, and Charitable Allowances paid from Treasury. From Collector, to Civil Pay-Master.

„ 57.—Monthly List of Pensions which have lapsed by death or otherwise. From Collector, to Civil Pay Master.

„ 58.—Weekly Rain Guage Returns. From Collector, to Superintendent, Government Press, for insertion in the *Gazette*.

„ 59.—Abstract Half-yearly Return of Progress made in the formation of Putwarees Hulkabundees. From Collector, to Commissioner. ... ... } Temporary only, until the complete organization of the Hulkabundee system.

„ 60.—Annual Report of benevolent Trusts under the care of Government. From the Collector, to the Commissioner, from the Commissioner, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and from the Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government

„ 61.—Monthly Report of Progress made in Copying Shujrahs and Khusrahs of Villages destroyed. From Collector, to Commissioner. ... ... } This is only a temporary Return being consequent on the Mutiny.

„ 62.—Annual Detailed Register of Contingent Charges passed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, and by Commissioners in all Revenue Departments. From Sudder Board of Revenue, to Government.

☞ The Excise Returns have not been included in this Appendix, such Returns being still under the consideration of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX E.

Returns to be submitted by Tehseeldars to Collectors.

No. 1.—Weekly Canoongoe's Report of the number of Dustuks issued.
" 2.—Weekly Meteorological Return.
" 3.—Half-monthly Report of Collections.
" 4.—Monthly Towzee.
" 5.—Monthly Statement of Balances of past year.
" 6.—Monthly Statement of Balances for years previous to the past.
" 7.—Monthly Towzee of excess Collections on account of alluvial land.
" 8.—Monthly Wasil-Bakee of Road Fund.
" 9.—Monthly Towzee of Abkaree Revenue.
" 10.—Monthly Towzee of Collections on account, farm of Saltpetre Manufactories.
" 11.—Monthly Statement of unanswered Perwannahs.
" 12.—Monthly Tulubana Register.
" 13.—Monthly Supplemental Register of Dustuks issued for arrears due on former Kists, (Appendix to No. 12.)
" 14.—Monthly Statement of Establishment, and Abstract of Tulubana Receipts and Disbursements.
" 15.—Monthly Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Tulubana.
" 16.—Monthly Nirkhnamah or Price Current of Grain.
" 17.—Ditto ditto ditto of Salt.
" 18.—Monthly Bill of Village School Establishment.
" 19.—Monthly Jumma Khurch of School Fund.
" 20.—Monthly Towzee of School Funds.
" 21.—Yearly Kistbundee.
" 22.—Yearly Touzee.
" 23.—Yearly Register of Mutations of Lumberdars.
" 24.—Yearly Register of Mutations of Putwarees.
" 25.—Yearly Register of Accounts filed by Putwarees.
" 26.—Yearly Malgoozaree Register.
" 27.—Yearly Wasil-Bakee of Road Fund.
" 28.—Ditto ditto of Abkaree Revenue according to Official year.
" 29.—Ditto ditto according to Fuslee year.
" 30.—Yearly Statement of Abkaree Balances according to Official year.
" 31.—Ditto ditto ditto according to Fuslee year.
" 32.—Yearly Wasil-Bakee of School Fund.
" 33.—Yearly Jumma Khurch of School Fund.
" 34.—Yearly Towzee of excess Collections on account of alluvial lands.
" 35.—Muhalwar Tulubana Register.
" 36.—Yearly Statement of Establishment, and Abstract of Tulubana Receipts and Disbursements.
" 37.—Yearly Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances of Tulubana.
" 38.—Yearly Statement of Mâfee lands released for life.
" 39.—Yearly List of persons employed in the Tehseelee on the fixed Establishment.
" 40.—Yearly Statement of works of permanent utility constructed by private individuals.
" 41.—Yearly Statement of Revenue Balances for antecedent Years.
" 42.—Yearly Ijrai Koorkee, or record of Distraint for levying arrears of Revenue.
" 43.—Daily Seah Amdanee.
" 44.—Irsal or despatch of remittance of Treasure, daily from Huzoor Tehseel, and monthly from other Tehseels.
" 45.—Monthly Statement of Moonsiff's Deposits.
" 46.—Monthly Dakhila Buhee.
" 47.—Monthly Jumma Khurch of Amdanee.
" 48.—Monthly Register of Stamps sold.
" 49.—Monthly Registers of Receipts and repayment of Deposits of Civil Court.
" 50.—Monthly Statement shewing the result of the examination of the Treasury Account.
" 51.—Yearly General Jumma Khurch.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of General Returns.

No. 1.—Monthly Distribution List of Her Majesty's Civil Officers in the North Western Provinces. From Civil Pay Master, to Government.

„ 2.—Quarterly Civil List. From Civil Pay Master, to Government.

„ 3.—Monthly List of all Officers employed in the Police Department. From Civil Pay Master, to Government.

„ 4.—Annual Lists of Her Majesty's Uncovenanted European, East Indian and Native Civil Servants. From all Heads of Offices, to Civil Pay-Master, and from Civil Pay Master, to the Government of India.

„ 5.—Monthly Statement showing decreases of Establishments, permanent and temporary. From Civil Pay-Master, to Government, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 6.—Monthly Pay Abstracts of Establishments. From all Heads of Offices, to Civil Pay-Master.

„ 7.—Monthly Statement of Leave of Absence of every description granted to Uncovenanted Servants drawing more than 10 Rupees per mensem. From all Heads of Offices, to Civil Pay Master.

„ 8.—Monthly Contingent Bills. From all Heads of Offices, to Civil Pay Master.

„ 9.—Monthly List of Unanswered References. From Collectors, to Commissioners, and Heads of Departments. From Commissioners, to Sudder Board of Revenue, and from Commissioners, Sudder Board of Revenue, and Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to Government.

„ 10.—Half-yearly List of Uncovenanted Government Servants, on salaries above Rs. 10 per mensem, dismissed. From all Heads of Offices, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to the Government of India.

„ 11.—Annual Indent of Lithographed Forms. From all Heads of Offices, to the Superintendent of the Government Press.

„ 12.—Annual Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment. From all Heads of Offices, to Civil Pay Master, and from Civil Pay Master, to Government of India, and to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

„ 13.—Quarterly Returns of Civil Marriages under Act V. of 1852. From all Marriage Registrars, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 14.—Quarterly Sacred Returns, (*i. e.* Marriages, Baptisms and Burials.) From Roman Catholic Bishop of Patna, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 15.—Quarterly Sacred Returns. From Clergymen not in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland or Rome, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 16.—Quarterly Register of Pensions granted by Government, North Western Provinces, to Public Servants. From Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 17.—Quarterly Register of Gratuities granted by the Government, North Western Provinces, to Public Servants. From Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 18.—Half-yearly Statement of temporary Establishments. From Civil Pay-Master, to Government of India.

„ 19.—Half-yearly Return of Justices of the Peace. From Magistrates, to Commissioners, from Commissioners, to Government, North Western Provinces, and from Government, North Western Provinces, to Government of India.

„ 20.—Annual Statement of passed Students of Government Colleges employed. From District Officer, to Commissioner, and from Commissioners, Sudder Board of Revenue, and Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to Government.

„ 21.—Monthly Price Current of Commissariat Supplies. From Collector, to Commissariat Officer.

„ 22.—Annual Curator's Stock Account. From Curator of Government Books, to Government, North Western Provinces.

„ 23.—Half-yearly Statement of Staff Salaries of Officers in Civil and Political employ. From Civil Pay Master, to Military Auditor General.

„ 24.—Annual Statement of Carriage procurable for Military purposes. From District Officer, to Commissary General.

No. 25.—Quarterly Statement, shewing the number of appeals preferred to the Nizamut Adawlut, from the sentences passed by Commissioners of Circuit and Sessions Judges in Criminal Trials, with the orders passed thereon. From Court of Nizamut Adawlut, to Government, North Western Provinces.

„ 26.—Quarterly Statement of cases decided by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the number depending at the end of the Quarter. From Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to Government, North Western Provinces.

„ 27.—Half-yearly Statement of the sale proceeds of the moveable property of proclaimed offenders. From Commissioner, to Government. (This return is prepared in accordance with C. O. No. 25, dated 5th July 1859, by the Commissioner from the inventories of property sent from time to time by the Magistrate.)

„ 28.—Monthly Price Current of Grain, &c. From certain Collectors, (*e. g.*, Meerut, Allahabad,) &c., to Superintendent, Government Press.

APPENDIX H.

MEMORANDUM to be substituted for Periodical Returns that may be blank.

Statement [here enter the name of the Statement] for [here the period for which it is blank] is blank.

[Signature and designation of the Officer by whom the Statement should be submitted.]

APPENDIX I.

LIST of Documents which may hereafter be periodically destroyed.

No. 1.—Mere Reminders or Takeeds.

„ 2.—Certificates of giving and making over charge, quitting and returning to Station, &c.

„ 3.—Ordinary Applications for Supplies when complied with.

„ 4.—Periodical and other Returns whose contents have been either tabulated with other Returns or put into type.

„ 5.—Ordinary transmitting Letters of all kinds, forwarding Circulars and other such communications which may have been printed or whose interest or value is purely ephemeral.

APPENDIX J.

List of the Returns to be dispensed with under the orders contained in the Resolution.

Number.	Name.	By whom submitted.	To whom.	Remarks.
1	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed.	Inspectors of Public Instruction.	Director of Public Instruction.	These six Returns having been considered unnecessary by Mr. H. S. Reid, late Director, Public Instruction, their abolition has been sanctioned by Government.
2	Quarterly List of Teachers, &c., entertained by order of the Inspector.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
3	Quarterly List of Teachers, &c., transferred, promoted, or degraded, by order of the Inspector.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
4	Quarterly List of Teachers, &c., removed by order of the Inspector.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
5	Bi-Monthly Statement of decreases effected in Establishment, permanent and temporary.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
6	Quarterly General Statement of Hulkabundee Schools and Scholars.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
7	Monthly Abstract Statements of Prisoners acquitted and punished by Sessions Judges.	Magistrate.	Commissioner.	Discontinued as useless to Commissioner, who has now nothing to do with Judicial or Police business. See paragraph 6 of the Resolution.
8	Weekly Return of Arms collected.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Considered useless, as the Law has been altered and disarming operations have been discontinued.
9	Monthly Abstract Statement of Robberies and other crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Ditto.	Ditto.	By Resolution No. 104 A., dated 18th February 1862, in the Police Department, Returns of this nature were ordered to be submitted quarterly to the Inspector General of Police, who will embody them in his Annual Report to Government.
10	Monthly Comparative Statement of Criminal Offences on the scale of atrocity.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
11	Monthly Narrative Statement of Heinous Offences. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	

Number.	Name.	By whom submitted.	To whom.	Remarks.
12	Monthly Statement of dismissals, suspensions and removals of Police Officers.	Magistrate.	Commissioner.	The new Police arrangements render these unnecessary.
13	Monthly General Thanawaree Statement of Crimes and Offences.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
14	Monthly Statement of Prisoners confined in stocks. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	
15	Monthly Statement of extra Police and reductions effected and proposed.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
16	Monthly Extract from Register of Licences to carry Arms.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Set aside by Resolution No. 2680 A., dated 13th October 1860, in the Judicial Department.
17	Quarterly Abstract Statement of Robberies and other Crimes ascertained to have been committed. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	By Resolution No. 104 A., dated 18th February 1862, in the Police Department, Returns of this nature were ordered to be submitted to the Inspector General of Police.
18	Annual Criminal Administration Report.	Magistrate to and Commissioner to	Commissioner, Government.	Discontinued under the Resolution in the Police Department, No. 767 A., dated 2nd July 1861. The Report is now submitted by Inspector General of Prisons to Government. See paragraph 6 of the Resolution.
19	Statements which accompany the above.			
20	No. 2 Annual Abstract Statement of Criminal business.	Magistrate,	Commissioner.	
21	Half-Yearly List of Thannahs at which Cattle Pounds have been established, with account of Receipts and Disbursements.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Discontinued, as an Annual Statement is considered sufficient. Formerly there were 2 Statements; the only one now required is No. 6 C.
22	Half-Yearly Alphabetical Register of Proclaimed Offenders.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Furnished in a new form to Inspector General of Police, by District Superintendents under Resolution in the Police Department, No. 767 A., dated 2nd July 1861.
23	Annual Statements I to III, connected with the Report on Miscellaneous Funds.	Ditto.	Ditto,	Superseded by Resolution of the Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861.
24	Annual Statement of Partitions under Regulation IX of 1814, and IX of 1811, sanctioned by Commissioner. ...	Commissioner,	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	To be noticed in the Annual Administration Report. See paragraph 12 of the Resolution.
25	Monthly Abstract of Dustucks and Tullubana levied. ...	Collector,	Commissioner.	Ditto ditto.

26	Monthly Memorandum for transmission with Contingent Bills....	Ditto.	Ditto.	This return was partial only and is considered unnecessary.
27	Quarterly Return of Putwarees dismissed.	Collector to and Commissioner to	Commissioner, Sudder Board of Reve.	The Collector is required to report each case for sanction to the Commissioner, whose supervision is sufficient. There is therefore no necessity for the Return.
28	Quarterly Abstract of Civil Court's Fines. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Considered unnecessary, as the required information is supplied by the Annual Return entitled "Claims of Government in Pauper Suits."
29	Quarterly Register of Suits, other than Pauper Suits, in which Government is a party.	Ditto.	Ditto.	In addition to No. 27 of Appendix D. Not necessary.
30	Quarterly Abstract of Estates, the property of Government, sold by public auction by order of the Sudder Board of Revenue.	Sudr. Board of Reve.	Government.	Unnecessary, as the sanction of Government is obtained in each case.
31	Quarterly Report of Inefficient Balance.	Collector.	Commissioner.	Abolished, as the duty of control appertains to the Accountant.
32	Half-yearly Return of Nuzzool Property sold.... ...	Collector, to Commissioner, to Sudr. Board of Reve.,	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Reve. & to Government.	Abolished, as the special sanction of Government is required in each case.
33	Half-yearly Progress of Hulkabundee and Education of Putwarees.	Collector, to and Commissioner, to	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Revenue.	The subject to be noted in the Administration Report.
34	Half-yearly Account of Receipts and Issues of Stamps. ...	Collector.	Commissioner.	Considered unnecessary.
35	Half-yearly Balance Statement of Stamp Revenue. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	
36	Yearly. Ditto ditto ditto	Collector, to and Commissioner, to	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Revenue.	
37	Yearly Account Sale of Lands for the recovery of arrears of Revenue.	Collector, to Commissioner to & Sudr. Board of Rev.	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Revenue to Government.	To be noticed in the Annual Administration Report.
38	Yearly Statement of Security of Native Officials. ...	Collector.	Commissioner.	To be noticed in the Annual Administration Report.
39	Yearly Report on the state of Rain Guages. ...	Collector to and Commissioner, to	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Considered unnecessary.
40	Yearly Abstract Statement of authorized Extra Establishments.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Discontinued, as Extra Establishments are sanctioned for limited periods only under the orders of the Government.
41	Yearly Abstract Statement of Extra Establishments entertained expressly for revision of Settlement under Regulation IX of 1833.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Superfluous, as the Bills for all Settlement Charges are audited by the Board monthly.

Number.	Name.	By whom submitted.	To whom.	Remarks.
42	Annual Abstract Statements of progress made in asserting the claims of Government in Pauper Suits and Fines under Act XIX. of 1853.	Collector, to and Commissioner, to	Commissioner, Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Considered unnecessary, as the required information is supplied by the Annual Return entitled "Claim of Government in Pauper Suits." There were formerly 2 Statements, this one and a quarterly one No. 30. Appendix D. The latter has been made annual and this has been abolished.
43	Yearly Abstract of realized Civil Court's Fines. ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	Yearly Abstract Pergunnahwar Kistbundee Statement of Land Revenue.	Collector,	Commissioner.	Unnecessary.
45	Yearly Statement of the Financial result of Summary Settlement on account of Alluvion and Diluvion. ...	Commissioner,	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	As a separate Report is submitted in each case, a general Statement is unnecessary.
46	Annual List of Registered Candidates for the Office of Deputy Collector.	Sudr. Board of Rev.,	Government.	No longer required.
47	Half-Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs realized at the several Collectorships in the Customs Department.	Commr. of Customs,	Government.	See Nos. 40 and 40 A. Appendix D. The half-monthly Statements submitted by Collectors of Customs to the Board are continued, and the half-monthly Comparative Statement is submitted by the Board to Government, in supersession of the half-monthly Returns hitherto furnished by the Board, and in supersession of the Commissioner's Comparative Return to Government.
47 A	Half-Monthly return of Customs Collections.	Sudr. Board of Rev.,	Government.	
48	Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs realized at the several Collectorships in the Customs Department subordinate to the Governments of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.	Commr. of Customs,	Government.	
49	Quarterly ditto. ditto. ditto. ...	Ditto.	Government.	
50	Monthly Abkaree Touzee.	Collector,	Commissioner.	Unnecessary. This was not generally furnished.
51	Quarterly Comparative Statement of Customs Collections.	Accountant.	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Ditto.
52	Quarterly Disposition List of the Collectors, Patrols and Assistant Patrols, attached to the Customs Department.	Sudr. Board of Rev.	Government.	All the information required will be given in the new Quarterly Civil List.
53	Half-Yearly Statement of the quantity and quality of mixed Saltpetre which crossed the Customs line. ...	Commissioner.	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Considered useless.

54	Half-Yearly Report of Patrols attached to the Customs Department, with Abstract Comparative Statement showing their total monthly salaries, ...	Commissioner, to and Sudr. Board of Rev.	Sudr. Board of Revenue, to Government.	Ditto.
55	Annual Comparative Statement of Customs Collections,...	Commissioner,	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Superseded by the Half-Monthly Return prescribed in Appendix D., No. 40.
56	Annual Comparative General Return of Gross and Net Collections and Disbursements, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	
57	Quarterly Statement of Leave of Absence exceeding six months, granted to Uncovenanted Servants, ...	Sudr. Board of Rev., Sudr. Dewy. Adawlut and Dir. of Pub. Instn.	To Government.	Not required, as all necessary check is exercised by the Civil Pay-Master.
58	Annual Ditto Ditto, ...	Sudr. Board of Rev.	Civil Pay-Master.	
59	Quarterly printed Distribution List of Covenanted Civil Servants, ...	Civil Pay-Master.	Government.	Superseded by the new Quarterly Civil List.
60	Quarterly Civil List published by the Secretariat, ...			Ditto Ditto.
61	Yearly printed List of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Servants, as they stood on the 1st May, with Appendix,	Civil Pay Master.	Government.	The new Quarterly Civil List renders this unnecessary.
62	Yearly List of Covenanted Judicial Officers, ...	Ditto.	Govt. of India.	Ditto Ditto.
63	Yearly Abstract of the Covenanted Civil Service, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	
64	Monthly Stationery Contingent Bill, ...	All Heads of Offices.	Supdt. of Stationery.	The only Officers exempted from the submission of this Return are those specified in Appendix G.
65	Quarterly Statement of ungazetted Leave to Uncovenanted Servants not exceeding six months, ...	Magts. and Collectors. Commissioners. Collectors of Customs. Commr. of Customs.	Commissioners. Sudr. Board of Rev. Commr. of Customs. Sudr. Board of Rev.	Considered useless.
66	Yearly Detailed Statement of Salaries and Establishment.	Magts. and Collectors.	Commissioners.	Ditto.
67	Half-Yearly Return of Covenanted or Uncovenanted Officers who have died or resigned the Service, ...	Civil Pay-Master.	Solicitor to Government.	These two Returns were required to enable the Solicitor to Government, to prepare a List of Justices of the Peace. No longer required, as the information is supplied by the Return prescribed as No. 18 of Appendix F.
68	Half-Yearly List of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers transferred from one District to another, ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	
69	Yearly Report of Works of Public Utility, constructed by individuals at their own private cost, ...	Commissioners.	Government.	Superseded by Resolution of the Govt. in the P. W. Dept., No. 1216 A, dated 20th May 1861. See para : 7.
70	Yearly Report on the Penmanship of School Classes of the several Educational Institutions, ...	Director of Public Instruction.	Government.	No longer considered necessary, the object for which it was prescribed having been obtained. But the Director of Public Instruction must apply as usual for sanction to distribution of Prizes, and should introduce the subject in his Annual Administration Report.

Number.	Name.	By whom submitted.	To whom.	Remarks.
71	Yearly Books of Establishment from other Presidencies,	Civil Pay-Masters.	Civil Pay-Masters.	Not considered necessary by Civil Pay-Master.
72	Monthly Report on the Contingent Bills of the General Department, ...	Ditto.	Government.	Unnecessary, as authority has been given to Civil Pay Master to pass generally, merely reporting special cases.
73	Monthly Statement of Cash Balances in the several Treasuries, ...	Accountant.	Ditto.	
74	Half-Yearly Detailed List of the Establishment of the Government Press, ...	Supdt., Govt. Press.	Ditto.	Considered unnecessary, as being a mere List of Establishment, unaccompanied by any Statement of Work performed.
75	Yearly List of Invalid Pensioners belonging to the Provincial Battalions and Independent Corps appertaining to the Civil Department, ...	Military Audr. Genl.	Civil Pay-Master.	Discontinued, as they are considered unnecessary by the Government of India.
76	Yearly Classified List of Pensioners,...	Civil Pay-Master.	Government, N. W. P. Govt. of India. Secretary of State, and Civil Pay-Master, Bengal.	
77	Half-Yearly Return of Ordnance Stores, attached to the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue, ...	Sudr. Board of Rev.	Mily. Auditor General.	No longer considered necessary, as by Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 10258, dated 19th August 1861, the Stores are to be purchased, and thus become the absolute property of the Board.
78	Fifteen days' Report of Land Revenue Collections, ...	Collector.	Commissioner.	Considered unnecessary in addition to the regular Touzee of No. 1, Appendix D. See Circular B. of Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 6th January 1862.
79	Monthly Abstract of the General Hal Touzee Account or Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue of the Districts of the North Western Provinces, ...	Deputy Auditor & Accountant General, North Western Provinces.	Sudder Board of Revenue.	Superseded by No. 3 of Appendix D.

80	Annual Detailed Register of Contingent Charges, passed by the Commissioner, and by the Sudder Board of Revenue, ...	Commissioner. Sudder Board of Rev.	Government.	Returns from Commissioner, are no longer necessary, under G. O. No. 773, Revenue Department, dated 17th July 1862. The Board report to Government these charges in a form corresponding with the authorized form of ordinary Contingent Bills, details being obtained from the Civil Pay-Master's Office Registers. See No. 62 Appendix D.
81	Annual Detailed Register of Contingent Charges, passed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, in the Settlement Department, ...	Sudder Board of Rev.	Government.	
82	Annual Detailed Report of Customs Contingent Bills passed by order of Sudder Board of Revenue, ...	Sudder Board of Rev.	Government.	
83	Annual Abstract Touzee of Income Tax duties [to be submitted as soon after 1st August as possible,] excluding Schedule III, ...	Collector.	Sudr. Board of Revenue.	Not required in addition to No. 37 of Appendix D.

No. 549 A.

The following Notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 89.—Fort William, the 2nd February 1863.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 459, dated 16th December last, is published for general information :—

Para : 12.—In future when Officers holding Staff appointments are granted leave of absence on Sick Certificate for any term short of twenty months, I shall extend their leave to that period, on their producing the required Certificate, with the retention of their appointments, without requiring them to apply to your Government on the subject.

No. 96.—The 3rd February 1863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 274 of the 23rd March 1861, regarding the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps in India, it is notified, for general information, that all such Corps formed in 1857, or subsequently, and which may be formed hereafter with the sanction of any of the Governments of India, are subject to the provisions of the Act passed on the 18th July 1857, to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps and to invest them with certain powers.

Act XXIII of 1857.

2. It is also notified, with reference to Section XI of the Act of 1857, that no Volunteer Corps shall be considered "on actual duty" until the receipt by the Commanding Officer for the time being of the orders to that effect of the Government under which it may be serving, and that no Volunteer shall be held liable to the provisions of Section XII of the Act for a greater number of parade or drills than shall be appointed in the Rules approved of by the Local or Supreme Government.

CIRCULAR No. 6 A.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad the 28th of February* 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. PROVINCES.

SIR,—In the Circular Orders of Government No. 1, dated 18th February 1861, paragraph 7, attention is drawn to the rule that savings, arising from the entertainment of a smaller establishment than that sanctioned for a Dispensary, should be held as a fund, from which branch institutions may hereafter be opened.

2nd.—The Government of India, however, on a recent reference, while upholding the principle of this rule, have decided that the savings effected "can only be available during the year of the Budget in which they have been sanctioned."

3rd.—It is necessary, therefore, to direct a modification of the existing practice, which is understood to prevail in certain Districts of drawing and expending savings without specification of the purpose to which they are devoted.

4th.—To this end, I am to direct your particular attention to the fact that the savings on this account are only available for the Budget year to which they belong, and that, if they are not made use of within that period, they will lapse to Government. Whenever savings accrue, or are likely to accrue, you should report to Government, and solicit orders as to the object on which they should be expended, making your own recommendations in the matter.

5th.—Where no immediate object suggests itself, the Government will be at liberty to direct that the savings be credited to the general funds of the Dispensary, to be made use of, when occasion offers, for purposes connected with the institution.

No. 1188 A.—*Dated 25th March* 1863.

The following Notification is re-published for general information, and the attention of all Officers corresponding direct with Government is again called to the rule, directing that all applications for leave of absence should be sent to Government through the Office of the Civil Pay-Master. Disregard of this rule renders necessary the return of the application to the submitting Officer :—

No. 2939 A.—Dated Camp Bara, the 22nd November 1861.—The attention of all Officers corresponding direct with Government is requested to the Circular in the Judicial Department, No. 12, dated the 30th March 1859, directing that all applications for leave of absence should be transmitted to Government through the Office of the Civil Pay-Master.

2nd.—The rule therein laid down having been frequently transgressed, it is hereby notified that any such application, received hereafter by Government direct, will be returned to the sender.

No. 1232 A.—*The 1st April* 1863.

The following Extract paragraph 1 of a letter No. 343, dated 11th instant, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department to the address of the Officiating Principal Inspector General Medical Department, is published in continuation of the Notification No. 2595 A., dated 6th October 1862, for the information of those concerned :—

"PARA : 1.—With reference to your letters marginally noted, requesting to be informed; (1st), whether it is intended that the extra allowance of Rupees (5) five per month, granted in Memorandum from this Department, No. 347, dated 10th September 1862, to all Native Doctors possessing a superior knowledge of English, should be extended to men already in receipt of superior pay on account of their possessing this knowledge; and (2ndly), whether, with special advertence to a letter from the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, the Civil or Military Department should be debited with that extra allowance to Native Doctors employed in the Police, I am directed to state that it is not the intention of Government that the five (5) Rupees in question should be allowed to Native Doctors holding appointments to which higher salaries (of Rupees (35) thirty-five a month or more) are attached in order to secure men possessing such qualifications."

Nos. 536 and 537, dated 16th September 1862.
No. 770, dated 27th November 1862.

No. 1715 A.—*The 22nd April* 1863.

The following Rules for the execution of Act XXVI of 1850 in the Civil Settlement of Allahabad, including the old and new Civil Stations, prepared under Section 6 of the Act, and approved by the Government, are published for general information, and are to be considered in force from this date :—

I. The provisions of Act XXVI of 1850 are put in force in the Civil Station of Allahabad.

II. The jurisdiction of the Civil Station Municipal Commissioners shall be conterminous with the existing new and old Civil Stations, *i. e.*, the whole of the land lying within the Peninsula formed by the Jumna and Ganges, exclusive of that portion under the jurisdiction of the City Municipal Commissioners, and of Military Cantonments.

III. The number of Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of the Act shall not exceed fourteen, or be less than ten. The Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, Civil Pay Master and Civil Surgeon shall be Commissioners Ex-Officio.

IV. A meeting of House Proprietors paying Site Tax or Ground rent to Government shall be held on the second Tuesday in August, for the purpose of preparing a list of Non-Official Members to be recommended to Government for appointment as Commissioners for the ensuing year.

V. The list of persons so recommended by a majority of the said Meeting shall be submitted through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division for the sanction of Government, and until such sanction, the Commissioners for the past year shall continue to exercise all the functions of Commissionership.

VI. Any House Proprietor paying the Site Tax or Ground rent to Government shall be entitled to vote by written proxy on Stamp paper.

VII. No Proprietor shall be allowed to vote at a Meeting unless his property shall be duly registered.

VIII. No registered Proprietor shall be allowed to vote at any Meeting unless all arrears of rent due upon his property shall have been paid.

IX. The Commissioners shall select one of their number to be their Chairman who shall have a casting vote. Five Commissioners shall form a quorum. They shall appoint a Secretary of one of their number.

X. If after the orders of Government appointing the Commissioners of the year have been received any vacancy shall occur in the number of the Commissioners, the remaining Commissioners shall nominate a person to act as Commissioner, and such nomination shall be reported through the Commissioner of Allahabad for the sanction of Government.

XI. The Commissioner shall hold an ordinary meeting, on the second Tuesday in every month, for the despatch of business.

XII. The Commissioners of the Allahabad Division shall be entitled to attend all Meetings of Commissioners or rate-payers, and to bring before such Meetings any matter which he may consider to require notice. He shall be entitled to call for and inspect all records and accounts of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall be bound to furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties entrusted to them.

XIII. Every House Proprietor paying Site Tax or Ground rent to Government shall be entitled to attend all ordinary Meetings of the Commissioners, and to bring before them any matter which he may consider to require notice, and to inspect the records and accounts laid before the Commissioners at such Meetings.

XIV. At the General Meeting of rate-payers held according to the provisions of Rule IV, the Commissioner shall submit their accounts of receipts and expenditures for the past year.

XV. The funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be the following :—

1*st.*—Proceeds of Site Tax as placed at the disposal of Commissioners by Government.

2*nd.*—Proceeds of Magh Mela as placed at the disposal of Commissioners by Local Agents.

3*rd.*—Taxes on Serees, Bazars, duties on articles of merchandize and consumption entering the Civil Station, and such other cesses as the Commissioners may see fit to impose under the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

4*th.*—Rent and sale of such Nuzool land within the Civil Station boundaries as may be assigned by Government.

5*th.*—Fines on nuisances committed within the boundaries of the Civil Station.

6*th.*—Farm proceeds of public privies.

7*th.*—Surplus receipts from Cattle Pound and Grazing Fund.

8*th.*—The allowance made by the Inspector of Prisons to the Magistrate in compensation for the loss of prison labor.

XVI. The Site Tax and all other duties at present in force will be realized by the Collector under the powers vested in him by Government, but the Commissioners will realize through the Magistrate all new Taxes imposed by them under the authority of Act XXVI. of 1850, and for this purpose a list shewing the amount to be demanded from each person shall be furnished to the Magistrate under the signature of the Chairman of the Commissioners, whilst all fines and arrears will be collected by the Magistrate under the provisions of Section 61, Act XXV. of 1861.

XVII. The Taxes levied under these Rules, unless when otherwise provided, shall be collected into equal instalments on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

XVIII. In all cases in which arrears of taxation remain due more than one month after demand, the Magistrate may be empowered to levy an additional sum not exceeding 10 Rupees per mensem in addition to the other penalties to which the defaulter may be legally liable.

XIX. If the Proprietor of any ground upon which no buildings have been erected, refuse, or neglect to pay the rent on such ground for more than one year after it becomes due, and if for any reason the recovery of the arrears of rent by the ordinary means shall appear to the Magistrate to be impracticable, the Commissioner on receiving from the Magistrate

notice to that effect shall be entitled to order the said ground to be sold by Public Auction for the recovery of the arrears due thereon.

XX. The proceeds of all collections under these Rules shall within twenty-four hours after receipt be lodged in the Treasury. The Collector shall keep an account with the Commissioners, and no money shall be disbursed from these funds except upon presentation of drafts signed by the Chairman and one of the Commissioners.

XXI. The Commissioners shall entertain from time to time on such salaries as they may think fit, such Officers and servants as may be required to carry on the business for execution of necessary work, and for maintaining the Conservancy and Police.

XXII. The Commissioners shall from time to time determine the manner in which the duties devolving upon them shall be distributed, so that for the due performance of each work or branch of public business there shall be some one member specially and directly responsible.

XXIII. It shall be the special duty of the Magistrate and Deputy Inspector General of Police in their capacity of Official Commissioners to protect the public interest by providing all legal means for the prompt suppression of all nuisances defined in Rule XXXV.

XXIV. All land in the Civil Station being held under leases drawn in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, all applications for the occupation of land of whatsoever description must be made to the Collector who has been empowered to act on that behalf by the Government.

XXV. A Register shall be maintained by the Commissioners shewing the name of every proprietor in the Civil Station of Allahabad, and the extent of land belonging to him.

XXVI. A Register shall be kept by the Magistrate of the District shewing all transfers, sales and mortgages of landed property within the Station. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to send to the Commissioners with the least practicable delay, a memorandum of every such transfer, sale, or mortgage, and the Commissioners shall make the necessary entries in their Registers.

XXVII. Any Proprietor who shall fail within six months after transaction to register the deed of transfer, sale or mortgage, shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 20 (twenty) in the first instance, and to a fine of Rs. 10 for every six months during which such neglect may continue.

XXVIII. An occupier of land will not be permitted to exercise the rights of a Proprietor till he has executed a deed of agreement and duly received his title deeds.

XXIX. If any Proprietor who shall be absent from Allahabad for more than one month and shall not appoint an Agent, a resident of Allahabad, or if having appointed an Agent, the Agent refuse to act, and in consequence of such neglect or refusal any of these Rules be infringed or disregarded, the Commissioner shall be entitled to carry out such measures as appear to them necessary for the purpose of securing the due observance of such rule, and any expense incurred by them in carrying out such measures shall be leviable from the Proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XVI. for the recovery of arrears of taxation.

XXX. In case where the Proprietor is an absentee and has appointed no Agent for the management of his property, any notice respecting work to be done, or taxes to be paid may be served by the Commissioners on the tenant of the house, and such notice shall be legal authority for the tenant to deduct from the rent due to the Proprietor, any expense that may be incurred by him in obedience to such notice.

XXXI. No part of the funds placed by these rules at the disposal of the Commissioners shall be expended, except for the purposes within the limits of the Civil Station, unless sanction to such expenditure shall be given by a majority of votes at a general meeting of proprietors.

XXXII. No new work within the province of Commissioners to undertake shall be commenced, unless the sanction of the Commissioners shall be given at an ordinary monthly meeting, on which occasion also a plan and estimate of costs shall be laid before the Commissioners, and the mode of carrying on the work and the amount allowed to be expended shall be prescribed.

XXXIII. The Proprietor of every house shall cause to be erected on the spot fixed on by the Commissioners for the use of the Native servants and others residing upon the ground appertaining thereto, a necessary and cesspool according to the plan that may be laid down by the Commissioners for general adoption. If any Proprietor refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this rule after the Commissioners have ordered him to do so, and after a reasonable time to be fixed by the Commissioners shall have elapsed after the issue of the said order, it shall be competent to the Commissioners to levy from the said Proprietor a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 (fifty), and they shall also be entitled to cause the necessary works to be erected by their own Agents, and to charge to the Proprietor any expenses that they may thus incur, and such penalty and expenses shall be leviable from the Proprietor in the manner provided by Rule XVI. for the recovery of the arrears of taxation.

XXXIV. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to provide each House Proprietor with a copy of these Rules.

XXXV. The following are defined to be nuisances in the Civil Station of Allahabad, and are accordingly prohibited:—

1st.—The nuisance noted in Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

2nd.—Throwing or allowing to fall stones, earth, wood or other rubbish, upon the public roads, or laying building materials thereon except by the permission of the Commissioners.

3rd.—Quarrying kunkur, or cutting timber or grass, or damaging trees on public ground without the sanction of the Commissioners, or defacing the blocks on which the names of the roads are inscribed, or any boundary pillar.

4th.—Quarrying kunkur, digging pits, cutting timber, burning lime, or carrying building operations on private ground in such a manner as shall cause danger or inconvenience to any parties, or injury to roads, trees or property.

5*th*.—Making any permanent or temporary building, shed, enclosure, awning or chubootra for any purpose, in any situation which shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable, or erecting a compound boundary wall exceeding four and a half feet in height including coping or hedge exceeding six feet in height.

6*th*.—Neglecting to maintain boundary walls in proper repair.

7*th*.—Refusing to permit the Commissioners to cut or trim trees, or bushes within ten yards of a public road.

8*th*.—Keeping a slaughter house, piggery or any factory, or carrying on any business in any situation in which it shall be declared by the Commissioners to be objectionable.

9*th*.—Performing the offices of nature in any other place than such as may be appointed by the Commissioners whether on public or private ground.

10*th*.—Neglect on the part of any proprietor or other occupant to keep in proper repair, and in a state of proper cleanliness any necessary or cesspool erected according to the provisions of Rule XXXIII.

11*th*.—Neglect on the part of any proprietor or other occupant to keep in a state of proper cleanliness any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, by permitting the growth of rank vegetation or the accumulation of filth or other cause likely to be prejudicial to the public health or convenience.

12*th*.—Picketting animals or collecting carts on any ground than that prescribed by the Commissioners not being the private ground occupied by the owners of such animals.

13*th*.—Growing high crops that in the opinion of the Commissioners are prejudicial to the public health.

XXXVI. Breaches of Rule XXXV. shall be punishable on conviction before any Magistrate or Officer exercising the full powers of Magistrate at his discretion by fine not exceeding Rs. 50 (fifty), and continuing a nuisance after such conviction shall be punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day during which such nuisances continued.

XXXVII. These Rules may be amended or rescinded and new Rules may be proposed by the Commissioners for the time being, and such amendment or repeal of old Rules or preparation of new Rules, shall be submitted by the Commissioners, through the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, to the Government for approval with the reasons which make the change desirable.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Officers concerned.—Dated Allahabad, the* 5*th of May* 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with paragraph 22, of Resolution No. 4, dated 29th July 1862, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance, the accompanying Lists of Periodical Returns which are to be submitted from your office to Government.

2. I am particularly to direct your attention to the dates of despatch specified in Column No. 4. They have been carefully fixed with reference to the nature of the Return required, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor trusts that henceforth they may be strictly observed.

3. You are further desired to prepare in your own office a similar List of all Periodical Returns submitted to you by your Subordinate Officers and to insist upon the same punctuality in their submission as will in future be required from you by Government.

LIST of Periodical Returns to be submitted to Government under Resolution No. 4, dated 29th July 1862, and No. 52 B., dated 7th January 1863.

No.	Submitting Officer.	Names of Periodical Returns, with Appendix Nos.	Date of Despatch.
1	Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., ...	Bi-Monthly Comparative Statement of Customs Collections, (No. 40 A, Appendix D,)	5th and 20th of each month.
2	Ditto, ...	Monthly List of Unanswered References (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.
3	Ditto, ...	Quarterly Abstract Statement of Remission and Compensation for lands taken for public purposes, (No. 6, Appendix D,)	10th August, 10th November, 10th February, 10th May.
4	Ditto, ...	Ditto Abstract Statement of Estates leased in Farm, (No. 28, Appendix D,) ...	10th August, 10th November, 10th February, 10th May.
5	Ditto, ...	Ditto Abstract Statement of Estates held Kham, (No. 29, Appendix D,) ...	Ditto.
6	Ditto, ...	Ditto Abstract Statement of Transfers of the rights of defaulting Putteedars, (No. 30, Appendix D,)	Ditto.
7	Ditto, ...	Ditto Disposition List of Deputy Collectors, (No. 51, Appendix D,)	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October
8	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Statement of Estates of lapsed or resumed rent-free patches, summarily settled, (No. 9, Appendix D,)	10th January, 10th July.
9	Ditto, ...	Ditto List of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,) ...	Ditto.
10	Ditto, ...	Annual Revenue Administration Report, (No. 16, Appendix D,)	1st March.
11	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement of Civil Suits to which Government is a party, (No. 27, Appendix D,)	10th January.
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto Customs Administration Report, (No. 47, Appendix D,)	1st March.

13	Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., ...	Annual Report of Benevolent Trusts under the care of Government, (No. 60, Appendix D,)	10th January.
14	Ditto, ...	Ditto Detailed Register of Contingent charges passed by the Board and Commissioners, (No. 62, Appendix D,)...	15th January.
15	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement of Passed Students of Government employed, (No. 20, Appendix F,)...	10th January.
16	Ditto, ...	Ditto Towzee of Income Tax Collections, (No. 37A, Appendix D,)	At the close of the Income Tax year.
1	Sudder Court, ...	Monthly List of unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.
2	Ditto,...	Quarterly Statement of Appeals preferred to the Nizamut Adawlut, (No. 25, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October.
3	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement of Cases decided by ditto, (No. 26, Appendix F,)...	Ditto.
4	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly List of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
5	Ditto, ...	Yearly List of Passed Students employed, (No. 20, Appendix F,)	10th January.
1	Dy. Audr. and Acctt. Genl., N. W. Provinces, ...	Monthly List of Unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)...	10th of each month.
2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly List of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 20, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
1	Civil Pay-Master, ...	Monthly Distribution List of Civil Servants, (No. 1, Appendix F,)	5th of each month.
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto Distribution List of Police Officers, (No. 3, Appendix F,)	Do.
3	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement of decreases effected in Establishment, (No. 5, Appendix F,)	15th of each month.
4	Ditto, ...	Quarterly Civil List, (No. 2, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October.

No.	Submitting Officer.	Names of Periodical Returns, with Appendix Nos.	Dates of Despatch.
5	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly List of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
1	Commissioners of Divisions,	Monthly Statement of Unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.
2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Statement of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10 F, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
3	Ditto, ...	Ditto Return of Justices of the Peace, (No. 19, Appendix F,)	Ditto.
4	Ditto, ...	Annual Return of Officers qualified to be Justices of the Peace, (connected with No. 19, Appendix F,)	10th July.
5	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Statement of Sale Proceeds of movable property of proclaimed offenders, (No. 27, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
6	Ditto, ...	Annual Statement of Passed Students employed, (No. 20, Appendix F,) ...	10th January.
1	District Officers, ...	Quarterly Statement of Marriage Returns, (No. 13, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October.
2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
1	Cantonment Joint Magistrates, ...	Quarterly Statement of Civil Cases disposed of, (paragraph 8 of Resolution No. 52 of 7th January 1863,)	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October.
2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
1	Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces,.....	Monthly List of Unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.

2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly List of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
1	Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. Provinces, ...	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
2	Ditto, ...	Monthly List of Unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.
1	Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces,	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
2	Ditto, ...	Monthly List of Unanswered References, (No. 9, Appendix F,)	10th of each month.
1	Curator of Govt. Books, ...	Annual Curator's Stock Account, (No. 22, Appendix F,)	1st February.
2	Ditto, ...	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
	Roman Catholic Bishop and other Clergymen, ...	Quarterly Statement of Sacred Returns, (Nos. 14 and 15, Appendix F,) ...	20th January, 20th April, 20th July, 20th October.
	Commissioner of Customs, N. W. Provinces, ...	Half-Yearly Return of Uncovenanted Servants dismissed, (No. 10, Appendix F,)	10th January, 10th July.
	Superintendent Govt. Press, N. W. Provinces, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto.
	Supdt. Botanical Gardens, N. W. Provinces, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto.
	Supdt. Medical School, N. W. Provinces, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto.
	Supdt. of Vaccination, Agra and Rohilcund, ...	Ditto ditto ditto, ...	Ditto.

The following Periodical Reports and Returns though not mentioned in any of the Appendices of the above Resolution, are nevertheless to be submitted to Government on the dates specified opposite each Return.

No.	Submitting Officer.	Names of Periodical Returns.	Dates of Despatch.
1	Sudder Court, N. W. P.,...	Half-Yearly Statement of Decisions involving constructions of the Penal Code, and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes,...	1st February and 1st August of each year.
2	Ditto,...	Monthly Statements of Civil cases disposed of in the Kumaon Civil Courts,...	15th of each month.
3	Ditto,...	Annual Civil Administration Report,..	1st March.
4	Ditto,...	Ditto Criminal ditto ditto, ...	Ditto.
5	Ditto,...	Ditto Statement of Fees realized from the Registry of Deeds,...	Ditto.
1	Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces,... ...	Monthly Indices of the Board's proceedings in Revenue and Separate Revenue Departments, ...	On the last day of each succeeding month.
1	Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. Provinces,...	Annual Jail Administration Report, ...	1st March.
2	Ditto,...	Ditto Report on Lunatic Asylums, ...	Ditto.
1	Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces,... ...	Monthly Bazar Fund Accounts of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates, ...	15th of each month.
2	Ditto,...	Half-Yearly General Police Fund Accounts, ...	25th November and 25th May.
3	Ditto,...	Annual Superannuation Fund Accounts, ...	31st January.
4	Ditto,...	Annual Police Administration Report, ...	On or before the 1st April.
1	Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces,...	Annual Educational Report, ...	1st March.

2	Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces,...	Annual Report on Native Presses and Publications, ...	At the close of each Calendar year.
	Ditto, ...	Ditto on the sale of Books,...	Ditto ditto.
1	Dy. Audr. and Acctt. Genl. N. W. Provinces,.. ...	Monthly Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, ...	15th of each month.
	Ditto, ...	Ditto Report of Changes in the Regular Resource Estimate,...	Ditto ditto.
3	Ditto, ...	Annual Regular Estimate of Probable Receipts and Disbursements, ...	31st July of each year.
4	Ditto, ...	Ditto Detail and Abstract Budget, ...	15th January and 15th February, respectively.
5	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement of Miscellaneous Advances, ...	15th June.
1	Civil Pay-Master, N. W. P.,	Annual List of Civil Servants eligible for appointments as Judges of the High Court, ...	15th January.
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto Statement showing the actual number of Offices for which Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are required, ...	1st May of each year.
1	Commissioners of Divisions,	Annual Dispensary Reports, ...	15th February.
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto Cash Accounts of Cantonment Joint Magistrates,...	1st February.
3	Ditto (Ajmere and Kumaon excepted), ...	Half-yearly Report on Cattle Pounds, ...	At the close of each official half year.
	Commissioner of Jhansie,	Monthly Statements (P. and R.) of cases disposed of in each Court of his Division, and also in his own Court, ...	15th of each month.
	Commissioner of Jhansie,	Annual Administration Report of Civil Justice, ...	1st March.
	Commissioner of Kumaon,	Annual Police Administration Report, ...	Ditto.

No.	Submitting Officer.	Names of Periodical Returns.	Dates of Despatch.
1	Commissioner of Rohilcund,	Monthly Statements (X and Z) of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of in the Court of Superintendent of Terai District and of Regular and Special Appeals, and Cases disposed of in his own Court, ...	15th of each month.
2	Ditto, ...	Annual Civil, Criminal and Revenue Administration Reports, ...	1st March.
	Commissioner of Ajmere,...	Ditto Ditto Ditto, ...	Ditto.
	Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, ...	Ditto Report on Botanical Gardens, ...	Ditto.
	Superintendent of the Agra Medical School, ...	Ditto on Medical School, ...	Ditto.
	Superintendents of Vaccinations, Agra & Rohilcund,	Ditto Vaccination Reports, ...	Ditto.
		—	
1	Cantonment Joint Magistrates, ...	Quarterly Account Current of Tulubana Receipts and Expenditure, ...	10th January, 10th April, 10th July, 10th October.
2	Ditto,...	Ditto Statement of Fines levied under Section 8, Act III of 1859, ...	Ditto.
3	Ditto,...	Ditto Statement of Stamps filed in the Civil Cases, ...	Ditto.

Government Secretariat,
Allahabad
The *May* 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 2 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad, the 16th January* 1863.

General Department, North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to remind you of the Circular in this Department, No. 1023, dated the 21st April 1862, from which you will observe that the date of the submission of your Annual Dispensary Report has been postponed from the 1st January to the 15th February.

2nd.—In sanctioning this alteration, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor intended to allow ample time for the preparation of Returns which must embrace the operations of the whole year, and thus to ensure that all the Dispensary Reports should be submitted simultaneously.

3rd.—The Lieutenant Governor trusts that you will not allow this object to be defeated. Hitherto these reports have, as a rule, been submitted so incompletely, and with such a want of punctuality as to retard by a whole year any general review of them, and thus to defer for the period of delay the correction of abuses or the introduction of improvements.

4th.—You are requested, therefore, to communicate immediately with the Officers in charge of Dispensaries in your Division, and to inform them that the report must be submitted from your Office, on the proper date, and to warn them that any defaulter must be prepared to give to Government an explanation of the delay.

5th.—You are further desired to revise carefully the several Reports of your Division as they are received; to call for explanation on any points that may seem to require it, to see that the details of the accounts and of the operations of the Institution are accurately given, in accordance with Appendices Nos. I and II, of Circular No. I, dated 18th February 1861, and lastly, by a comparison with the Orders of Government upon former Divisional Reports, to secure that no essential subject has been omitted or inadequately noticed.

No. 44 G.—*The 19th December* 1862.

Notifications.—The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated the 31st October, is published for general information :—

Letter dated 24th July 1862, No. 108.

PARA. 10.—When a Member of either the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Service is permitted by the Authorities in this country to return to duty by a particular Vessel, of which you will be duly advised, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that Vessel in India.

No. 383.—*The 16th January* 1863.

THE following Orders passed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information, in continuation of the Notification No. 241, dated the 14th January 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem :—

Extract from the Secretary of State's Public Despatch, No. 46, dated 31st May 1862.

PARAGRAPH 2.—You will have learned from my Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 8th April last, No. 11, that, in connection with the Orders of that Government of the 26th November 1861, relative to the case of Public Officers who might take part in any Company formed for working the Gold Mines in the Dummul Hills, I stated, that "as a general rule, I see no objection to servants of Government holding shares in Mining or other Companies, having for their object the development of the resources of the country; and the only restriction I think it necessary to impose is, that Public Servants shall take no part in the management of such Institutions, and shall not be employed in the Districts where the operations of the Company may be carried on."

3. With the exception of the concluding proviso that no Public Officer shall be employed in any District where any Company in which he holds shares may carry on its operations, the sentiments above expressed are in accordance with the opinions recorded by Earl Canning and the several Members of your Council, and, as I think it important that this condition should be maintained, I have to direct that my decision, communicated in the terms above quoted to the Government of Bombay, may be made generally applicable, and may be published for general information.

4. There can be no doubt as to the great evil of Public Servants in India engaging in speculations in the Public Funds, or in the shares of Joint Stock Companies; but I agree in the opinion of Lord Canning that such a practice on the part of any Officer could not long escape the knowledge of Government, and that it would be in the power of Government to mark its sense of such conduct either by withholding promotion, or in any other way it might deem fit.

Extract from the Secretary of State's Revenue Despatch, No. 22, dated 25th November 1862.

PARAGRAPH 3.—In your letter of the 8th May (No. 10) you request to be informed whether a Covenanted Civilian may hold shares in a Joint Stock Company formed for Agricultural purposes, such as Tea or Coffee cultivation, in his own Presidency. This question is sufficiently answered in my Public Despatch of the 31st May (No. 46) 1862, which you would have received shortly after the date of your reference.

4. As regards the question whether a Covenanted Madras Civilian may hold land in Mysore, Coorg, Cochin, or Travancore, I agree with your Government in viewing with disapproval the holding by Covenanted Civil Servants of lands in Native States, and I consider that the same objection applies to the holding of such lands by Military Officers in the actual service of the Crown in India.

5. The right of Officers, Civil or Military, to hold shares in the Agricultural Companies operating in Native States may be regulated by the same Rules as apply to their holding shares in similar Companies within the British Territories.

No. 2321 A.

Dated Allahabad, the 22nd June 1863.

It is hereby notified for general information, that from the 1st July 1863, the date on which the District of Humeerpore shall be re-transferred from the Jhansie to the Allahabad Division, the administration of Civil Justice in that District will be under the control of the Judge of Futtehpore, while the Criminal Jurisdiction will be transferred to the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

No. 2322 A.

With reference to Section 6 of Act XII of 1863, it is notified for general information that the provisions of the said Act will be brought into force in the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore in the District of Humeerpore from the 1st July 1863.

No. 2323 A.

It is hereby notified for general information that the District of Humeerpore including the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore are re-transferred from the Jhansie to the Allahabad Division with effect from the 1st July 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 14 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to all Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th July* 1863.

General Department, North Western Provinces.

SIR,—It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor that Heads of Departments are in the habit of employing Private Presses instead of the Government Press, for the printing of Government Work.

2. His Honor requests that this practice be discontinued, and that henceforth all printing (except coarse Vernacular Forms and Lithographic work, which can be done at the nearest Jail Press,) be ordered exclusively from the Government Press at Allahabad.

3. With this object all Controlling Officers are hereby required to refuse audit to any item on account of printing charges in Contingent Bills, unless supported by Bills from the Superintendent of the Government Press, or good and sufficient reason for not having employed the Government Press is given by the Disbursing Officer.

No. 468.—*Simla, the 14th July* 1863.

READ the following papers relative to the framing of a Code of Rules to test the qualification for employment under the Foreign Department of Officers admitted to the Staff Corps on probation:—

Extract from Military Department, No. 745, dated 24th February 1862.

Circular No. 585, dated 15th March 1862.

Circular No. 586, dated 15th March 1862.

Read the following replies to the above Circulars:—

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 42, dated 25th March 1862.

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 738, dated 3rd April 1862.

From Secretary, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 51, dated 14th April 1862.

From Secretary, Punjab, No. 225, dated 23rd April 1862.

From Secretary, North Western Provinces, No. 1087 A., dated 24th April 1862.

From Under-Secretary, Bengal, No. 108, dated 13th May 1862.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 23, dated 26th March 1862.

From Agent, Central India, No. 14, dated 28th March 1862.

From Secretary, North Western Provinces, No. 888 A., dated 8th April 1862.

From Acting Secretary, Bombay, No. 80, dated 10th April 1862.

From Agent, Rajpootana, No. 38 P., dated 12th April 1862.

From Secretary, Punjab, No. $\frac{262}{940}$, dated 8th May 1862.

Read the Extract from this Department, dated 21st June 1862, No. 1286, forwarding the above papers to the late Committee of Secretaries of which the Hon'ble Mr. Harington was President.

Read the Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 812, dated 3rd February last, requesting to be informed of the steps that may be taken in this Department in the preparation of a scheme of the tests, mode of examination, &c., relative to Staff employment in the Foreign Department.

Read also the General Order in the Military Department, No 332, dated 10th April 1861, respecting the formation of a Staff Corps.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General observes that the appointments under the Foreign Office, to which Officers admitted into the Staff Corps are eligible, fall under two Departments,—the Civil and the Political. Each Department possesses its own special tests for regulating promotion it and advancement within it, which it is not necessary to supersede. The object of the Rules now framed is to determine whether the qualifications of the Officer for employment in the Department to which he is posted, as ascertained by the examinations to be held, afford a sufficient guarantee of successful employment therein, and so to settle his claims for permanent appointment to the Staff Corps.

As under this view, the Examinations will be necessarily preliminary, it is obvious that on some points the requirements of each Department of Staff employ will form a common ground to which one Rule will apply. These points would be the period of probation, the time during probation when the Candidates may be expected to come up for examination, the mode of conducting Examinations, the constitution of the Examination Committees, and generally the standard of Examination: while the differences would almost wholly be in the nature of the subjects of examination with which each Department may be concerned.

Resolution.—In accordance with the above considerations, and after a careful comparison of the opinions of the several Officers to whom reference was made on the subject, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to issue the following Rules for the employment of Officers under the Foreign Department:—

General Rules.

I. The period of two years is fixed as the limit within which Officers admitted to the Staff Corps on probation, and entertained in either the Civil or Political Department under this Office are required to qualify themselves to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which examinations Officers will have a claim to have their services retained, and, under the orders of the Military Department, to be permanently appointed to the Corps.

II. Candidates will be admitted to examination at the end of their first year of Civil or Political employ, and thereafter at intervals of six months. Considering the long period allowed for qualifying in the Civil and Political Departments, a high standard of attainment will be required.

III. As in the case of the local Civil Examinations, the questions will be issued by a Central Committee in each local Government, Administration or Agency. The Examinations will be held at such Stations as may be considered most convenient, and will be conducted by Local Committees consisting of three or more Officers of standing and experience, who will transmit the answers with their opinion to the Central Committee, whose decision will be final.

IV. The qualification tests in the examinations of both Departments will have reference to two branches (A) Languages (B) General and Special Subjects hereinafter specified.

Rules for Civil Department.

(*A*) *Languages.*

V. As under paragraph 80 of the General Order in the Military Department, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, Officers must have passed the P. H. Examination before admission to the Staff Corps on probation, Candidates will be required before being confirmed in the Staff Corps to pass the High Proficiency test in the Vernacular Language used in the Courts of the Province to which they may respectively be attached. If the language of record in the Courts of the Province be the Hindoostanee, then, besides passing the High Proficiency test in Hindoostanee, Candidates will be required to pass an Ordinary Examination in one of the dialects spoken in the Province which may not be the language of the Courts, *e. g.*, in the Punjab, Punjabi or Pushtoo; in the Central Provinces, Mahratta, and so on.

(*B.*) *General, and Special Subjects.*

VI. Candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of Indian History; Political Economy and Jurisprudence. It will be optional with them to chose any Works on these subjects in which they may prefer to be examined, but the titles of such Works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of Examination.

VII. Candidates will be required to show a special knowledge of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code, as well as a familiar acquaintance with Revenue details as contained in the Directions to Revenue and Settlement Officers and the Special Revenue Rules in force in the Province in which they may be employed.

Rules for Political Department.

(*A.*) *Languages.*

VIII. Officers having already passed the P. H. Examination before admission to the Staff Corps, on probation, will be required before being confirmed to pass the High Proficiency test in Persian or Arabic and also in Mahratta or Hindoostanee.

(B.) General and Special Subjects.

IX. Candidates will be examined in the General History of India, the Treaties and Engagements of the British Government with Native States as set forth in the Volumes* now in course of publication by this Office. A special knowledge of the History of the part of the Country in which the Candidates may respectively be employed will also be required.

* "A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunuds relating to India and neighbouring countries."

X. Candidates will further be required to shew a thorough acquaintance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Civil Procedure Code; and also a fair knowledge of International Law and the conflict of Laws. They may choose for themselves the Works on the General History of India, International Law and the conflict of Laws in which they may wish to be examined; but as contained in any standard Works which in each case may be selected the titles of such Works must be communicated to the Central Committee three months previous to the date of examination.

CIRCULAR No. 8 A.

No.——OF 1863.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Allahabad, the 9th of April* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 989, dated 18th ultimo, and to request that you will bear in mind the instructions contained therein when preparing your Indent for the Stationery required for your Office for next year.

No. 989.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—Dated Council Chamber, the 18th of March* 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to state that, under the orders of the Secretary of State, a Return must be made to the former system of obtaining supplies of Europe Stationery from England, through the Secretary of State for India, and that the supply of such stores by local contracts should cease.

2nd.—The Secretary of State has informed Government, that not only is it inexpedient, generally, to invite tenders in Calcutta, for articles manufactured in England, and altogether unadvisable and irregular to order stores from England direct or through any other channel than the India Office, but "in regard to Stationery in particular," he observes, that "I have for more than two years obtained the valuable assistance of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and at the suggestion of Sir Charles Trevelyan, while Governor of Madras, machine-made paper has been largely substituted for hand-made paper for use in India."

3rd.—I am to request, therefore, that the Superintendent of Stationery may be directed to forward to this Department, through the usual channel, as early as practicable, for immediate transmisssion to England, a detailed indent of the articles of Stationery required from England for the service of the year 1864-65.

4th.—Specimens of paper which the Financial Member of Council brought with him from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, are now with the Superintendent of Stationery, and it is requested that they may be re-submitted with the Indent. The main points for notice are, that as a general rule, there are only two kinds of paper allowed, *viz., ordinary machine-made writing* and *printing* paper; only *one* kind of each should be allowed; and Imperial paper for other than drawing purposes, *Consultation* and other expensive kinds of paper should be discontinued.

5th.—It is presumed that the use of Europe paper is carefully avoided by the Superintendent of Stationery in all cases where cheap Country Stationery could answer the purpose equally well.

No. 1461.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 18th April 1863.

READ Extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the Military Department, No. 352, dated 11th March 1863, referring for decision the question, to what Department the extra allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem granted in Memorandum from that Department, No. 347, dated 10th September 1862, to all Native Doctors possessing a superior knowledge of English, shall be debited.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council agrees in the opinion expressed in the Military Department that the extra allowance in question to Native Doctors should be charged to the Department employing them.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 3060.—*Home Department.—Dated Fort William, the 15th May* 1863.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. 1, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post without actual payment of postage all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the public service, *viz :—*

The Prncipals of all Medical Colleges and Schools.

No. 2060 A.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Westren Provinces, to Director of Public Instruction.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 25th May* 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1366, dated 21st April 1863, I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor the principle of the ruling of the Government of India, No. 3379, dated 7th November 1861, clearly applies to Inspector of Schools, and His Honor will make no objection to allow such Officers to absent themselves from their Circles or Districts for the purpose of visiting their homes in the month of June of each year, on the distinct understanding that they are not to be considered entitled to privilege leave in addition.

No. 101 A.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Advocate General, Calcutta.—Dated Allahabad, the 12th January* 1863.

SIR,—A question has been raised by the Municipal Commissioners of Dehra, as to whether the Magistrate can legally exercise authority which may be opposed to their orders, in municipal matters, in places where Act XXVI. of 1850 has been introduced.

2nd.—The Officiating Superintendent of the Dhoon considers that notwithstanding the fact of the introduction of the Act cited in the town of Dehra, the power conferred upon the Magistrate of the District by Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is undoubted. The point, His Honor thinks, is a somewhat difficult one. Act XXVI. of 1850, certainly vests "the definition and prohibition of nuisances" in the Commissioners this Act is not repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, and it is obviously calculated to raise a conflict of authority if the Magistrate is to be allowed to interfere under the Section of the Code cited.

3rd.—The Penal code, it may be observed by Section 5 thereof, leaves special and local laws untouched, and Act XXVI. of 1850 may be considered a local law for those places where it has been introduced. His Honor cannot find any Section in the Procedure Code, however, exempting local laws generally from its operation. Section 441 exempts the jurisdiction of the Police in Presidency towns, and Section 315 leaves untouched the powers of Police in conservancy matters given by Section 34, Act V. of 1861.

4th.—The Lieutenant Governor's view of the case is that the authority given to the Commissioners by Act XXVI. of 1850, cannot be affected by the Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5th.—I am to request, therefore, that you will favor His Honor with your opinion as to whether the Magistrate can exercise the powers given him in regard to nuisances under Chapter XX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in towns where the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, are in force, the duty of the definition and prohibition of nuisances, being one of the especial duties of the Commissioners under that Act.

From Advocate General Calcutta, to Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 101 A. of the 12th January last, relating to a question which has been raised by the Municipal Commissioners of Dehra, I have the honor to state my opinion that the powers given to Magistrates by Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code, may be exercised in places in which the Municipal Commissioners have been established under Act XXVI. of 1850.

2nd.—The 2nd Section, and the 4th Clause of the 7th Section of that Act, certainly shew that one of the objects for which Municipal Commissioners were to be established was the "prohibition of nuisances." The 5th Clause of the 7th Section points out the mode in which this prohibition is to be enforced, *viz.*, by Bye-Laws providing for the imposition of reasonable fines. The Act is silent as to any other mode of prohibition, it neither substantively empowers the Commissioners to abate nuisances, nor does it enumerate the abatement of nuisances among the matters for which the Bye-Laws were to provide, and it must, I think, be taken that a Bye-Law empowering the Commissioners to enter upon and abate nuisances would be to say the least of very doubtful legality.

3rd.—On the other hand, the 308 and following Sections of Chapter XX. of the Criminal Procedure Code relate solely to the abatement of nuisances. The reason why the Code makes no reference to Act XXVI. of 1850, is (as I conceive) that the subject so provided for by the XXth Chapter of the Code had not been provided for by the Act of 1850. That this is so, receives strong confirmation from the 441st Section of the Code, which has the effect of excluding the Presidency towns from the operation of the provisions contained in Chapter XX. There was no reason for applying these provisions to the Presidency towns, because under the Local Municipal Law applicable to those towns (See Act XIV. of 1856, Sections 19, 23, 37, 81 and 82) the Municipal Commissioners have the same powers to abate nuisances as by the Code are given to the Magistrates.

No. 1855 A.—*From Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Meerut.—Dated Allahabad, the 2nd April* 1863.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 100 A., dated 12th January last, I am directed to forward to you for communication to the Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon, and to the Municipal Commissioners of Dehra, the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 21st March from the Advocate General who holds that the powers given to Magistrates by Chapter XX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be exercised, notwithstanding the introduction of Act XXVI. of 1850, into any place within their jurisdiction.

2nd.—The Superintendent must, however, be advised that he should unless in exceptional circumstances, exercise these powers only in co-operation with the Commissioners, whose especial duty it is to define and prohibit nuisances, and generally to provide for the conservancy of the town.

The original enclosure of your letter No. 348, dated 16th December, is returned.

RESOLUTION No. 2307 A.—*General Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 22nd of June* 1863.

READ the following papers :—

Letter to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2384 A., dated 12th September 1862.

Letter from Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 361, dated 14th January 1863.

Letter to the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, No. 462 A., dated 30th January 1863.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 512 A., dated 4th February 1863.

Letter from the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces, No. 313, dated 18th February 1863.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the Governor General, No. 855 A., dated 27th February 1863.

Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3256, dated 21st May 1863.

OBSERVATIONS.—These papers relate to the retransfer of the district of Humeerpore from the Jhansie to the Allahabad Division.

In March 1862, a "statement of objects and reasons" for the proposed Bill to remove the district of Humeerpore from the operation of the Regulations was published, but it was pointed out to the Government of India that the project of removing from the operation of the Regulations a district which had been subject to them for nearly 60 years, was opposed to the views entertained generally by the Supreme Government, and this Government recommended that the better course would be to sever the district of Humeerpore from the Jhansie Division, and to re-attach it to the Allahabad Division, of which it formed a component part before the Jhansie Division was constituted by the Resolution of the Governor General No. 485, dated 10th May 1858, when administering the Government of these Provinces.

It was pointed out that there could be no reason for objecting to the removal of the Humeerpore district, on the ground that such removal would unduly diminish the territorial extent of the Jhansie Division or the official duties of its Commissioner, for on the one hand the usual complement of a Commissioner's Division in the non-regulation Provinces was three districts, and the three districts in question, *viz.*, Jhansie, Jaloun and Lullutpoor were in respect of population and revenue equal at least to those of the Mooltan Division, or of any ordinary Division in the Province of Oudh, or the Central Provinces, while on the other hand the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division also performed the duty of Sessions Judge, and his labors in that capacity were greatly enhanced by the extension of the Code of Criminal Procedure to his Division.

There was as little reason for objecting to the re-annexation of the district to the Allahabad Division. It formed with the Banda District of the Allahabad Division, a continuous belt of territory on the right bank of the Jumna, and the one district was no less within reach of the Commissioner's control than the other. Moreover, the Commissioner's duties would be no heavier than they were before the separation of Humeerpoor in May 1858.

It was also recommended that if the re-annexation of Humeerpore to the Allahabad Division were sanctioned, a Magistrate and Collector on the full salary of Rs. 2,250 should be allowed. In support of this recommendation it was advanced, that the land Revenue of Humeerpore was about equal to that paid by the districts of Moozuffernugger, Boolundshuhur, Bijnour, Budoan, Mynpoory or Etawah, and the work in all branches of the administration was not short of that in the districts named, which were all in charge of Magistrates and Collectors receiving a salary of Rs. 2,250 per mensem. And as an Establishment for the four districts of the Jhansie Division including Humeerpore was already sanctioned, this would involve no additional expenditure.

On this representation the Government of India sanctioned the re-transfer of the Humeerpore district to the Allahabad Division on the distinct understanding that no additional expense whatever would be entailed thereby.

In regard to the Administration of Civil Justice in the Humeerpore district, application was made to the Government of India for a permanent charge of Rs. 150 per mensem for a Moonsiff of the 2nd grade, and of Rs. 70 per mensem for his Establishment on account of the Moonsiffee of Mahoba, which pergunnah together with that of Jeitpoor will, in accordance with Act XII of 1863, be brought under the general regulations on the 1st July 1863. The application was sanctioned.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor resolves that the district of Humeerpore, together with the pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpoor shall, from the 1st July 1863, be considered re-transferred to the Allahabad Division. The Administration of Civil Justice of the district will remain under the Control of the Judge of Futtehpore, and the entire district will be transferred to the Criminal jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

Circular No. 14 A.

No. 266 B.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to all Heads of Departments.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th July* 1863.

Sir,—It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor that Heads of Departments are in the habit of employing Private Presses instead of the Government Press for the printing of Government Work.

2. His Honor requests that this practice be discontinued, and that henceforth all printing (except coarse Vernacular Forms and Lithographic work which can be done at the nearest Jail Press) be ordered exclusively from the Government Press at Allahabad.

3. With this object all Controlling Officers are hereby required to refuse Audit to any item on account of printing charges in Contingent Bills, unless supported by Bills from the Superintendent of the Government Press, or good and sufficient reason for not having employed the Government Press is given by the Disbursing Officer.

Rules for Prisoners travelling by Rail.

1. All convicts sent by Rail must be supplied with a blanket, a suit of prison clothing and such drinking vessels as are necessary, Kuttorahs being substituted for Lotahs, where from caste prejudices metal vessels are indispensable.

2. The descriptive rules, warrants and all other papers required must be placed in the charge of the Officer in command of the guard to be shewn to the Magistrate of any of the halting places, and to be delivered to the Officer in charge of the Allipoor Jail, who will grant a receipt for the same.

3. Every convict sentenced to transportation must be properly fettered for safe custody in transit, and in the case of very dangerous or refractory characters hand chains may be used in addition, the latter to be removed when the convict reaches his destination.

4. Each convict is to be furnished with a sufficient supply of dry provisions to which natives are accustomed to last the estimated length of the journey. Water will be supplied at the halting places.

5. Prisoners from the North Western Provinces and the Patna Division shall, after leaving Benares and Bankepoor, halt at Moongyr (Jumalpoor) and Howrah, whence they will be sent under proper escort to Allipoor. They will travel by ordinary Passenger Trains to which a suitable secure third-class carriage will be attached.

6. The Officer in charge of the Central Prison at Benares will telegraph to the Magistrate of Moongyr and Howrah, and the Superintendent of the Allipoor Jail, the departure of convicts by Rail, that the necessary arrangements for their reception and safe custody may be made at the halting places.

7. Prisoners sentenced to transportation from all parts of the Patna Division, except Shahabad whence they may be sent direct, will be sent to Patna for transmission to Allipoor. The Magistrate of Patna will make the necessary arrangements with the Local Railway Authorities for their accommodation, &c., in transit, and will telegraph their departure to the Magistrates of Moongyr and Howrah, and the Superintendent of the Allipoor Jail.

8. As a general rule, to prevent unnecessary complication of accounts, and to secure the cost of guarding prisoners being debited to the Jail from which they are originally transmitted, the guard first sent with each party of prisoners shall accompany them to Howrah, and shall return to their posts as soon as they have been relieved from the custody of the convicts under their charge. They will be furnished by the transmitting Magistrates with the funds made for their journey to and fro.

9. Prisoners who from sickness are unable to bear the fatigue of the journey should be detained in their respective Prisons, until they are reported by the Civil Surgeon to be in a fit state to travel.

10. Timely notice shall invariably be given to the Local Railway Authorities of the despatch of prisoners and the extent of accommodation that will be required for them.

11. Due intimation shall also be given by letter, at least a week beforehand of the intended despatch of convicts by Rail to all Magistrates on the line by which prisoners have to pass, in order that the necessary arrangement for their accommodation and safe custody at the various halting places may be made.

12. The above Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to prisoners transmitted for short distances and from one station to another.

No. 307.—*The 24th July* 1863.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3200, under date the 16th July 1863, is republished for general information :—

No. 3200.—*Fort William, the 16th July* 1863.

Read a letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, No. 14, dated the 6th July 1863, enquiring, with reference to the new Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, whether a Deputy Magistrate who has been absent twice on sick leave for short periods, amounting in the aggregate to six months and eight days, is to be denied further leave, or to be allowed leave without pay on the third occasion of his applying for Medical leave for three months, on the ground that, by the new Rules, sick leave for three years has to be taken in neither more nor less than two periods.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the strict letter of the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Officers recently promulgated, an Uncovenanted Officer may be allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certficate, for a third period, *but without any allowances*. But His Honor in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods *with allowances* was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England, or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to rule that leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, taken for short periods by Uncovenanted Officers within Indian limits, shall not bars further leave of absence either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such Medical leaves, shall be regulated by the existing Rules for sick leave, that is to say, half salary not exceeding £600 a year shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one-fourth of salary not exceeding £300 per annum for all other periods up to the limit of three years.

Circular Letter No. of 1863.

From Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to the Superintendents of Central Prisons of the N. W. P.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 26th June 1863.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward for your information and guidence certain general rules which I wish adhered to in the management of your Establishment of European Officers.

2. Your Jailor is to be regarded as the head of the subordinate Jail Establishment, and his duty will be to rule the whole Establishment under your orders, and more especially to control the European Officials under him. He will see to it that every turnkey and warder faithfully performs the duty or duties entrusted to him, and these duties shall be laid down clearly and distinctly under your signature in the Jailor's order book, which must be written in English and remain in charge of the Jailor; the order book ought to contain all orders and sentences of fine or other punishment issued by you, having reference to the European Establishment. The Vernacular Jail order book will remain as heretofore distinct, and will be under the charge of the Jail Darogah. The Jailor will also see to it, that in all respects the rules laid down in the Jail Manual as regards classification, discipline, diet, clothing, &c., are strictly carried out and working in concert with the Superintendent; he will at once bring to his notice any breach of the Prison Rules, by official or prisoner. He ought in himself to set an example of quiet and orderly behaviour, and in all his dealings with his subordinates ought to act justly and without partiality; by such conduct only will he find himself respected and entitled to the confidence of the Superintendent.

3. It is not my wish, nor is it desirable that I should lay down in detail the duties of each European Officer in your Jail, but there are certain general rules which ought to form the basis of the regulations under which your European Establishment is made to act.

I.—It is most important that you clearly understand, that no one of the European Establishment is to have any thing to do with the accounts of the Prison, neither in the General Department nor in the Factory. All purchases of food, &c., for the Prison must be made by the Darogah, or a Mohurrir acting under special orders. This does not prohibit your Jailor in virtue of his powers of General Superintendence from testing the quantity and quality of goods purchased either for the Prison or the Manufactories and from reporting thereon to you. To make up for this necessary deprivation of assistance, it will be for the Superintendent to engage himself more and more with the business transactions of the Prison, and in the end it will be found both more satisfactory and calculated to give less trouble to himself.

II.—No European Officer shall appear in the Jail without his uniform.

III.—No European Officer shall enter or leave the Prison except by the main gate.

IV.—All the European Officers shall be present in the Jail at unlocking time, summer and winter.

V.—From 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. shall be considered the hour for breakfast, and from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. the hour for tiffin, at these times all the European Establishment may be absent from duty except the Jailor, for whom special arrangements must be made under your orders.

VI.—During the whole of the day, from unlocking time to the time of locking up the prisoners, with the exception of the 2 hours mentioned above, all the Establishment must be present in the Jail.

VII.—During the night one European Officer must sleep at the main gate or main guard, according to whichever affords best accommodation.

VIII.—On Sunday morning all the European Officers shall parade for inspection by the Superintendent who will after inspection dismiss to Church. One Turnkey or Warder must remain on duty during the day either at the main guard or main gate.

IX.—No European Officer shall be allowed to smoke tobacco inside the Jail.

X.—Every European Officer shall salute by carrying his hand to his cap the Superintendent on meeting or addressing him.

XI.—Every European Officer shall be trained to the use of the musket and bayonet, so as to be ready at any moment to act under the orders of the Jailor or Superintendent, and it will be your duty to see that as soon as arms have been provided, the men are all put through an amount of drill sufficient to make each man thoroughly conversant with his weapon.

4. With the above rules as a basis, you are at liberty to add from time to time such other regulations as may seem necessary.

5. In respect of the duties of the Assistant Jailor, the Warders and Turnkeys, I think no better general plan could be adopted than that in vogue in the Central Prison at Agra. There, each European has the charge of a certain manufacture and prisoners employed on it; there one has charge of the building operations; a second of the Printing Press; a third of the weavers; a fourth of the durrie makers, and so on. In addition to the manufacturing duties, you should allot to each officer a section of the Prison, for the cleanliness, order and discipline maintained in which he will be directly responsible.

6. Your Jailor and Assistant Jailor will be required to give security in the former case to the extent of Rs. 2,000, in the latter to the amount of Rs. 1,000. Your Native Darogah also must furnish security to the amount of Rs. 1,000; these securities may be either in Government paper or personal, and their validity ought to be reported to this office on the 1st of January of each year.

7. While allowing you to exercise your discretion in matters of detail in the working of your European Establishment, I expect that no alteration will be made in these general rules without in the first instance referring the matter to me for orders.

No. 2820 A.—*Dated the 7th August* 1863.

THE following Circular No. 84, dated 19th June 1863, issued by the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, is published for general information:—

CIRCULAR No. 84.—*From W. Walker, Esq., M. D., Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail at .—Dated Nynee Tal, the 19th June* 1863.

SIR,—The outbreak of an epidemic disease in a Jail is an event of such fearful import, not only to the Medical Officer in charge of the Prisoners, but to the community at large, that the best methods of successfully grappling with the plague ought to be constantly and clearly before every Officer in charge of a Jail. With this view, I have drawn up and now circulate, with the concurrence of Government, a short statement of the general mode of action, which has been, and may, under God's blessing, again be, the means of mitigating the horrors of an epidemic in a Jail.

2nd.—It must never be lost sight of that, in a Jail, you have far more than the mere physical effects of the epidemic disease to contend against. The free-man's feeling of self-dependance, the sympathies and aid of his friends and relations, the mental stimulus of the performance of, to him,

all powerful religious ceremonies, are withdrawn; and there is nothing left to preserve the convict from falling into a gloomy despondency, but the trust he may repose on your endeavours to check the plague that is dealing death around him.

3rd.—There are four diseases, that tend more than others, to assume an epidemic intensity in our Jails; Cholera, Hospital Gangrene, Typhoid Fever, and Scurvy. The last may be almost put out of account, as under the present Dietary, I do not think we are likely to meet with it in an epidemic form; its causes and remedies are so well ascertained, and its approach so gradual, that under any circumstances, it would be inexcusable in a Superintending Officer to allow an epidemic of Scurvy to arise in the Jail under his charge.

4th.—With respect to the occurrence of an epidemic of CHOLERA, there are certain simple rules of action which may be laid down as applicable on every occasion. First: the Jail must, if practicable, be at once relieved of any excess of numbers; better still, if the whole body of the prisoners can be moved at once into camp or into another building. The necessity for this does not hinge on any theory of infection or contagion, it is simply a deduction from experience that the disease, in its epidemic form shows greater virulence, as a rule, amongst large bodies of men residing in buildings that have been continuously occupied for a long period. Secondly, having got your prisoners out into camp, insist on their performing some work in small bodies at a time if your guard is insufficient, but avoid the error of leaving them, day and night, lying in tents tied up on the belchain.

5th.—Circumstances may, however, exist which prevent you from relieving your Jail, it may have rained hard (and during epidemics of cholera it very often does rain heavily,) then the evils arising from exposing the men to the inclemency of the weather in tents, lying on damp ground, will counterbalance any good effect that the change of residence might effect, or it may be, that sufficient guards cannot be obtained to ensure the safety of a large body of men in camp; in such a case your next care ought to be to give the men exercise and fresh air in gangs for several hours every day. Don't stop the various manufactories, but allow the men to work as much as they feel inclined to.

6th.—Organize a section of your contingent guard for night work: their duty will be to go round every hour to all the Barracks, and enquire whether any of the inmates have been taken ill; if so, the keys must be got from the Police Officers on duty, and the man removed at once to the Hospital.

7th.—Crowding of your Hospital ought to be guarded against: and as a first step to this end, you ought to remove all miscellaneous cases of disease from the Hospital and locate them in some other building, leaving the Hospital clear for Cholera cases alone.

8th.—I think it a bad plan to admit indiscriminately every prisoner, who says he is ill, into Hospital at such a time. Every man ought to be brought under observation and suitable treatment, but after being a day or so under inspection, he ought, if no symptoms of the specific disease occur, to be returned to his own barrack and gang. When epidemic cholera is about, the number of cases of slight Colic and Diarrhœa is indefinitely increased, and when men are indiscriminately admitted into Hospital, not only are the bad effects of crowding sure to result, but the other prisoners, from amongst whom the patients have been withdrawn, measure the intensity of the disease and its fatality, by the only evidence within their ken, the number of vacant places in their ranks; great mental depression often results from this cause; it ought to be avoided, and may very easily be avoided.

9th.—I do not think there is any necessity for, nor much benefit likely to arise out of, any change of increase of diet: this, however, I willingly leave to your own judgment.

10th.—One or two sanatory measures call for great care in carrying them out, and only constant watching on the part of the Officer in charge, will insure the performance of these details from being neglected by his subordinates. The Central passage of the Hospital is apt to get soaked with choleraic discharges, in spite of the greatest care on the part of the attendants. Vomiting comes on so rapidly and so copiously, that the patient has rarely time to reach, or the attendant to supply, a vessel to receive such discharges; hence I think it an excellent precaution to spread a layer of fine sand or ashes, to the thickness of two or three inches, all over the central passage of the Hospital; this ought to be swept up and carried off, as often as any portion of it gets soaked, and fresh sand or ashes strewn in its place.

11th.—The utmost attention must be paid to the clearing out at short intervals, and carrying off from the Hospital latrines, all the night soil; no stated intervals for cleaning them need be laid down; sweepers ought to be employed constantly to keep them clean and swept. For there can be very little doubt that, however, much cholera-excreta may aid in the diffusion of the cholera poison, and thus increase the violence of an epidemic, these discharges in a state of decomposition have their power increased ten-fold; hence the paramount necessity for removing at once all matters vomited or passed by a cholera patient, and burying them in trenches which should immediately be closed.

12th.—These remarks apply equally to the ordinary latrines in the Jail as to those in the Hospital compound, and the vigilance of the Jail Officers must be incessant in preventing any soil from remaining in these receptacles.

13th.—I have only to add, that in the case of an outbreak of cholera in your Jail, prompt and intelligent action will always meet with sanction and approval.

14th.—Sloughing ulcer or HOSPITAL GANGRENE has frequently appeared in an epidemic form in our Jails, and may at any time again occur. An old worn-out patient in Hospital, perhaps dying of Dysenteric-Diarrhœa, gets a scratch on some part of his body, or a slight bruise; a slough-

ing ulcer results, and after longer or shorter duration, and more or less extensive destruction of parts, death comes to his relief. From this case the sloughing action will spread to many, it may be to all, cases of sore or wound in Hospital, acquiring intensity as the numbers affected increase, until men in sound health cannot with safety bring a cut-finger into the atmosphere of the building where the disease has established itself.

15*th*.—The remarks I have to offer, founded on my experience of the disease in the Agra Central Prison, will be directed; 1st, to the precautions necessary to prevent the disease assuming an epidemic form, and 2nd; to the means to be employed to extirpate it when it has appeared.

16*th*.—On the occurrence of a case such as I have described, it is imperative to remove the patient at once from any building occupied by other prisoners: better to give up a whole ward to this one patient, than run the risk of the disease becoming epidemic. Remove him from all contact with the other prisoners, appoint him his own attendants and put them in quarantine as well, and direct the Native Doctor to see to it most carefully, that no instruments used in dressing the sloughing sores be employed at the same time in the ordinary work of the Hospital. Any treatment may then be employed that seems to your judgment the best; what I wish to impress upon you is, that in a Jail, the occurrence of a single case of sloughing ulcer is not a matter to be lightly passed over as an idiosyncrasy in the particular patient's case, it ought ever to be regarded and dreaded as the nidus from which may emanate death to many patients, and at the least great trouble and anxiety to the medical attendant on the sick.

17*th*.—If the case of sloughing ulcer prove to be an isolated one, you may conclude that the causes which determined its occurrence arose, for the most part from an idiosyncrasy in the patient's constitution; but I repeat that *á priori* you are entitled to act only on the one supposition, that the single case is the fore-runner of an epidemic, and your mode of action must in every instance be the same.

18*th*.—First, see that your Jail is not over-crowded, and that particular wards and barracks have no more than their authorized number of inmates. If your Jail be over-crowded and remain so, every other sanatory measure will be useless, and an immediate report should be made to the Inspector General of Prisons for instructions as to its relief. Next, turn your attention to the condition of your Hospital-ward and sleeping barracks. The floor and walls of every ward ought to be well scraped, preparatory to being re-washed with cow-dung and potter's clay. The trusses of the roof, the battens, the under-surface of the tiles, in fact every surface that can collect dust and animal matter ought to be well cleaned. I could not impress upon you more forcibly the necessity of such apparently trivial precautions, than by calling your attention to the late investigations of the eminent Frenchman, M. Chalvet, on the causes of the insalubrity of Hospitals, quoted in a late a volume of Braithwaite's retrospect of medicine: "The atmosphere of an Hospital," says M. Chalvet, "is no longer a vague expression, the air of it differs essentially from pure air. In 1860, I witnessed the experiments of M. Reveil, and recognized, in the most positive manner, the presence of organic corpuscles in the apparatus constructed by that skilful chemist. We then observed chiefly cells and debris of epithelial cells, corpuscles of divers forms which became yellow under the action of nitric acid, and bits of charpaee charged with these corpuscles. Dust, collected by dusting the wards of the ward St. Augustine, in St. Louis, furnished me with 36 per cent. of organic matter; at another period, in the laboratory of M. Reveil, dust collected from the same quarter yielded 46 per cent. of organic matter, which consisted, in large part, of epithelial cells and yielded a horny smell when calcined: when wetted, the dusty powder quickly gave off a very fœtid smell."

19*th*.—Having satisfied yourself that the surfaces are thoroughly cleaned, the ward may be exposed for five or six hours to the smoke of burning wood; this will effectually diffuse finely divided charcoal, capable of absorbing and neutralizing many injurious gases that may be in the atmosphere. Then order the walls and floors to be washed carefully with a solution of cow-dung, and when dry, white-wash with a coating or two of clay.

20*th*.—Having seen to all this, look narrowly into the condition of the prisoners individually, the cleanliness of their persons and their clothes. Most usually if the prisoners are allowed the means, experience proves that they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of bathing daily, and all that you will have to secure for them is the opportunity and the means. Not seldom, as the operation causes a little extra trouble to the officials, or because it will postpone the hour of locking up for a short time, obstacles are thrown in the way; this will have to be looked to and guarded against.

21*st*.—Connected with this subject of the bathing of the prisoners, I may note here a reprehensible custom which prevails in several Jails, and which requires small illustration to insure its condemnation. I refer to the habit of sprinkling the roads in the interior of the Jail with the water collected in the stone troughs attached to each well, after the prisoners have performed their ablutions. The mass of animal impurities washed off the bodies of from 200 to 2000 men, every day or every second day, is sprinkled, in suspension in the water, over the surface of the ground; the water dries up in the sun's rays, and leaves on the soil a rotting layer of impurity which is added to by every succeeding sprinkling, and becomes innocuous, only when buried under the surface during the annual or bi-ennial renewal of the pathway. I need scarcely add that the water in which the prisoners have washed themselves should be carried out as carefully as the contents of the latrines and poured into the night soil trenches, there to fertilize the ground, instead of poisoning the atmosphere.

22*nd*.—Your inspection of the prisoners' persons and clothes should not be intrusted to a subordinate, but should be gone through carefully under your own eye.

23*rd.*—Another disease, which has of late years changed its type and assumed an epidemic form, is fever. Previous to the year 1860, genuine TYPHOID-FEVER was seldom met within ordinary practice in India, and had never been known as an epidemic in any of our Jails. During that year it burst forth with extreme violence in the Agra and Meerut Central Prisons, and it has since visited, with greater or less severity, the Jails of Bareilly, Allygurh, Muttra and Etawah. That it has not been peculiar to the Jails, but has shewn itself amongst the free population in the surrounding Districts, is no reason why we should accept it as a visitation of Providence, over which we have no control, and the extreme probability of this epidemic fever appearing in any Jail, makes it desirable that every Officer in charge of prisoners should be on the look out for it, and should have his mind clearly made up on the course of action to be adopted on its occurrence.

24*th.*—Much that I have laid down in former Paragraphs, with respect to an epidemic of Cholera or Hospital Gangrene is applicable here; your attention should be directed to ever hygienic consideration touched upon in those paragraphs. There is one great distinctive feature in this disease, which will modify to a certain extent your mode of dealing with it. All our experience of this type of fever has proved it to be intensely contagious. In proof of this, I need only refer you to the Special Reports on the disease as it appeared in the Agra, Meerut and Allygurh Jails; sufficient proof is there adduced to show, that the affection is equally contagious with the common Typhoid fever of Europe.

25*th.*—I have said above that it is desirable, on the occurrence of an epidemic of cholera, to convert your Hospital into a cholera-ward, it is desirable on many accounts, and is not contraindicated by any specific conditions in the disease itself. With Typhoid-Fever the case is different; your patients must be scattered as far apart as the accommodation at your command will admit. If you constitute a fever ward, or even allow four or five patients to be in close proximity, the atmosphere of that ward, or portion of a ward, will become poisoned to such a degree as to retard, or altogether prevent, the patient's recovery; and very few of the Hospital attendants exposed for a few minutes to its influence, will escape an attack of the disease. I may here repeat what I wrote on another occasion, " nothing is so well established as that the intensity of an animal poison is increased a thousand-fold by having the patients crowded together; the atmosphere around them becomes a deadly poison, and every breath they draw carries its load of death into their systems. This atmosphere must be diluted by ventilation, and the scattering of the affected over a large area : and at whatever expense of convenience or extra labor, every barrack in a large Jail ought to be converted into a Hospital-ward, and made to contain the smallest possible number of patients. I feel that I cannot insist on this too strongly. Let this condition be accomplished efficiently; then, medicines, careful nursing and diet, will all have their full curative effects: let it be attended to imperfectly, or not at all, and the physician may shut up his medicine chest, assured that the extinction of the disease and his patients will be simultaneous, and quite independent of the means at his disposal."

26*th.*—It would be out of place for me, and it is not within the scope of this memorandum, to enter into details of tretament so well known to every Medical Officer, sufficient, if I warn you against fancying that your Jail is to secure against this type of disease, and lay clearly before you the best method of dealing with the affection which experience has dictated. In all the Jails hitherto subjected to this scourge the first cases have been comparatively mild, so mild indeed, that in the absence of the proof of contagion, the Medical Officers have regarded them as a low form of Remittent Fever. Very soon, however, the peculiar type developes itself and extraordinary measures are called for; already, within three years, six Jails in the North West Provinces, and several in the Punjab, have been decimated by this fatal disease. You are in this respect more favorably placed than the Officers who had charge of those Jails, you are fore-warned. Look with suspicion on every case of low fever, regard it as the fore-runner of an epidemic, and give the prisoners under your charge at once, the benefits of the experience that has been purchased by the lives of so many of their fellow convicts.

No. 2940 A.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3458, dated the 29th July 1863, is published for general information :—

No. 3458.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 29th July 1863.

READ a Memorandum from the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 2323, dated the 29th May 1863, enquiring whether Mr. W. Sarson, an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Bengal, who was promoted to the third grade of Deputy Collectors during absence on privilege leave, is entitled to higher pay from the date of his promotion or from that of his return to duty.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that privilege leave stands on a different footing from all other leaves of absence, being only a month in the year allowed for necessary rest and recreation, and given as much in the interest of the State as of the individual.

2. Accordingly, advancement to a higher class during privilege leave, does not bar payment of the higher salary from date of advancement, if the promotion does not involve any increase or change of duties or responsibility. Mr. Sarson's claim should be allowed under this general rule.

No. 2949 A.—*Dated the 26th August* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3434, dated the 28th July 1863, is published for general information :—

No. 3434.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 28th July 1863.

READ the undermentioned correspondence on the question whether Chaplains who have already enjoyed three years' leave on Medical Certificate in England are entitled to any more leave of the same description :—

Endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 2282, dated the 28th November 1862, and enclosures.

Ditto to the Military Finance Department, No. 13 G., dated 5th January, and reply, No. 2249 R., dated the 2nd February 1863.

Endorsement to the Military Department, No. 773, dated the 7th March, and the reply, No. 588, dated the 22nd June 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, as Section XXXI of the Civil Absentee Regulations of 8th June 1855, places Chaplains on the footing of Military (Regimental) Officers with regard to leave on Medical Certificate out of India, and as a Military (Regimental) Officer can obtain such leave as often as it is considered necessary, a Chaplain is entitled to the same indulgence, on the conditions, 1*stly*, that his continuous absence on each occasion be limited to three years' leave for only eighteen months of which period will be granted in the first instance, subject to extension, on fresh medical certificates, up to the limit of three years; and 2*ndly*, "that no furlough or leave of absence, whether on private "affairs or on sick certificate taken in Europe or elsewhere "out of India, in excess of three years, will be allowed to "count as service in India, in the twenty years which "qualify Chaplains for the retiring pension."

No. 3081 A.—*The 11th September* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3741, dated the 12th ultimo, is published for general information :—

No. 3741.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 12th August 1863.

Read Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 4575, dated 24th July 1863, forwarding a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 44, of 17th June 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council notes the desire of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State that all Indents on the India Office for Stores should be made out upon the established printed Form in general use in India; that this Form should be strictly adhered to by all the Public Departments; and that each Indent should be transmitted in duplicate.

No. 197.—*From Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Allahabad.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th September* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for His Honor's perusal and sanction to circulate the enclosed Circular to all Officers in charge of Jails with the appended Rules on the subject of the security afforded by Jailors, Darogahs and other Officials in connection with their Office.

2*nd*. The Rules are almost a transcript of those in use in the Lower Provinces, having been altered only in so far as the circumstances of the Jails of the North Westren Provinces differ from those of Bengal. The forms of security and penalty bonds have been drawn up by the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Calcutta, the translations have been made in my own Office. I trust the latter will meet with His Honor's approval.

CIRCULAR No. 93.—*From Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces, to the Officer in Charge of the Jail at —Dated Nynee Tal, the 14th of September* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor with the approval of Government to forward certain Rules which shall henceforth direct you in taking security from the Jailor, Darogah or other Officials of your Jail.

2*nd*. I have to request the favor of your having security bonds drawn up in the forms appended, on the 1st January 1864, these will supercede all security bonds now in force.

3*rd*. If any of the Officials of your Jail who are bound to give security in accordance with the Rules now approved of by Government, have any reasonable objections to offer against their doing so, I shall feel obliged by your forwarding such objections for my consideration before the end of October.

4*th*. With regard to the amount of security mentioned in Rule V to be pledged by each Official, I have to remark that it will be always competent for you to recommend to this Office the increase of the amount of security in case of the extension of manufactory operations or other cause, which may increase the amount of Government monies or property necessarily placed under the care of the Jailor or other Official concerned.

RULES on the subject of the Security afforded by Jailors, Darogahs and others, in connection with their Office adverted to in Circular No. 93, dated 14th September 1863.

I. None other than the bonds adverted to in the above quoted Circular are to be used.

II. If any alteration of the bonds seems to the Officer in charge of the Jail to be indispensably necessary, it is his duty to consult this office, and not to alter the standard bonds without the consent of this Office.

III. Security is to be taken from every Jailor whether permanently or temporarily appointed.

IV. Every such Jailor shall execute the bonds himself, if he has money or property to pledge, but should he not have money or property of his own, he shall obtain a surety or sureties for himself, who shall execute the security bond, the penalty bond being entered into by the Jailor himself.

V. The value of the security pledged shall be as under:—

A.—For Officials attached to the Central Prisons.

1.	Jailor,	Rs.	2,000
2.	Assistant Jailor,	„	1,000
3.	Darogah,	„	1,000
4.	Godown Mohurrir,	„	300
5.	Factory Ditto,	„	300
6.	Building ditto,	„	300

B. For Officials attached to District Jails.

1.	Darogah at Goruckpore,	Rs.	1,500
2.	Ditto at Ghazeepore,	„	1,500
3.	Ditto at Furruckabad,	„	1,000
4.	All other District Jails,	„	500

VI. As a rule the Officer in charge of the Jail will be held responsible for all money, property or stores, which he permits to remain in the hands of the Jailor, Darogah, or other Official above the value of the security taken from him, and irrespective of the result of any action which may be brought against the Jailor for loss.

VII. When securities are pledged, whether in money, in land, or in other property, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself either by personal investigation or through the Civil Authorities that there is no lien on such securities, and that they are really of the value assigned to them.

VIII. On the appointment of a Jailor, Darogah, &c., the Officer in charge of the Jail shall in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe to the said Official the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended, and all stock in custody of the aforesaid Official. The Jailor or other Official shall not expend any money belonging to the Government, or use any of the stores in his charge for other than strictly public purpose connected with the Jail.

IX. On every occasion when a Jailor or Darogah shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application a short account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that this account is correct before he gives orders for a further advance, countersigning the account as an advance of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the Jail.

X. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall make a monthly examination of the accounts. In these examinations it shall be ascertained that the accounts have been correctly kept, and are written up to date: that the monies entrusted to the Jailor or Darogah, or other Official, during the month, for disbursements on account of the contingencies, manufactures and other purposes connected with the Jail, have been duly accounted for, and that all sums realized from the proceeds of the sale of prison manufactures have been duly credited in the accounts. It shall likewise be ascertained that the manufactured articles, raw materials, and food purchased and disposed of during the month, are correctly accounted for, both in the credit and debit sides of the books, and that the cash and stock accounts are correct in every particular.

XI. When a Jailor, Darogah, or other Official obtains leave of absence, the person appointed to act for him shall deposit security and execute the bonds immediately on his taking over charge in the manner above described, except when the Jailor obtains leave for a short period. In the latter case, before leaving, he should give in writing under seal, that he consents that his responsibility in all matters remains intact according to the terms of his bond.

XII. When a Jailor, Darogah, or other Official resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required in making over charge to his successor to give a detailed account of all property, stores, &c., in his hands, and to furnish a balance sheet exhibiting in abstract the value of the manufactures, raw materials, and stores, together with the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances in hand, which shall be kept in the Jail records, a copy being furnished to his (the Jailors, &c.,) successor, the Officer in charge satisfying himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect, it being incumbent on the Officer in charge to give a No Demand Certificate to every Jailor, Darogah, or other Official, on quitting his appointment, subject to the above conditions.

XIII. When a change of Officers in charge of the Jail takes place, the relieved Officer before he quits his station in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the Officer who relieves him of the correctness of the Jail accounts in all particulars as above set forth, should he be unable

to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease until the accounts, &c., have been examined and found to be correct.

XIV. Every bond shall be in duplicate and on paper of proper stamp, it shall be duly witnessed, sealed and executed in the presence and under the attestation of the Register of Deeds, and where there is not such an Officer in the presence of a Magistrate other than the Officer who is a party on behalf of the Government in the deed.

XV. A copy of every bond shall, whenever taken, be furnished to this Office on unstamped paper, with a covering letter from the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating that he is satisfied that the security furnished is sufficient to cover all risks.

WHEREAS has been appointed to, and now holds the Office of the Jailor of the Civil and Criminal Jail of . and receives the emoluments, pay and allowances of the said Office, and has entered into a Penalty Bond No. of date for the due performance of the duties of the said Office; and whereas the said has been required to produce further surety in addition to the Bond aforesaid for the due performance of the duties aforesaid; Now therefore, I residing at in Pergunnah in the District of do hereby covenant for myself, my Heirs, Executors, Representatives assigns with Officer in charge of the Jail at or the Officer in charge of the Jail for the time being, that if it shall appear to the said Officer in charge of the Jail at that the said has been guilty of a breach of any one or more of the conditions of the Penalty Bond above-mentioned, then it shall be lawful for the said Officer in charge of the Jail to declare the whole or any part of the money or property hereby pledged by me to the Officer in charge as by Schedule annexed to be absolutely forfeit, and at once to attach and appropriate it by sale or otherwise, and I hereby further covenant that during the continuance of this Bond, I will not either myself or by other sell, pledge, give away, or in any way otherwise dispose of the above money or property specified in the above Schedule, and that any such disposal shall be held absolutely void; and I further covenant that this Bond shall commence to have effect from the date on which the said shall officially notify to the Officer in charge of the Jail above-mentioned, that he has received charge of his Office above-mentioned, and shall continue in force until he has received his formal discharge of all liabilities under the seal and signature of the said Officer in charge of Jail, and has also received back his Penalty Bond duly cancelled under the signature of the said Officer in charge of the Jail.

I residing at in Pergunnah in the District of do hereby covenant for myself, my Heirs, Executors, and assigns with Officer in charge of Jail of for the time being. The conditions of this covenant are, that I am to receive the Office of Jailor of the Civil and Criminal Jail of that I will obediently, faithfully, and diligently, and to the best of my ability fulfil all the duties of the said Office; that I will adhere strictly to such rules as may from time to time be enjoined by due authority, or by the Officer in charge of the Jail, or other persons duly authorized for my guidance, that I hold myself bound to produce at all times on the requisition of the Officer in charge of the Jail, all monies, property, stores, and the like that may be placed or may come into my hamds, or into the hands of any Agent of mine by or on behalf of Government, and also all accounts, books, papers, and the like connected with the disposition of any monies, property, stores, and the like, belonging to Government, that if I fail to produce any of the monies, property, stores, and the like or any of the accounts, books, papers, and the like, that I am bound as above to produce, or if I falsify or make away with any of the above accounts, books, papers, and the like, or if I embezzle, steal or misappropriate any of the above monies, property, stores, and the like, or if through any carelessness or negligence of mine or otherwise, such monies, property, stores, and the like, or accounts, books, papers, and the like are embezzled, stolen, misappropriated or otherwise made away with out of my custody and charge, or if through any neglect of any of my duties the Government is subjected to any loss in any way, or injury is caused to any person or persons, for which the Government is held liable for damages or compensation, or the like, or if from my Office of Jailor, I derive or endeavor to derive any advantage other than the pay, commission, or other allowances authorized by Government to me, then if it shall appear to the said Officer in charge of the Jail of that I have been guilty of a breach of any one or more of the above conditions, I further covenant that as a penalty for such breach or breaches the whole of the money and other property hereby pledged by me, and enumerated in the Schedule annexed to the Bond shall be forfeit, and that not only to the extent of the damage done and loss sustained, but absolutely and so as to be at the entire disposal of the Government or simple declaration of forfeiture made by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and I hereby further cove-

nant that during the continuance of this Bond, I will not either myself or by others sell, pledge, give away, or in any way otherwise dispose of the above money or property specified in the above schedule, and that any such disposal shall be held absolutely void, and in case the money and other property pledged as above should be found insufficient to cover any loss or damage or the like incurred by Government through me in contravention of this Bond, I hereby further covenant that it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of Jail above-mentioned to attach and appropriate by sale or otherwise any pay, monies, or other property of any kind of which I may be possessed, or to which I am, or may be, or may become at any time, and in any way entitled in further satisfaction of such loss, damage, and the like, and I further covenant that this Bond shall commence to have effect from the date on which I shall officially notify to the Officer in charge of the Jail above-mentioned, that I have received charge of my office above-mentioned, and shall continue in force until I have received a formal discharge of all liabilities under the seal and signature of the said Officer in charge of the Jail, and have also received back this Bond duly cancelled under the signature of the said Officer in charge of the Jail.

No. 3249 A.—*28th September* 1863.

Officers in direct communication with the Government are requested to submit all appeals from the rulings of the Civil Pay Master through that Officer, who will forward them on for the orders of Government, accompanied by any explanation he may have to offer. Any such appeals received hereafter direct by Government, will be returned to the sender.

CIRCULAR No. 27 A.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners of Divisions—Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st October* 1863.

SIR,—It having been brought to the notice of Government that there has been delay in sending to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Benares, Descriptive Rolls and Certificates of Insanes, and that in many cases the Certificates sent are of an informal and inaccurate nature, I am directed to request that you will call the attention of the Magistrates in your Division to the provisions of Act XXXVI of 1858, and direct that these be strictly attended to in future.

No. 688.—*Dated Allahabad, the 3rd November* 1863.

The following Notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 6573.—Fort William, the 15th October 1863.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL No. 142.—*His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—Date India Office, London, 15th August* 1863.

" MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your Public Letter, dated the 6th June last, No. 32, reporting your decision on an application from Sir F. B. Outram, for the grant of an Invalid Pension of £ 150 per annum, to which he considered himself entitled as a Civil Servant of more than five and under ten years' service.

2. " You had refused this application on the ground that my Financial Despatch of the 25th November last, No. 193, did not appear to alter the interpretation hitherto put on the word " Service," under which one year's sick leave only is allowed to be reckoned in qualification for pension, and therefore that Sir F. B. Outram is not entitled to a pension.

3. " By the Despatch in question the period of twenty-five years' service, and twenty-two years' residence, including one year's absence on sick leave, was required as a qualification for the full Annuity ; but in the cases of Civilians who might be compelled, by the state of their health, to retire at an earlier period, service and not residence is to be calculated in deciding on their claims to Invalid Pensions.

4. " Sir F. B. Outram has accordingly been instructed to apply again to your Government for an Invalid Pension, to which he will be entitled from the 6th February last, the date on which his resignation of the Service was accepted.

CIRCULAR No. 29 A.

From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Commissioners of Divisions.—(No. 3613 *to* 3621 *A.)—Dated Nynee Tal, the 10th November* 1863.

SIR,—The Government of India, in the Financial Department, having ruled, in a Resolution No. 4532, dated 15th September last, that savings effected from the Government grant to a Dispensary, if not appropriated during the Budget year for which such grant was made, must be considered as lapsed to Government, I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to cancel paragraph 5 of the Circular issued from this Office No. 6 A, dated 28th February 1863, which directed the crediting of savings " to the general funds of the Dispensary, to be made use of, when occasion offers, for purposes connected with the Institution."

RESOLUTION No. 3727 A.—*General Department.—Dated Camp Bareilly, the 26th November* 1863.

READ a Resolution in this Department, No. 3461 A, dated 23rd October last, relative to the abolition of the present Diglot edition of the Government *Gazette* and to the publishing in lieu thereof of two *Gazettes*, one in English and the other in Oordoo.

Read also a letter from the Officiating Superintendent of the Government Press, No. 840, dated 5th November, on the same subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—It appears that at present 770 copies of the Diglot edition are distributed, which is equivalent to 1,540 copies of the English or the Oordoo *Gazette* separately. It is calculated, however, that by a revision of the present distribution list, it will be sufficient to print 452 English, and 617 Oordoo copies, total 1069. This would be equal to 534 copies of the present *Gazette*, and thus a weekly saving of 236 copies would be effected.

The opinion of the Superintendent of the Government Press is also in favor of the proposal to separate the *Gazettes*, which he thinks in every way desirable.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor therefore directs that the separation of the *Gazette* be introduced from the beginning of the year 1864, after which two *Gazettes*, one in English and the other in Oordoo, will be simultaneously published. In modification, however, of para. 10 of the Resolution above noted, His Honor is pleased to rule that as all advertisements intended for insertion in the Allahabad *Gazette* are sent direct to the Superintendent of the Government Press, that Officer shall in future exercise his discretion in rejecting advertisements if not of general interest or importance, all doubtful cases being referred to the Under or Assistant Secretary in charge of the Office at Allahabad.

RESOLUTION No. 3789 A.—*General Department.—Dated Camp Futtehgunge, the 2nd December* 1863.

READ a Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, under date the 13th November 1863, announcing the publication on and after the 1st January 1864, of an Official *Gazette* to be called the *Gazette* of India, from which date the Calcutta *Gazette* will become the Official organ of the Government of Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor directs that no orders save those which possess other than local interest be sent to Calcutta for re-publication after the 1st January 1864. From that date one copy of the English North Western Provinces *Gazette* will be sent to the Civil Fund Office in Calcutta, and one to the Civil Pay Master.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 2nd January 1863.

READ a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 193, dated the 25th November 1862.

RESOLUTION 1.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the following Extract from the Despatch mentioned above be published for general information :—

"The Memorials from the Covenanted Civil Servants of the several Governments in India on the subject of their retiring Annuities, and of the Pensions of their Widows and Orphans, together with your Financial letter, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 40, the Financial letter from Madras, dated the 8th February 1862, No. 2, the public letter from Bombay, dated the 12th April 1862, No. 13, and the several Minutes of Members of the respective Governments in India in reference thereto, have been considered by me in Council.

"It does not appear to be necessary to give a detailed reply to the observations of your Government, or to the requests contained in the several Memorials, as the result of the consideration by Her Majesty's Government of those observations and Memorials will be apparent from the decision which I have now to communicate.

"In regard to the period of service which is in future to be required as a qualification for an Annuity, Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence (including one year's sick leave, if such has been taken as at present), but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

"No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full Annuity, which must therefore remain at £ 1,000, or of the amount of the percentage of deduction from salaries which will continue at four per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at six per cent. interest.

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which Annuities are granted, and they have decided that a Civil Servant who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence shall be granted by Government an Annuity of £ 600; and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an Annuity of the amount not exceeding £ 400, which his accumulated subscriptions with interests will purchase according to the Table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an Annuity of any amount which, added to the £ 600, granted by Government, will not exceed the full Annuity of £ 1000. They have also decided that Annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted on application, at any time, to Covenanted Civil Servants who have completed the prescribed periods of sevice and residence, and whose resignations of the Service have been accepted, and that those Civil Servants who have obtained Annuities since the Memorials were sent in be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

"It must be clearly understood that in the event of the death of a Subscriber his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can, under any circumstances be allowed.

"Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provision for Covenanted Civil Servants who, having devoted a portion of their lives and energies, and especially those years during which men qualified for a profession to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labor by sickness which may compel them to resign the Service before they have become entitled to an Annuity. In any such cases, when clearly proved by a Medical Certificate, the following Pensions may be granted :—

If under five years' service a grant of £ 500.

Of five years' service and under ten an Annuity of £ 150.

Of ten years' service and under fifteen an Annuity of £ 250.

Of fifteen years' service and under twenty an Annuity of £ 350.

Of twenty years' service and under twenty-five an Annuity of £ 450.

"Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the Annuities quarterly, and to the date of decease with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present."

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct the publication of the following paragraphs of the same Despatch, containing orders regarding the claim to assistance from the State preferred by the Bengal Civil Fund, the Madras Civil Fund, (Charity Branch), and the Bombay Civil Fund, (Provident Branch) :—

"Her Majesty's Government have no intention of withdrawing the aid which has been hitherto granted, and they see no reason for increasing it. If the Subscribers prefer it, there would apparently be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present indirect aids, an annual sum equal to the average of the donations during the past five years, the future interest on the balance of the funds being in that case fixed at five per cent., and the remittance of the sums required by the Funds in England being made at the same rate of exchange as that fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions with the British Exchequer.

"These changes may severally be brought into immediate operation, and a copy of this Despatch will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the information and guidance of those Governments."

No. 20 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 3rd January 1863.

READ again the undermentioned papers regarding the grant of Deputation Allowance to Acting Police Officers in Oude and British Burmah :—

Letter From Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 7, dated the 20th May 1862.

Letter from Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 3883, dated the 11th June 1862.

Extract, Home Department, No. 2497, dated the 17th May 1862.

Order, No. 3860, issued from this Department on the 5th June 1862.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Secretaries, dated the 19th July 1862.

Resolution, No. 628 G., passed in this Department on the 30th September 1862.

Read Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 4504, dated the 25th August 1862, forwarding, for favorable consideration, a recommendation from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, that a Superintendent of Police, acting for another in a higher grade, may be permitted to draw deputation allowance.

RESOLUTION.—The Rule which, in those Departments of administration where appointments of the same class and title are sub-divided into grades of different rank and pay, prohibits the grant of deputation allowance to an Officer acting in a higher grade of his own class was originally introduced, His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, to meet the cases of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, and, in the absence of any special Rule, it has been hitherto made applicable to District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. But, considering the superior salaries and prospects of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and the hardships which generally attend the application of the class rule to Police Officers, His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that all Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, when acting in higher grades of the class to which they may in their substantive appointments belong, shall receive deputation allowance.

2. In continuation of this subject, His Excellency in Council is hereby pleased to direct that in all Presidencies and Provinces to which Act V. of 1861 has been extended, the same Rule of limitation shall be observed, which, by Resolution dated 30th September last, was laid down for Oude, *viz.*, that the allowances of an Assistant Superintendent of Police acting for a Superintendent shall in no case be allowed to exceed the salary of a Superintendent of the lowest grade.

No. 628 G.

Resolution, dated 30th September 1862.

The Chief Commissioner of Oude represents that when an Assistant Superintendent of District Police in that Province is appointed to officiate for a Superintendent of the first or second grade, he sometimes draws, under existing Rules, a deputation allowance which raises his total emoluments above those of third or fourth grade Superintendents.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that, as the grades of salaries in the Oude Police are personal, not local, an Assistant Superintendent on his first promotion to a Superintendency would receive no more than the salary attached to the lowest grade. To allow him to draw a higher salary when only officiating as Superintendent would be anomalous, and would place the permanent Superintendents in lower grades in a disadvantageous position.

His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the allowances of an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Oude, appointed to officiate as Superintendent, shall not exceed the salary attached to the lowest grade of Superintendent.

No. 21 G.—*From the* Hon'ble E. Drummond, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the* Officiating Civil Pay Master, *North Western Provinces.—Fort William, Council Chamber, the 3rd January* 1863.

Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 215-95, of the 25th August 1862, submitting for decision the question of the allowances of Lieutenants E. M. and H. T. Woodcock, who are acting as Superintendents of Police in Oude, and enquiring whether the Rule under which, when appointments are divided and subdivided into classes and grades, an Officer acting in a higher grade of his own class is refused deputation allowance, should be maintained in the cases of a Military Officer officiating for another, and entitled to acting allowances or full pay under Military Rules.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the cases of Lieutenants E. M. and H. T. Woodcock are met by the Resolutions noted in the margin, and to observe that the class Rule to which you refer is intended to supersede the Military Regulations in all cases, except those of Police Officers, to which, under the orders abovementioned, the Rule does not apply.

No. 628 G., dated 30th Sept. 1862.
No. 20 G., dated 3rd January 1863.

No. 324 A.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th February 1863.

The following Circular, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 188 A., dated 31st January last, containing instructions regarding the Budget system, is published for the information and guidance of all Officers concerned :—

Circular.

Propositions having recently been submitted to Government in this Department, for charging certain items of expenditure under Debt, in order to exhibit against them the receipts from which they are met, His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires it to be understood that two of the most important objects of the Budget system are—

1*st*. To exhibit once in every year a complete statement of the public income and expenditure, and—

2*nd*. To subject the whole of that income and expenditure to a thorough revision once in every year, and that neither of these objects can be attained by crediting receipts by deduction, and charging expenditure against special receipts. Further, this practice involves a degree of concealment which is quite incompatible with financial lucidity and control.

2. Funds which have been appropriated to be managed at the discretion of local authorities for local purposes, in other words, what are technically called "Local Funds," do not of course come under this rule, but the entire *public* income and expenditure, that is all receipts and disbursements appertaining to the *Fisc*, must be shewn *without deduction* on their respective sides of the annual Estimates and Accounts.

3. The Estimates for 1863-64 should, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with this principle, and in this view, the Officers of the Audit Department will, as early as convenient, submit a Return of any estimated gross receipts and charges hitherto kept under "Debt," of which the net result only may have been shewn in the Budget Estimate for 1863-64; the necessary additions to the Budget can then be made in this Office.

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces. (No. 48 *G.)—Dated Fort William, the 3rd January* 1863.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2015, dated 30th October last, with its enclosure, recommending that service on Estates under the Court of Wards may be regarded as service under Government and be allowed to count for pension.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward to you copy of an Extract from the Home Department, No. 4383, dated 21st August 1862, issued on a similar reference from the Civil Pay-Master, Madras, and to request that the Government of the North Western Provinces may be guided by the directions therein laid down.

No. 4383.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 8th September 1862.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 4383, *under date the 21st August* 1862.

Read Extract, No. 4061, dated the 18th of June, from the Proceedings of the Financial Department, forwarding certain papers relative to the question whether service in Zemindaree Estates, under the Court of Wards at Madras, should reckon as service towards pension.

Read Office Memorandum, No. 3356, dated the 5th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, making an enquiry as to the practice in Bengal in this respect.

Read the reply of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 274, dated the 11th instant.

The Governor General in Council observes that it has never been found necessary in Bengal to allow pensions for service passed under the Court of Wards in the management of private Estates.

2. The practice in Bengal is believed to be when a Manager is required for an Estate under the Court of Wards to offer the appointment to the Public, and from among the candidates to select one recommended by his previous character, and who is at the same time able to give satisfactory security for his good conduct, and His Excellency in Council believes there is never any difficulty in finding a fit person at a reasonable salary.

3. The difference adverted to in paragraph 3 of the Board's letter, between the practice of the Court of Wards in Bengal and in Madras, lends perhaps some support to the system adopted at the latter Presidency of employing Government servants, and allowing their time passed under the Court of Wards to count as service for Government pension. But the Governor General in Council considers that the system is certainly an unsound one, and that it can hardly be possible under it to tell whether or not the State is unduly charged with pensions for service not rendered to the State.

4. On the whole, it would seem very desirable to the Governor General in Council in this Department that, if practicable, the Bengal system should, *for the future*, be followed in Madras, service which has heretofore been passed under the Court of Wards by Government servants being of course allowed to reckon as part of their service for pension.

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, (No. 104 *A.)—Dated Allahabad, the* 21*st January* 1863.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter No. 687, dated the 16th September 1862, I am directed to state, for the information of the Sudder Board of Revenue, that a reference was made to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, recommending that service as Manager of Estates under the Court of Wards should be allowed to count towards pension.

2. From the reply received, a copy of which and of its enclosure is forwarded, it appears that the question was referred by the Madras Government in May or June last, and the Government of India decided that the Bengal system should, *for the future*, be followed in Madras, but that service which has heretofore been passed under the Court of Wards by Government servants should be allowed to reckon as part of their service for pension.

3. This decision is to be considered applicable to the North Western Provinces also.

4. The practice in Bengal is to offer the appointment "to the public, and from among the candidates to select one recommended by his previous character, and who is at the same time able to give satisfactory security for his good conduct."

5. The decision must be accepted, although the Government of India do not seem to have noticed the legal right of these men to be reckoned as Government servants, and the Sudder Board of Revenue should be careful to make it known to the present Managers under the Court of Wards.

No. 167 G.—*From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Madras, Fort William Council Chamber, the* 8*th January* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1411, of the 8th October 1862, enquiring, with reference to Financial Resolution, No. 391*g*, of the 4th September preceding, which divides Medical Officers in Civil employ into two Classes,* whether Officers attached to "Public Institutions," such as Hospitals and Infirmaries, should be placed in the Second Class, and how the following appointments should be classified:—

* 1st. "Medical Officers attached to Civil Stations or Political Agencies."
2nd. "Medical Officers" attached to Public Institutions, such as the Medical College, and to other Civil Staff appointments."

1. Presidency (District) Surgeons.
2. Physician of the General Hospital.
3. Surgeon of Ditto.
4. Superintendent of the Eye-Infirmary.
5. Ditto of the Lying-in-Hospital.
6. Zillah or Civil Surgeons in the Provinces.
7. Residency Surgeons (Political).
8. Medical Officers on the Neilgherries.
9. Medical Officers in charge of Civil Engineer's Department in the Godavery and Kistnah Districts.
10. Principal of the Medical College.
11. Professor of ditto.
12. Chemical Examiner.

2. In reply, I am desired to explain that the expression "Officers attached to Public Institutions, &c.," in the definition of the Second Class, was intended to distinguish Officers employed in teaching the theory of medicine from Officers engaged in the practice of medicine, who belong to the First Class; and to state that all the appointments abovementioned belong to the First Class, with the exception of numbers 10 and 11, which should be placed in the Second.

No. 266 G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 28th January 1863.

READ the following Resolution recorded in this Department, under date the 30th April 1862, No. 3222 :—

Extract from Audit Board, No. 337, dated the 14th March 1862.
Endorsement to Military Department, No. 2313, dated the 7th instant.
Office Memorandum from Ditto, No. 728, dated the 23rd instant.

Read the papers marginally noted, having reference to a proposal made by the Audit Board for extending to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the British Army in Civil employ the rule under which the whole of the allowances of the Officers of the Staff Corps in Civil employ are to be borne by the Civil Department.

RESOLUTION.—As there appears to be no objection to the proposal, in the Military Department, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption of the measure, and to direct that the Military Finance Department be requested to state the amounts which will, in consequence, have to be shown in the several local Civil Budgets and in the Public Works Department Budget for 1862-63.

No. 285 A.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 11th February 1863.

RESOLUTION.—According to the present classification of the Revenues and Charges, the head *Sayer* subordinate to the major head "Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree," comprises the following items :—

1. Manufacture of Saltpeter.
2. Manufacture of Alum.
3. Grazing Duty.
4. Duty on Birds' Nests.
5. Duty on British Timber.
6. Do. on Drift Timber.
7. Do. on Bees' Wax.
8. Do. on Turtle Banks.
9. Do. on Farms.
10. Do. on Sujjee or Potash.
11. Do. on Charcoal.
12. Capitation Tax.
13. Rent or produce of Gardens and Topes, &c.
14. Sale of Timber of Government Forests.
15. Produce of Forests.
16. Foreign Timber Fees.
17. Jungle Fees.
18. Produce of Fisheries.
19. Do. of Pearl do.
20. Quit rent or Tax levied from Fishermen in certain Villages, (Bombay).
21. Coir Revenue.
22. Gold Washings.
23. Cattle Fairs.
24. Rent of Stalls.
25. Shop and Market Fees.
26. Mines.
27. Rent of Lime Quarries.
28. House Tax.
29. Fees for Stamping Weights.
30. Extra cess on charitable allowances payable in kind, (Bombay).
31. Other items.

2. The head Sayer is in fact synonymous with "Miscellaneous," and the Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that it will tend to simplify the accounts, as well as render them more intelligible, if this head is altered to "Forest Revenue" which is an important branch not at

present distinctly exhibited. His Honor in Council directs therefore that from 1st May 1863 the words "Forest Revenue" be substituted for "Sayer" both on the receipt and charge sides, and be restricted, as regards receipts, to the items numbered 5, 6, 14, 15, 16 and 17, while all other items of receipt, now shewn under Sayer, be transferred to the sub-division of Miscellaneous receipts under Land Revenue, one item excepted, *viz.*, Fees for Stamping Weights, which must be shewn under XV. Miscellaneous. Of the charges under "Sayer," those appertaining to Forests will be shewn under the head "Forest Revenue," and the remaining payments hitherto classed as "Sayer" or as "other expenses" under Sayer, will be entered under B IV. Miscellaneous.

5. Duty on British Timber.
6. Duty on Drift Timber.
14. Sale of Timber of Government Forests.
15. Produce of Forests.
16. Foreign Timber Fees.
17. Jungle Fees.

No. 522 A.—*Dated Allahabad, the 30th March 1863.*

The following correspondence between the Government of India in the Financial Department, and the Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, is published for general information :—

From L. C. PROBYN, ESQ., Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, to the Hon'ble E. DRUMMOND, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 196-432.—Dated Allahabad, the 14th January 1863.

With reference to Notification No. 39 G., dated 16th December 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th idem, relative to the travelling allowance of Officers when employed in the interior of their districts on duty, I have the honor to observe that the practice of this Office has hitherto been to grant such allowance to Uncovenanted Officers attached to the North Western Provinces, at the rate of 3-10ths of their salary, with advertence to the orders quoted at Article 925 of the Civil Pay Master's Manual.

2. It appears, however, from the Notification above referred to, and also from the orders of 11th March 1859, quoted at Article 978, that the subordinate Executive Officers in the Bengal Presidency are permitted to draw 3 Rupees per diem as tentage allowance, and I would venture to suggest, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that this rule be made applicable to these Provinces; for it seems somewhat anomalous that Uncovenanted should ever draw a higher rate of travelling allowance than that fixed for Covenanted Officers; yet this is constantly the case, *e. g.*, a Deputy Collector on 600-0-0 per mensem gets 180-0-0 at 3-10ths of his salary, which is more than Rupees 5 per diem.

3. I take the opportunity of drawing your attention to the opinion expressed by the Bengal Civil Pay Master in the 8th paragraph of his letter to the address of your predecessor, No. 271, dated 26th January 1859, that "the rate of 3-10ths of salary is applicable to Ministerial Officers only, and was never intended for responsible Officers who received their appointments direct from Government."

From J. W. S. WYLLIE, ESQUIRE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, Financial Department, No. 706.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 4th March 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 432-196, of the 14th January 1863, and in reply to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of travelling allowance at 3 Rupees per diem for batta at 3-10ths of salary in favor of all Uncovenanted Officers to the North Western Provinces, and further to give those Officers the option of exchanging the daily allowance for a mileage under the orders contained in the second paragraph of Financial Notification, No. 39 G., of the 16th December 1862. The present order is not applicable to the class known as Ministerial Officers.

No. 1504.—*The 14th April* 1863.

Notification.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that references are frequently made to the Government of India direct on points connected with the leave, salary, or special allowances of Civil Officers subject to the Orders of the Government of India, which have to be referred to the Civil Pay Master for report previous to their disposal.

With a view of reducing the delay which is thereby occasioned, His Honor in Council is pleased to direct that all such applications for the future should be forwarded direct by the proper authority to the Civil Pay Master who audits the applicant's Salary Bill, and who, after attaching the usual Report to it as to whether the applicant is entitled to the leave in question, will submit it, without delay, to that Department of the Government of India by whom the application will be finally considered.

For like reasons all appeals against a ruling of the Civil Pay Masters and all applications for travelling or deputation allowances, pensions, or gratuities, should be invariably accompanied by a Report from that Officer.

No. 1459.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay-Master, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 13th April* 1863.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{549}{2349}$, dated 18th March 1863, bringing to notice the difficulty which you anticipate in giving effect to the orders contained in the Financial Resolution of 26th February last, relative to the abolition of the Civil Service Absentee Fund, and soliciting the instructions of this Government on the subject.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Deputation and Travelling allowances of acting Officers, hitherto charged to the Absentee Fund, will in future be provided from the sanctioned scale of charge for the appointments which cause the expense, and that any deficiency in this provision for the allowances should be met from the total grant for the Department to which the appointments belong.

No. 1653.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 23rd April* 1863.

Financial Department.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 308 A., dated 24th February 1863, I am directed to inform you that in compliance with the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble the President in Council has ruled that service in Estates under the Court of Wards, may count towards pension in cases in which persons in permanent Government employ at the time of their selection are chosen for such duties, and on the understanding that Government Officers will not in future be appointed to the management of such estates, if it can be avoided.

No. 1722.—*EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 25th April* 1863.

READ again Financial Resolution, No. 926 A., dated 22nd November 1862, regulating the transmission to England of Indents for Stores.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that under the orders of 22nd November 1862, Indents on England for Stores for all Civil Departments, and for the Public Works Department, are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Local Governments, who are the principal and the responsible Executive Authorities in the matter, abstracts of the Indents being sent to the Public Works Department of the Government of India for Public Works Stores, and to the Financial Department for Civil Stores.

2. But with respect to Military Stores, the Audit Board recommended that the Indents from the three Presidencies should be transmitted to England through the Financial Department, Calcutta, after undergoing examination in the Military Finance Department, and the Military Department, the Indents from Madras and Bombay being checked further, in the first instance, by the Controllers of Military Finance, and the Governments of those Presidencies, respectively, before transmission to Calcutta for despatch to England.

3. The trial of this plan was permitted by the Resolution of 22nd November 1862, but not without a fear that it would be found cumbrous. It appears to the Hon'ble the President in Council, after careful reconsideration, that the main objects of keeping the Financial Department informed of the aggregate amounts of Indents on England from the several Presidencies and Provinces, and of affording it the opportunity of checking requisitions for unnecessary or needlessly expensive articles, may be attained without interfering with the transmission of Indents to England direct. The Hon'ble the President in Council accordingly resolves, that the Indents for Military as for all other Stores required from Europe, shall, after undergoing the revision of the superior departmental authority, be forwarded to England direct, that is to say, for the Madras and Bombay Armies by the Governments of those Presidencies, and for the Army on the Bengal Establishment by the Military Department of this Government.

4. A copy of each Indent will be forwarded, through the channels already prescribed, to the Financial Department for information merely, that Department not passing any order on it, except when it may be necessary to object to any items, or to suggest its supply from the surplus stock of some other Department.

5. The local Governments and the administrative Secretariats of the Supreme Government on the one part, and the Financial Department have now their positions defined more clearly than in the order of 22nd November 1862. Indents by the Executive Departments under the former will be made on their own responsibility, and will be sent Home direct, after undergoing the revision of the superior departmental authority, while the Financial Department will have all the information requisite for check and for its Financial Statements.

No. 867 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th May* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1923, dated 8th May 1863, is published for general information :—

No. 1923.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 8th May 1863.

Read docket of the Home Department, No. 2669, dated 27th April 1863, forwarding, with an expression of approval, a recommendation by the Government of Bengal, in letter No. 1420, dated 25th March 1863, that pay during transit may be allowed to Officers of the Education Department, when they are transferred from one District to another, for the convenience of the public service.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to rescind, for the Education Department generally, as it has already been abrogated for the Education Department of the Madras Presidency, by Financial Resolution, No. 756, dated 7th March 1863, the rule which denies pay and travelling allowance to Uncovenanted Servants on less than Rs. 100 per mensem, who may be removed from one appointment to another, for the convenience of the public service.

No. 68.—*Dated Allahabad, the 16th June 1863.*

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 2425.—Fort William, the 8th June 1863—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th June 1863.

READ the following papers regarding Rules for Leave of Absence and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants :—

A Memorial on the subject from Uncovenanted Servants in the three Presidencies.

Letter from the Supreme Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 42 of 15th June 1861, forwarding the above Memorial, and one from Officers of the Education Department in Bengal, with other correspondence, regarding Pension Rules for Educational Officers.

Financial Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 205 of 8th December 1862.

Extract (Paragraphs 1 to 18) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 205 of 1862, dated the 8th December.

I have considered in Council the Memorial from the Uncovenanted Servants of the several Governments in India, praying for modifications in the existing Rules which govern the grant to them of pensions and leave of absence, together with your Public Letters, dated the 8th and 15th June 1861, Nos. 37 and 42; 6th August 1861, No. 56, and your Financial Letter, dated the 4th August 1862, No. 110, on the same subject.

2. The great body of the Uncovenanted Servants of India have always been Natives; and it has been the just and wise policy of the Government to employ, as largely as they could with advantage, the Natives of India in the administration of their own country. It is still the desire and intention of Her Majesty's Government that whilst, to a certain extent, European agency beyond the Covenanted Servants must always be employed in various situations, Natives of India should constitute the great majority of the Uncovenanted Servants in India.

3. Your Government points out the impossibility of making any distinction between Europeans and Natives. In that opinion, I entirely concur, and whilst, therefore, I cannot but admit that there are differences of various kinds in the circumstances of persons of the different races who are employed in the Uncovenanted Service of India, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be indispensable that the Rules to be laid down should be such as are applicable to the whole of that body, of whom the great majority are, and must always be, of Native race and of Native habits.

4. I think there is, however, sufficient ground for an exception as regards Educational Officers, and Law Officers, and Native Judges. In those cases a previous course of study, and, in many instances, practical experience is required, and there is consequently reason for making a distinction in regard to that class of servants whose claims will therefore be separately considered.

5. I now proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the general body of Uncovenanted Servants.

6. It has been decided that no Uncovenanted Servant shall in future be allowed to count for pension any period of service antecedent to his having attained the age of 22 years, and, in calculating the period of service required by this Despatch as a qualification for pension, the period must be reckoned from that age.

7. The allowances to be granted to Uncovenanted Servants on retirement are in future to be as follow, *viz.*:—

On production of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which the applicant may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India :—

1. Under fifteen years' service,—gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.
2. After fifteen years' service—one-third of his salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs 12,000 per annum
3. After twenty-five years' service,—one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

After thirty years service, or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on Medical Certificate.

8. The period of service which is to be admitted in considering a claim to pension must be continuous; but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Uncovenanted Servant, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

9. Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

10. These pensions have hitherto been payable only in India. As a rule, Europeans on being pensioned desire to return to this country, and they are consequently under the necessity of employing an Agent in India to receive and remit their pensions. If the pensions are allowed to be paid in Englnd, the delay, risk, and inconvenience of agency will be saved, while the charge to Government would be very inconsiderable. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that each Uncovenanted Servant shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once.

11. The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose, but as a rate of exchange, based on the intrinsic value of the rupee, and the market price of bills, is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of Officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants, and is therefore to be adopted.

12. I am desirous of being furnished with a list of the Uncovenanted Servants who are entitled to the benefit of the Pension Rules; and it must be understood that it is not now intended to grant the benefit of those Rules to any of the lower grades of servants who are not at present entitled to pension.

13. An Uncovenanted Servant may, under the existing Rules, be granted, on sufficient cause being shown, leave on private affairs for six months in one period, retaining his office with half salary up to 600*l.* per annum; which is the maximum amount allowed to be drawn. This leave may be repeated after intervals of six years, and is allowed to count for pension. Leave of this description may still be granted, but the period of absence will not be allowed to count for pension, and the option may be given to Uncovenanted Servants of taking in lieu of the above leave a furlough for one year after ten years' residence, and a second furlough also for one year after eighteen years' residence in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service. For such periods an absentee, whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per mensem, may be allowed to draw one-half salary; provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or 80*l.* per annum. If the absentees' salary shall be

Above Rupees 200, and not exceeding Rupees 400 per month, he may be granted an allowance of Rupees 1,300 or 130*l.* per annum.

„	400	„	Rs.	700	„	Rs. 2,000	or	200*l.* „
„	700	„	„	1,200	„	„ 3,000	„	300*l.* „
„	1,200	„	„		„	„ 4,000	„	400*l.* „

On taking leave on private affairs for the first time after the publication of the new Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant must decide whether he will apply for six months' leave on private affairs, or for one year's furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. In regard to absence on Medical Certificate, an Uncovenanted Servant, under the existing Rules, may be granted leave of absence for three years during the whole period of his service, of which two may be continuous, and two only can be counted as service qualifying for pension. For one year of the entire period the absentee may draw half, and during the remainder one-third of his allowances limited, however, to 600*l.* per annum.

15. Instead of the period of leave now allowed, Her Majesty's Government authorize the grant of leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, with allowances, to the extent of three years, in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time.

16. For the first fifteen months of each period the absentee may be allowed one-half salary, provided that it shall in no case exceed 600*l.* per annum; and for the remainder of his absence, within the prescribed limit, he may be allowed one-fourth of his salary, limited to 300*l.* per annum.

17. If any further leave should be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted as exceptional leave; but without any allowance.

18. These periods of absence on Furlough and Medical Certificate are not to count for pension; but privilege leave in India may be allowed for one month in each year, which is not, however, to accumulate, and the grant of which must be always subject to the condition that no inconvenience or charge shall be caused to Government thereby; this privilege leave will count in the period of service qualifying for pension.

No. 2426.

Notification.—The following revised Rules for the grant of Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Civil Servants are published by order of His Honor the President in Council for general information and guidance:—

LEAVE OF ABSENCE
TO
UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rs. 100 a month whether they receive their appointments direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

I. Leave on Medical Certificate.
II. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.
III. Privilege Leave.
IV. Preparatory or Additional Leave.

General Rules.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.

2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments when the latter are duly authorized to exercise this power. But in other cases leave must be granted by the Government.

3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments can obtain any leave under these Rules without reference to Government; but the Authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment a Monthly Return of the leave granted by them according to the Form given in Appendix A.

4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.

5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a Medical Certificate in the prescribed Form.

Applications for Leave on Medical Certificate.

6. Applications for leave on Medical Certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the Medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, so far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and by a Certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or, if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary removal, and the period for which absence is to the best of his judgment absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the Certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

Extension of leave on Medical Certificate.

7. An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended; such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England,—or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

Application for Leave on Private Affairs.

9. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorized Officers, on sufficient cause being shewn, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the Public Service.

Extension of Leave to date of arrival of vessel.

10. When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

11. Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, is limited to the extent of three years in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time. Should any further leave be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance.

Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.

12. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—

1*st.*—*Leave on Private Affairs*;—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

2*nd.*—*Or* a FURLOUGH—for one year after ten years' service, and a second Furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an Officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on Private Affairs, or for Furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken beyond India will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the Officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlough or Leave on Private Affairs cannot b taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the Public Service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each Calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

Privilege Leave.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each Calendar year may be allowed to Officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

18. Preparatory or additional leave is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a Sanatarium on Medical Certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on Private Affairs, Furlough, or Medical Certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency Towns on sick leave beyond Sea, will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

Preparatory Leave.

19. Officers retiring from the Service on pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Public Service.

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rupees 6,000 or £ 600 per annum,—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £ 300 per annum. Within these limitations Absentee Pay will be given as follows:—

I. To an Officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

II. To an Officer on leave on private affairs—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an Officer absent on private affairs obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave.

III. To an Officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per month—one-half of his salary, provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or £ 80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be—

Above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of								Rs. 1,300	or	£	130
"	"	400	"	"	"	700	"	" 2,000	"	£	200
"	"	700	"	"	"	1,200	"	" 3,000	"	£	300
"	"	1,200						" 4,000	"	£	400

IV. To an Officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and—on return from leave—one-half or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of salary he may be then drawing.

V. To an Officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An Officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess, but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his Office will become vacant. An Officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the Rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Rules for joining Office.

Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the authority conferring the appointment.

An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment, but when transferred from one appointment to another of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

Payments of Absentee Allowances.

22. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty.

23. Officers proceeding to England on Furlough, or on Private Affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain Certificates from the Civil Pay Master, in the Form given below, for submission to the India Office on their arrival in London:—

Name, Service, and designation of the party obtaining leave.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta or other Port.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
			In England. — In Calcutta.	

24. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over payments. When Officers remain in India and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their Bills life Certificates attested by a Deputy Magistrate or a Covenanted District Officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

APPENDIX A.

Name of Absentee.	Office held by Absentee.	Monthly salary of Absentee.	Section of Rules under which leave is granted, or nature of leave.	Period of Leave.	Amount of deduction from salary.	Name of Substitute (if any).	Amount payable to Substitute.	Net amount to be retrenched from Pay Abstract for the above month.	REMARKS.
A. B.	Head Asstt.	600 0 0	Section 11 and Section 20, Rule I.	Nine months, from 1st January to 30th September 1859.	300 0 0	E. F.	300 0 0	0 0 0	
C. D.	5th Asstt.	200 0 0	Section 16 and Section 20, Rule V.	Fifteen days, from 1st to 15th March 1859.	0 0 0	None.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
G. H.	21st Asstt.	150 0 0	Section 12 and Section 20, Rule II.	Five months, from 1st January to 31st May 1859.	75 0 0	L. M.	75 0 0	0 0 0	

APPENDIX B.

The Certificate from an Official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following Form:—

I., A. B., Surgeon at (or of) do hereby certify that E. F., (here enter designation of office is in a bad state of health; and I solemnly and sincerely declare that

according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of absolutely necessary or (highly desirable.)

The following Form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, in countersigning the Certificate :—

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

No. 2427.

Notification.—The following revised Rules for the grant of Pensions and Superannuation Allowances to certain classes of Uncovenanted Servants are published by order of His Honor the President in Council for general information and guidance :—

PENSION RULES for Uncovenanted Servants other than Educational Officers, Law Officers, and Native Judges, receiving more than Rupees 10 *a month, and belonging to classes eligible to Pension under the Orders of Government.*

GENERAL RULES FOR APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION.

1. Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify that the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to Form A, in the Appendix. In cases of other than a Good Service Pension every application shall be accompanied by a Medical Certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and that it has not been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

3. Applicants for a Superannuation Allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency, or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a Station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government to accept the Certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

4. Good service and Superannuation Allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Governments, will be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the Form given in Appendix B.

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

5. On production by an applicant of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which he may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he will be allowed—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

II. After fifteen years' service one-third of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

6. After thirty years' service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on Medical Certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a Good Service Pension.

7. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

8. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a Medical Certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of Establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

9. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

10. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

11. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension.

12. The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent Establishment; but claims barred by this Rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

13. The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

GRATUITIES.

14. When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is exhausted. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

15. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

16. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of the Government obtained through the Civil Pay Master,—unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some Public Officer and beyond the control of the Pensioner, when the Civil Pay Master, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

17. An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Appendix A.

REGISTER of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of

preferred under the Rules passed by Government, under date

Name of the person by whom the pension is applied for, with the name of his Father.	Number on the Establishment.	Identification of the Applicant's person.	Size.		Age of Applicant at the time of application.			Religion, caste or tribe.	Where residing.			Present employment.	Total period of Service.		Applicant's service continuous or not.	How long unemployed, and under what circumstances.	Date of application to Government.	Average salary or authorized official allowances per mensem. for the five years preceding the date of application.		Salary or authorized official allowances per mensem at the time of application.		Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of Office.	Proposed amount of pension per mensem.		Treasury at which the party, if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.	Orders of Government.
		Indelible marks and other signs or natural defects.	Feet.	Inches.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Province.	Pergunnah.	Village.		Years.	Months.				Rupees.	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.			Rupees.	Annas.		

N. B.—Should the Head of the Office be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information which the Register should contain, he shall call upon the individual concerned to furnish a written Statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on the points on which information may be defective.

In filling up the Register, the Head of the Department will state, after inspecting the Establishment Roll, whether the service of the Applicant has been continuous, and if not, for how long he was unemployed, and under what circumstances.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT of Pensions sanctioned by the Government of *in the* *Department, during the* *Quarter of*

Number.	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment.	Character.	Period counted as Service.			Average monthly salary during the last five years of service.	Amount of monthly pension granted.	Date from which the pension is to take effect.	Remarks or Explanations.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		

No. 2428.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th June 1863.

Read letter No. 111 of 6th August 1862, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State regarding the limitation to 500*l.* per annum of the maximum pension to Uncovenanted Officers.

Read reply thereto in paragraphs 19 to 24 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 205, dated 8th December 1862.

ORDERED,—That the foregoing correspondence be published for general information.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 111 OF 1862.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, BART., M. P.,

Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, the 6th August 1862.

SIR,—The Rules of the 4th January 1831, regarding the grant of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants, restrict the amount of pension to half salary for those who have served for thirty years or more (except as regards Law Officers and Native Judges, in whose case twenty-two years' service is sufficient), and to one-third for those who have served for a shorter period not less than twenty years (fifteen years being substituted for twenty in the case of Law Officers and Native Judges).

2. Referring, however, to the extension of the service and the alteration in the prospects of its members since the Rules were passed, the late Court of Directors decided, in their Despatch No. 21, dated the 28th February 1855, that 500*l.* per annum should be the maximum pension to be granted to Uncovenanted Officers "hereafter appointed to the Service." Accordingly, as respects all Uncovenanted Officers who entered the Service prior to that date, the rules of 4th January 1831 continued to be applied, and with reference to the continually increasing number of highly-paid appointments which are now thrown open to Uncovenanted Servants, the Government of Bombay, anticipating that the State will become saddled with large pensions payable on their retirement from the Service, have addressed us proposing that "before any Uncovenanted Servant who shall have entered the service before the 19th May* 1855, is promoted to an appointment the salary of which is Rupees 10,000 per annum and upwards, he shall be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of 500*l.* per annum."

* The date of the orders of the Government of India, notifying the decision of the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 21 of 1855.

3. The restriction proposed by the Bombay Government is in itself quite reasonable, and the only doubt we find regarding it is whether it is the proper way of attaining the object in view.

4. The Uncovenanted Service, it seems to us, cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules of 1831 beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those Rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service when rendered incapable of further duty shall not be discharged without *some* pensionary support. As regards the *amount* of pension to be given, the Rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded; and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the Rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the Rules.

5. The Rules of 1831 were obviously not framed with a view to the duties and emoluments of the high offices which are now bestowed on the Uncovenanted Service.

6. Apart from any question of construction of the Rules as they stand, we see no ground for holding that the Government in passing the Rules of 1831 pledged the State to allow pensions on the scale, and according to the conditions therein prescribed, to all Uncovenanted Servants who were at that time in the Public Service, or who might enter the Service while the Rules yet remained in force.

7. It appears to us that it was always open to the Government to modify these Rules whenever it might in good faith consider that the public interests called for their modification; and when it appeared that the circumstances of the Uncovenanted Service were becoming rapidly changed, and that the Rules which were framed chiefly in reference to Natives of India, among whom at that time it is probable that no salary higher than 500 or 600 Rupees a month would have been found, were claimed as applicable to a class of appointments for which they never were meant to provide, we consider that the Government would have been perfectly justified in framing new Rules, and making them applicable to all classes of appointments which were plainly not included within the original intention of the Rules of 1831. This would have been a direct, and in our judgment a very legitimate way of attaining the object which it is now proposed to attain by the somewhat doubtful proceeding of refusing promotion to a deserving Officer, unless he will consent to abandon that to which it is assumed he has a right under the existing Rules.

8. We incline to think, notwithstanding the difficulty which is undoubtedly caused by the Proceedings of 1855, referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, that even now it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the Rules of 1831, as regards all appointments clearly not embraced by the original intention of those Rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants whether they entered the Public Service before 1855 or since.

9. But if this be done it may be right, perhaps, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantages of the Rules of 1831, with respect to all appointments *made up to the present time* and held by Officers who entered the Public Service before 1855. Thus, such an Officer already holding an appointment of Rupees 1,500 a month will, on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension up to 900*l.* a year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to high emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments.

10. The distinction which will thus be made between persons (all having entered the Police Service before 1855) who have already obtained promotion to high and lucrative employment, and those who are yet looking for such promotion, may possibly appear unreasonble and invidious, but it will not really affect the latter class more injuriously than will the proposal submitted by the Government of Bombay, and it is a course which, on the whole, seems to us less open to objection than the Bombay plan.

11. We request the favor of an early decision upon this reference.

We have, &c.,
ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARINGTON.
W. GREY.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th August 1862.

Extract (Paragraphs 19 *to* 24*) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No.* 205 *of* 1862, *dated the 8th December.*

PARA. 19.—I have also had under consideration your Financial Letter, dated the 6th August 1862, No. 111, in which you refer to a proposition made by the Government of Bombay in reference to the restriction on the maximum amount of pension prescribed in the Financial Despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 28th February 1855, No. 21.

20. That Despatch fixed the sum of 500*l.* as the maximum pension to be granted to "Uncovenanted Servants "hereafter appointed to the Service." The Government of Bombay consider that it would be expedient to require any Uncovenanted Servant, who entered the service before the date of the orders of your Government on the Despatch of the Court of Directors, and who shall hereafter be promoted to an appointment, the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum and upwards, to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of 500*l.* per annum.

21. In reference to that opinion of the Government of Bombay, you observe that the Uncovenanted Service "cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules of 1831, beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general "pledge which those Rules may be taken to give, that a "member of that service, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be "given, the Rules merely fix a limit which is not to be "exceeded, and although it has, with rare exceptions, been "the practice to allow the highest pension, of which the "Rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer "on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that "maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to "the original design and scope of the Rules."

22. You nevertheless consider that, with reference to the Order of 1855, it may be right "to allow the full advantages "of the Rules of 1831, with respect to all appointments "made up to the present time and held by Officers who entered the Publice Service before 1855. Thus, such an "Officer already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a "month will, on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty "years' service, according to the class of appointment, be "able to claim a pension up to 900*l.* a year, but he will not, "if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to "claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments."

23. I must observe that, under the existing Pension Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount which is only authorized as the reward of approved service, and when the Rules were framed it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than 500*l.* per annum could ever be granted.

24. Under any circumstances, therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

No. 950 A.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 16*th June* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2149, dated the 26th May 1863, with a Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, is re-published for general information :—

Read again Financial Resolution No. 374 G., dated 3rd February 1863, relating to the question of granting pensions, under the Rules of 4th January 1831, to persons employed on the establishments of Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs, and Deputy Collectors.

Read the undermentioned Reports, submitted in accordance with the last paragraph of the above-mentioned Resolution, and also the documents marked thus*

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 709, dated 18th February 1863.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude, No. 417, dated 24th February 1863.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 314 A., dated 25th February 1863.

From Agent Governor General Rajpootanah, No. 223, dated 27th February 1863.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner British Burmah, No. 782, dated 4th March 1863.

From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1943, dated 13th March 1863.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 262, dated 19th March 1863.

From Governor of Straits Settlements, No. 66-481, dated 8th April 1863.

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 384, dated 13th April 1863.

From Resident at Hydrabad, No. 71, dated 23rd April 1863.

From Agent Governor General, Central India, No. 48, dated 23rd April 1863, and enclosure.

From Commissioner of Mysore, No. 435, dated 25th February 1863.

* To Foreign Department, No. 1065, dated 21st March 1863.

* From Ditto, with the Governor General, No. 64, dated 30th April 1863.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that in all cases where the Establishments of Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs are paid, not from an Office or Contract allowance, but from a sanctioned scale of charge which has been fixed by Government, both as to the number of men, and the pay of each, the persons on these establishments are eligible to pension under the general Rules, if they belong to the classes, whether Nazirs, Mohurrirs, or the like, on more than [10] ten Rupees a month, who are eligible to pensions under those Rules.

This decision is equally applicable to all other permanent Civil Establishments once paid from a contract allowance which are now regulated by a scale of charge that, in all details of numbers and rates, has been fixed by Government.

Service rendered on an Establishment which is paid, or rendered at a time when it was paid from a contract allowance, does not count towards pension.

No. 951 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 16th June* 1863.

The following Extract from a Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, No. 2197, dated 29th May 1863, is republished for general information :—

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that Officers of the Electric Telegraph Department are entitled to Medical aid free of charge, and the points for decision are from whom they should receive it, and what extra allowance, if any, should be given by Government to the Medical Officer who may afford such aid.

2nd.—In the Civil Department, the Civil Assistant Surgeon is bound to attend all Civil Establishments entitled to Medical aid within the limits of his charge, and in the Military Department, at Stations, being the Head Quarters of a General Officer or Brigadier, the Medical Officer in charge of the Staff affords Medical aid to all Military Establishments not on the strength of Regiments, and to all public Establishments, including Clerks and the like, on the strength of the Military Department, at the Station.

3rd.—According as a Telegraph Office is placed in a Military Cantonment or in Civil Lines, Military or general considerations may be held to influence its location, and to determine the character of the principal service which it renders. When, therefore, a Telegraph Establishment is located in Civil Lines, it should, as at present, be attended by the Civil Surgeon of the Station as a part of his charge. When it is placed in Military Cantonments, it should be attended by the Military Staff or Garrison Surgeon, and this Officer should receive no allowance for the duty separate from what he is allowed by the Pay and Audit Regulations for the Public Establishments under his care, as in Medical charge of the Division or Station Staff and Establishments. On this principle the Telegraph Offices at Cawnpore, Agra, and in other Military Stations where the Offices are established within Military Cantonments will be under the care of the Medical Officer in charge of the Staff of the Station.

No. 83.—*Dated Allahabad, the 4th July* 1863.

The annexed copy of a form to be substituted for that prescribed in para. 23 of the Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 10th ultimo, and re-published in the *Allahabad Gazette* of 23rd idem, No. 68, dated 16th of the same month, is published for general information :—

Name, service and designation of the party obtaining leave.	Salary of substantive office.	Nature and period of the service.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta to other Port.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
				In England.	
				In Calcutta.	

No. 88.—*Dated Allahabad, the 18th July* 1863.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 2933.—*Fort William, the 3rd July* 1863.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st of August next all Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of Civil, Military and Marine Departments will be payable for the month for which they are due on the 1st of the following month, or as soon after as the Bills can be passed for payment.

Provided, however, that no payment shall be made on any Bill previous to audit, and that no Bill be forwarded for audit until the last day of the month for which it is due.

No. 96.—*Dated Allahabad, the 24th July* 1863.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 3175.—*Fort William, the 17th July* 1863.

Notification.—Notice is hereby given that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at the station of Allahabad will, on and after the 1st of August 1863, be established at the Branch Bank opened at that station by the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of the North Western Provinces at the Treasury of Allahabad aforesaid, shall and may, on and after the abovementioned date, be made at the said Branch of the Bank of Bengal.

2. The terms on which the business of the said Treasury shall be conducted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following Agreement with the Bank of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made the 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by an Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of Septmber, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William, and the superintendence and management by the said Bank, for the Government of India, of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta; and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement, the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any Town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of bankers to the Government of India for the District or locality within which such Branch should be established, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank, should be carried on under, and subject to, the provisions of that Agreement, and on the basis of certain

clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement, or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any Special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into, in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: And whereas the Bank of Bengal have established a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces, and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the North-Western Provinces, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have been settled and arranged between the Governor General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal. Now, these Presents witness that, for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council, and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby, for himself and themselves, and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say—

First.—That the Bank of Bengal shall and will, from and after the time when and during the term for which this Agreement shall come and continue in operation, as hereinafter provided, keep up a Branch Bank at Allahabad aforesaid, and provide suitable offices and buildings in the City of Allahabad in a situation as near to the Revenue and other Public Offices of Government at Allahabad as conveniently may be.

Second.—That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification, as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said station of Allahabad, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch Bank so established and to be kept up by the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions, with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal by the Governor General in Council, or any of the officers of the Government of India or of the North Western Provinces, authorized in that behalf and for the purpose aforesaid, such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and of the North Western Provinces; as the Government of India shall from time to time direct.

Third.—That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Allahabad shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Allahabad, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India, and of the North Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the orders of these Governments, respectively, all monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the District of Allahabad; and the said Branch Bank at Allahabad shall transact all such business for the Government of India, and the North Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of money and Securities, and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bonâ fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the station of Allahabad; and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Allahabad, and shall and will transact all such last-mentioned business in such manner in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government as may be from time to time required by the orders for the time being of the Supreme or Local Government after due notice thereof given to the said Branch Bank.

Fourth.—That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses, contingent bills shall from time to time be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the Government of India for the time being, and be passed by him on approval; and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of two thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance at the said Branch Bank of the Establishment of Clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Allahabad, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account.

Fifth.—That by way of remuneration, the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ for its own benefit and profit all Cash Balances and monies placed at its disposal and received as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment without being charged with any interest in account. But the safe custody of the unemployed Cash Balance from time to time in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Allahabad, so long as the same shall remain uninvested shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable cause.

Sixth.—That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India, under Clause 5 of the General Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned, and in part recited; and it shall also be in the power of the Government of India, and of the Government of the North Western Provinces, respectively, at any time, and as often as they may think fit, to cause the accuracy of the Government balance in Cash or Securities to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch; and the Report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the Report, and such Report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such Report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

Seventh.—That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from, or arise in respect of, any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank or by any of its Officers or Agents in conducting the Government Banking business at Allahabad aforesaid shall, as between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for, or in respect of, any such loss or damage.

Eighth.—That this Agreement, and the powers and authorities herein contained, and the covenants hereby entered into, shall come into operation, and shall continue in operation for the term of five years, from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf which shall be published in the *Calcutta* and *Local Government Gazette* within one calendar month from the date hereof, and at the expiration of the said term, the Agreement and the powers, authorities and covenants herein contained may, by notice in writing, from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being be renewed with or without any modifications as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

No. 307.—*Dated Allahabad, the 24th July* 1863.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3200, under date the 16th July 1863, is republished for general information:—

No. 3200.—*Fort William, the 16th July* 1863.

Read a letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, No. 14, dated the 6th July 1863, enquiring, with reference to the new Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, whether a Deputy Magistrate who has been absent twice on sick leave for short periods, amounting

in the aggregate to six months and eight days, is to be denied further leave, or to be allowed leave without pay on the third occasion of his applying for Medical leave for three months, on the ground that, by the new Rules, sick leave for three years has to be taken in neither more nor less than two periods.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the strict letter of the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Officers recently promulgated, an Uncovenanted Officer may be allowed leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for a third period *but without any allowances.* But His Honor in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods *with allowance* was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England, or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to rule that leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, taken for short periods by Uncovenanted Officers within Indian limits, shall not bear a further leave of absence either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such Medical leaves, shall be regulated by the existing Rules for sick leave, that is to say, half salary not exceeding £600 a year shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one-fourth of salary not exceeding £300 per annum for all other periods up to the limit of three years.

No. 119.—*Dated Allahabad, the 19th August* 1863.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 3655.—Fort William, the 10th August 1863.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to declare that the following General Order, No. 494, which was issued in the Military Department under date the 1st August 1863, is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ other than in the Police Department :—

"Under instructions * from the Right Hon'ble the "Secretary of State for India, "the Hon'ble the President "in Council is pleased to "direct that henceforth no Officer acting in an appointment shall receive more than one-half of the Staff Salary attached thereto, until he shall have acted six "months in it, counting from the date of his joining "the appointment. At the expiration of this period "he will be allowed the full Staff Salary in all cases "if it be available, but not otherwise."

* Dated 30th September 1861, and 16th April 1863.

2. "This order applies to all cases, including those "of Officers officiating for Staff Officers absent on "Furlough, under Rules 9 and 13 of Government General "Order No. 1150, dated 17th November 1854, but it is "not to affect the allowances in their present appointments, of those to whom, under any rule or practice "heretofore in force, full Staff Salary is now actually "passed."

3. "The above order is applicable to the three Presidencies."

No. 120.—*Dated 21st August* 1863.

The following copy of a letter issued to the Officiating Civil Pay Master of Madras, and published by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 3654.

TO THE OFFICIATING CIVIL PAY-MASTER, MADRAS.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 320, dated 17th July 1863, I am directed to state that the new Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants may be applied in their spirit to servants drawing less than 100 Rs. a month, it being understood that in regulating the grant of absentee allowance, to an amount not exceeding that authorized by the Rules, a sufficient sum will be reserved for the provision in each case of an efficient substitute for the absentee.

No. 121.—*The 21st August* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3220, dated the 17th July 1863, is published for general information :—

No. 3220.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 17th July 1863.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 92, dated 2nd June 1863.

Letter dated 25th February 1863, *No.* 27.

6. With regard to the ruling that service on a salary of 10 Sicca Rupees a month, gives no claim to pension under the rules, I must observe that, as it has long been the practice to allow pensions to Uncovenanted Servants whose saries, paid in Company's Rupees, have exceeded 10 Company's Rupees a month, it seems undesirable that a higher minimum rate of remuneration should be required, as a qualification for pension, in the case of those who have drawn their salaries in Sicca Rupees; and I accordingly authorize you to admit to the benefit of the Pension Rules Uncovenanted Servants whose monthly salary, though paid in Sicca Rupees, has exceeded, for the required period, 10 Company's Rupees in value.

No. 1299 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 8th September* 1863.

The following Resolution in the Financial Department, by the Hon'ble the President in Council, No. 3733, dated the 14th ultimo, is re-published for general information:—

No. 3733.

Fort William, the 14th August 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to rule that public servants on salaries of less than Rupees 100 per mensem, when transferred from one situation to another on the Public Service, should be placed on the same footing both in respect to pay and travelling allowance with servants on Rupees 100 per mensem or more.

No. 1215 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 18th August* 1863.

The following letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 743, dated the 27th ultimo, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, is published for general information :—

No. 743.—To the Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces.

Military Department.

Sir,—As much inconvenience may be experienced by Military Officers in Civil or Political employ, when applying for leave to Europe on sick certificate, if they cannot produce the certificate required in the 2nd paragraph of Government General Order, No. 755 of 17th July 1860, I am directed to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, may be moved to cause it to be intimated to all Officers employed under His Honor's orders, that the certificate should be strictly in accordance with the Form herewith forwarded.

[*Form of Certificate to be obtained under Government General Order, No.* 755 *of* 1860, *by an Officer in Civil, Political or other detached employ proceeding to Europe on leave from the Officer who takes charge of his duties, and forwarded on in the usual manner with his application.*]

CERTIFIED that, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination, nothing irregular nor any known demands against remain unadjusted in his Office.

(*Signature of the relieving Officer.*)

The *day of* 186 .

No. 1360 A.—*The 16th September* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3837, dated the 18th ultimo, is published for general information :—

No. 3837.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 18th August 1863.

Read again para. 11 of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 129, dated 9th August 1861.

Read again Financial Orders, dated 25th September 1861.

Read again Financial Resolution, dated 19th August 1861, No. 10258.

Read again an Endorsement from the Home Department, dated 9th June 1863, No. 3661, and the orders passed thereon, dated 23rd idem.

Resolution.—In sanctioning the payment of certain bills referred with the above-mentioned Endorsement from the Home Department, amounting to Rs. 704-2-8, for maps and instruments obtained by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey from the Office of the Surveyor General of India, the attention of the Hon'ble the President in Council has been drawn to the existing rule of cash payments for the value of stores received by one Department of Government from another.

2. This rule, he observes, originated with a suggestion of the Accountant General to the Government of Madras, that the Commissariat Department of that Presidency should cease to incur expense on account of supplies for the Civil Departments, and that all Civil Officers who received such supplies should obtain them in the market. The Government of Madras having adopted this suggestion, requested this Government to make arrangements for the supply of stores to the Civil Department subordinate to this Government, which obtained their supplies through the Madras Commissariat, and the Auditor General of India was thereupon directed to issue orders to the heads of all the Departments concerned, to the effect that, in future, stores should be procured from the market, or, if to the advantage of Government, through the Madras Commissariat on the usual indents, but that, in either case, cash must be paid for the supplies.

3. Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Military Finance Department, this rule was made general for all India, without reference to the source through which supplies were procured, the object being that, by compelling cash payments, which must necessarily be made by a Civil or Military authority, the transaction must come directly under the review of the Controlling Officer of the service to which it relates.

4. His Honor in Council further observes that, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 11 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 129 of 1861, dated 9th August, the charges for Stores obtained from England appear as charges in the Indian Accounts and Estimates, under the heads of account to which the expenses of the Departments and Officers indenting for them are debitable; but that, on the issue of such stores by the indenting Officers and Departments, for the use of other Departments of the Public Service, the former under existing rules demand and receive cash payment for the value from the latter.

5. Again, in respect to Stores manufactured in this country, such as Gunpowder manufactured in the Government Agencies under the control of the Military Department, and maps, &c., prepared in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, the cost of which appears in the first instance in the public accounts to the debit of the Departments concerned, His Honor in Council observes that on the issue of Gunpowder by the Military Department for the use of the Police Department, and on the supply of maps by the Surveyor General to the several Public Departments and Officers requiring them, the latter

are required to pay for them in cash under existing rules.

6. On a re-consideration of the whole subject, His Honor in Council observes that the system of inter-departmental cash payments above described, entails much waste of Public time and labor in the unnecessary issue of money from the public treasuries, which, after passing through the hands of the Officers concerned, finds its way back into the Treasuries, and leads to a multiplication of transactions in the shape of Departmental debits and credits, the adjustment of which is one cause of the delay in rendering the accounts and of the uncertainty whether the periodical statements made of them can be accepted as final. The practice also involves double charges being made for Government Stores in the Budget Estimates, and in the accounts founded on them, whereby the Estimates and Accounts are confused, and the expenditure is made to appear greater than it is.

7. The real check against extravagant expenditure of Government Stores is the efficient supervision of the Officer or Department with whom the responsibility rests of fixing or controlling the amount of the Indent. In the event, however, of any Indent appearing to contain items of an unusual, or of an unnecessarily expensive character, either as regards quantity or quality, it will be the duty of the Officer charged with the supply to call attention to it, and to await a final decision previously to executing the order, unless it should be of an emergent character.

8. His Honor in Council, therefore, directs that the system of cash payments by one Department of Government to another for the value of Stores already paid for by Government, be discontinued; and that Stores so transferred be charged, as final charges, in the accounts of the supplying Department, in the same manner as Stores issued for the use of the supplying Department itself.

9. But when one Department purchases articles for another in the market, the Department which makes the Indent must provide in its Budget Estimate for the cost, and place the supplying Department in funds by "Transfer Receipts."

No. 3390.—*Fort William, the 25th July* 1863.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 6 G., dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introduced by Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 13th May 1862, Covenanted Officers who entered the General Department of Account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution above-mentioned, all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the Acting Allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules, which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future.

1*st.*—No Officer will receive any deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2*nd.*—An Officer appointed to officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own will draw, from the date of his taking charge, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class to which the permanent incumbent belongs, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of the higher class in which the Officer is appointed to officiate.

3*rd.*—When the Officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary of his own grade, he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of any class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the higher grade.

The above Rules will also apply to Officers not permanently belonging to the Department but who may be appointed to officiate temporarily in appointments in the Department, such, for instance, as Clerks in the Offices of Pay, Audit, or Account, who, though not in the classified grades, are frequently appointed to act during the absence on leave of classified Officers in the lower grades of Account and Audit Departments.

No. 3478.—*The 31st July* 1863.

Read endorsement from the Foreign Department, with His Excellency the Governor General No. 465, dated 13th July 1863, forwarding, for consideration, a reference from the Punjab Government connected with the grant of privilege leave to Uncovenanted Servants.

RESOLUTION.—Section XVI of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules having deprived Uncovenanted Officers of accumulating privilege leave after twenty-two or thirty-three months' consecutive service, the Punjab Government enquires, (1) whether an Officer who had accumulated

his leave previous to the issue of the present Rules can be still held entitled to it; and (2), whether accumulative privilege leave sanctioned before the issue of the new Rules, but not availed of up to the time they came into force, can still be available.

The Hon'ble the President in Council determines that Uncovenanted Officers who were entitled to accumulated privilege leave under the old Rule when the new Rules were issued will be allowed two or three months' leave in the same manner as if the old Rules still remained in force.

No. 1219 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 19th August 1863.*

The following Resolution recorded by the Hon'ble the President in Council, dated 31st July 1863, relative to the mode of estimating and charging for that portion of the expense of the Police which is incurred for the service of other Departments, is published for general information:—

No. 3496.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 31st July 1863.

Read the following papers regarding the revision of the Oude Police, and the mode of estimating and charging for that portion of the expense of the Police which is incurred for the service of other Departments:—

Home Department's Endorsements, Nos. 1939, 2315, and 2544, dated 24th March, 8th April, and 18th April 1863.

Letters from the Inspector General of Police in India, Nos. 27 and 45, dated 12th and 19th February 1863, and a further letter, dated 7th May 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The point referred for the consideration of the Financial Department by the Home Department Resolution of the 24th March 1863, is the mode of estimating and charging for that portion of the expense of the Police which is incurred for the service of other Departments.

2. At present the various Departments are required to pay in cash for the Police Guards supplied to them, out of a Budget provision in their own Departmental Estimates.

3. These cash payments between Departments have, after two years' experience, proved so embarrassing in practice, that the President in Council directs that henceforth the pay of the whole of the Officers and men of each Force shall be drawn in one Bill, or, if found more convenient, in separate Bills for each District; but the debit against the Police Budget Grant will be, in the aggregate, for the charges in the entire Presidency or Province, and not according to the district distribution of the charges.

4. The only case in which any demand for re-payment will have to be made, will be when special services are performed for private Companies, Theatres, &c., or when payments are authorized by the Police Act.

5. As a rule it is not desirable to introduce changes of system and extensive transfers in account after the Budget has been settled and payments according to the Budget allotment have begun: but cash payments for Police supplied to Departments have proved so inconvenient, that the general rule must in this case be set aside.

6. Accordingly, it is directed that the sums noted in the accompanying Statement, which have been taken for Police in the other Departmental Estimates for this year, be transferred to the head of Police of the respective Presidencies and Provinces, and that the necessary adjustments of payments already made by Departments be arranged by the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General.

7. The Police Estimate for next year should include the whole of the expenditure for that branch of the service.

8. The Hon'ble the President in Council at the same time desires to preserve an equivalent for any economical check that may have attended the inter-departmental cash payments which are now abolished.

9. This check will be ensured by throwing more responsibility than has hitherto been done on the Department providing for the service.

10. The Officers of Police are the proper authority for determining the strength of a Treasure or Prison Escort, or the number of men sufficient to guard a Jail or a Lock-up, for, in all such cases, the Police Department is responsible for the safe custody of the people or property placed under their charge; and the Home Department will accordingly be requested to give directions that every application for Police Guards shall be scrutinized by the proper Officers of Police.

11. In the event of dispute or difference as to the strength of Guards required, or as to their employment at all, the matter should be settled by the Head of the Department from whom the requisition has come, in communication with the Inspector General of Police; a final reference being made, if necessary, to the Local Government.

12. The abolition of inter-departmental cash payments should be accompanied by a careful revision by each Inspector General of Police of the Guards of every sort now supplied to Departments.

13. The reductions effected in this direction in the Oude Police encourage a hope of similar economy by a like careful revision in other Presidencies and Provinces.

14. Further, with a view of watching over the demands of the several Departments for Police Guards, the Police Department should be required to keep up carefully prepared Distribution Lists of the entire Police Force.

15. By a reference to these Lists, it may be immediately ascertained whether an undue increase has taken place in the number of Guards required for any particular service.

16. These Distribution Lists will also enable the Government to form a correct Estimate of the cost of Police under the several heads of Jail Guards, Treasure Escorts, &c.

GRANTS for Departmental Police Guards transferred, under para. 6 of the Financial Resolution, No. 3496, dated 31st July 1863, from the undermentioned Departments of the several Presidencies and Provinces, to F. IV. Police of the same Presidencies and Provinces.

	BI. 1. Land Revenue, &c.	BI. 3. Customs.	BI. 4. Salt.	BI. 5. Opium.	BI. 7. Mint.	BIV. Miscellaneous.	C. Army.	E. Public Works.	D. Marine.	FII. Salaries & Expenses of Public Departs.	FIII. Law and Justice.	FVI. Political Agencies, &c.	FVII. Superannuation & Retired Allowances, &c.	FIX. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal, ...	83,000	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,000	...	...	...	3,00,000
N. W. Provinces, ...	2,19,104	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	2,68,349	...	...	25,000	5,13,297
Oude, ...	81,474	...	...	...	...	4,376	3,142		...	4,554	1,40,665	...	528	4,377	2,39,116
Punjab, ...	1,52,113	3,670	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	6,056	1,39,635	...	...	...	3,05,934
Bombay, ...	58,540	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,25,946	...	...	1,84,486
Berars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras, ...	1,08,386	4,205	1,33,734	...	...	19,080	7,738	...	...	...	1,65,140	...	...	8,660	4,46,863
Eastern Settlements,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah, ...	35,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,248	...	...	...	1,10,213
Central Provinces,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General and Political — Govt. of India,	...	...	...	...	9,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036
General and Political — Bombay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,676	...	...	20,676
Total Rs., ...	7,38,582	8,297	1,36,754	30,000	9,036	23,376	10,880		1,440	11,032	9,75,037	1,46,622	528	38,037	21,29,621

E. E.,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1303 A.—*The 9th September* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2199, dated the 29th May 1863, is published for general information:—

No. 2199.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 29th May 1863.

Read again Extract from the Proceedings of this Government, in the Foreign Department (Finance), dated 7th October 1862, No. 1173, sanctioning the arrangement recommended by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, by which the Central Provinces were to be debited with that proportion of the charges, including cost of construction and repairs of buildings, of the entire Customs Department (excluding Delhi, Hansi and Sirsa) which the collections of the Seonee and Saugor Divisions of Customs might annually bear to the entire collections of the several Divisions of Agra, Muttra, Jhansi, Saugor and Seonee.

Read again Financial Orders, dated 23rd October 1862, directing the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, North Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, to report, in communication with each other, how the total grants for customs in the two Budget Estimates for 1862-63, for those Provinces, should be apportioned to them respectively, in accordance with the above decision.

Read again a letter from the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, No. 4793, dated 10th January 1863, forwarding for consideration copy of a letter addressed by him to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Central Provinces, stating that of the total charges estimated for 1862-63, *viz.*, Rupees 6,84,800 for the North Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, Rupees 96,087 should, on the principle laid down above, be charged to the Central Provinces, and Rupees 5,88,713 to the North Western Provinces.

Read again the letter addressed from this Department to the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, No. 224 *a*, dated 3rd February 1863, desiring him to specify the items which composed the lump sum of Rs. 6,84,800, stated to be the total estimated charge for the North Western and Central Provinces, and to state whether the amount proposed to be debited to the Central Provinces had received the concurrence of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of those Provinces, also pointing out that the figures given in his letter did not correspond with those entered in the Budget Estimates for 1862-63, where the Customs charges were shewn, as per margin, at Rs. 8,89,423, from which the Doab Saltpetre Establishment and the Ajmere Customs Establishment, amounting together to about Rs. 1,28,000, being deducted, the proportion should be calculated on the remainder after adding thereto the supplementary grant of Rupees 12,162, since allowed to the Central Provinces for the Customs Establishment.

			Rs.
As per North Western Provinces Budget.			
Commissioner's Salary, Establishments, &c.		...	52,542
Collector's Salary, Establishments, and Preventive Establishments		...	6,15,289
			6,68,831
As per Central Provinces Budget.			
Seonee Customs Establishment	..	1,10,406	
Saugor Ditto	...	1,10,186	
		2,20,592	
Raipore	...	7,000	
		2,27,592	2,30,592
	Rs.	...	8,89,423

Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North Western Provinces, No. 5110, dated 16th February 1863, furnishing details of the sum of Rupees 6,84,000, (the additional 800 having been a clerical error) and stating that the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of the Central Provinces has not informed him whether or not he concurred in the proportion of charges proposed to be debited to the Central Provinces; and that the figures given in the marginal memorandum of the above letter respecting the charges of the Central Provinces, do not appear to be derived from the Saugor Budget furnished by his Office; that he was not aware of the necessity for excluding the charges of the Ajmere Customs House from the total of the North Western Provinces, nor of any additional grants that should be added to total of the Central Provinces; observing also that if it be deemed equitable to omit the cost of the Ajmere Customs House from the total estimated charges, while that of Raipore (apparently a new Customs House in the Central Provinces) is included in that total, the collections of the Ajmere Customs House, Rs. 51,137, should also be deducted from the estimated aggregate receipts, and those of the Raipore Customs House added to the total receipts of the Central Provinces.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that the principle laid down in the Orders of the Foreign Department, dated 7th October 1862, involves the settlement of so many complicated details of account that, while the accuracy of the result must be extremely doubtful, there is certain to be always a great expenditure of valuable public time in arriving at what, after all, is only a statistical recast of a portion of the public accounts.

2. The English rule, which was arrived at after full trial of the opposite system, is the only *workable* one—*that the Department which performs the service should provide for the expense of it in its Estimate as a final charge.* In its application to this country, the rule would be, *that every Administration should provide in its Estimate for the whole of the Establishments which it administers*, explaining in the Administration Reports, or, if desired, by a Note on the face of the Estimate, that a portion of the charge is incurred on account of other Governments; and His Honor in Council accordingly directs that this rule be followed in the preparation of future estimates and accounts.

No. 1361 A.—*The 19th September* 1863.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3842, dated the 15th ultimo, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is published for general information:—

No. 3842.

From E. H. Lushington, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(Fort William, Council Chamber, the 15th August 1863.)

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 5111, dated 10th July 1863, I am directed to state that a Military Officer in Civil employ acting in a Civil appointment in other than the Police Department, is entitled to acting allowances according to the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, if he officiate for a Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Officer, and according to the Military Rules, if he officiate for another Military Officer in Civil employ. The ruling of the Secretary of State, contained in paragraphs 91 to 94 of a Despatch, No. 2, dated 6th January 1859, published at page 569 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of that year, is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, when their acting allowances are governed by the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

No. 154.—*Dated Allahabad, the 23rd September* 1863.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4068, dated the 25th ultimo, is published for general information :—

No. 4068. *EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 25th August* 1863.

Read again the new Pension Rules for Uncovenanted Servants, published in Financial Notification, No. 2427, dated 8th June 1863.

RESOLUTION.—As periods of absence, other than Privilege Leave and Preparatory Leave, cannot count towards pension under paragraph 11 of the Pension Rules, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires that Heads of Departments will be careful to cause to be entered in all applications for pensions and gratuities under those Rules, an accurate Statement of all the Leaves, other than privilege and preparatory Leaves, obtained by the applicant during the whole period of service.

No. 164.—*The 24th September* 1863.

The following copy of the reply of the Financial Department of the Government of India, to a reference made by the Civil Pay-Master of Fort William regarding the new Gratuity Rules of the Uncovenanted Service, is re-published for general information :—

No. 3935.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Pay Master,—(Fort William, Council Chamber, the 20th August 1863.)

SIR,—In reply to Officiating Civil Pay Master Baboo K. M. Chatterjee's letter, No. 28, dated 8th August 1863, I am directed to state that the new Gratuity Rules are applicable only to servants in grades eligible to pensions. To persons belonging to grades which do not qualify for pensions, the old Rules for awarding gratuities are still applicable.

No. 189.—*Dated Allahabad, the 26th October* 1863.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5209.—*Fort William, the 17th October* 1863.—Read again the undermentioned papers:—

Notification No. 4, published by this Department, under date the 26th of January 1854, declaring that "Military "Officers removed from one civil appointment to another "shall, in future, be entitled to the salary of the lowest "paid appointment of the two during the period occupied "in transit, provided always that no additional expense "to the State beyond the entire emolument of the two "offices shall be thereby incurred."

Resolution No. 3567, passed in this Department on the 5th August 1863, laying down Rules for the grant of Deputation Allowances to acting Officers in the Police Department.

RESOLUTION.—As the Deputation Allowances of Officers, including Military Officers in the Police, are, by Financial Resolution dated 5th August 1863, regulated on the principle of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules, His Honor in Council is pleased to determine, in further assimilation with those Rules, that a Military Officer transferred from one Station, District or Province to another in the Police Department shall be allowed a salary equal to that of the lower paid of the two appointments affected by the transfer during the time allowed for joining.

This allowance will entail no additional charge on the State, as it will be met under the new Rules out of the total savings of the salaries of absentee Police Officers.

No. 193.—*The 28th October* 1863.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5166.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 6 G., dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introduced by Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 3390, dated the 25th July 1863, sanctioning one set of Rules for the grant of deputation allowance to the classified Officers of the Financial Department without distinction of the service to which they belong.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 29th August 1862, the distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service in the Financial Department was abolished, and that under the Financial Resolution of 25th July 1863 all the Officers of the Department were placed, in respect to deputation allowance, under one set of Rules based on those for the Covenanted Civil Service.

In respect, however, to travelling allowance two sets of Rules are still in operation in the Finance Department, one applicable to the Covenanted and the other to the Uncovenanted Officers; but as the latter equally with the former are required in the Finance Department to travel from one Presidency to another, thereby incurring heavy transit expenses for which the inferior rates of travelling allowance for Uncovenanted Officers are inadequate, the superior rates for Covenanted Officers will be given in lieu, in future, under the ordinary Rules on that head.

No. 5274.

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Dated Fort William, the 29th October 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your Office letter No. 1468 A, dated 8th October 1863, I am directed to state that leave on Medicial Certificate, whether taken before or after the old Uncovenanted Absentee Rules came into force, is to be excluded from the calculation of service for pension.

No. 235.—*Dated Allahabad, the 24th November 1863.*

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5634.—Fort William, the 16th November 1863.—The following Extract (paragraphs 8 and 9) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 174 of 1863, dated the 30th September, is published for general information :—

Para. 8.—I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the practice of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for special Pensions. The Code of Rules which was published on the 4th of January 1831 prescribed "that the rates of Pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service;" and, in my Financial Despatch of the 8th of December 1862, No. 205, I observed (paragraph 9) that "Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service." It appears, however, to be the custom for Heads of Departments in India to recommend, in nearly every case, the full amount of Pension which the Rules permit; and, whenever the service rendered has been at all above the average character, a special Pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorize.

9. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted Officers, that the full Pension authorized under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considering recommendations for Pension.

No. 5913.—*The 28th November* 1863.

READ again the undermentioned papers :—

Financial Consultation, 30th December 1859, Nos. 131 to 133.

Financial Proceedings of 5th March 1860, Nos. 96 and 97.

Financial (Leave &c.,) Proceedings of September 1862, Nos. 45 to 51.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that it is a general rule of the Public Service that no Officer acting in an appointment shall, under the Rules for Deputation Allowance, draw higher emoluments than he would receive if confirmed in the appointment, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that in applying this general rule in Departments where the appointments are in classes, which again are sub-divided into grades, an Officer appointed to officiate for an absentee of a senior grade in a class higher than his own shall be restricted to the salary of the lowest grade of the class in which he may be officiating, in those cases in which his emoluments would, by the ordinary mode of computing the Deputation Allowance, exceed that salary.

No. 5914.—*The 28th November* 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the republication of the following General Order issued from the Military Department :—

No. 157 A.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 311, dated 31st August 1863, regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, the provisions of which are applicable to all the Presidencies :—

Para. 31.—With your Despatch No. 23, in the Financial Department, you forward a further Report from the Committee of Secretaries regarding the absentee and acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ, with a note thereon by your Financial Secretary.

32.—You concur generally in the recommendations of the Secretaries, with the amendments noted by the Financial Secretary, and propose the adoption of the following principles :—

1st.—That every Military Officer in Civil employ, when on leave, should draw pay under the Military Rules ; and

2nd.—That every Military Officer when acting in any Civil appointment should draw his Civil pay under the Civil Rules.

33. Upon these two principles you propose the following Rules for the Officer on leave :—

A Military Officer in Civil employ on leave, either in India or in England, shall draw precisely the pay which he would be entitled to draw under the Military Leave Rules, except when on privilege leave as hereafter specially provided.

Such pay shall be provided from the Civil Department, excepting only in cases where the allowances so drawn would exceed the entire Civil pay of the appointment, when the excess will be paid by the Military Department. The Staff salary of any Officer shall be held to be the difference between the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the full salary of his permanent appointment.

34.—For the Acting Officer your Government proposed the following Rules :—

A Military Officer acting for another in Civil employ shall draw Deputation Allowance under the Rule by which the allowance is granted to Covenanted Civil Servants.

If the Officer be in Military Staff employ, such Deputation Allowance will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances, plus half the Staff pay of his substantive appointment.

If the Officer hold no substantive Staff appointment, Civil or Military, it will be given in addition to his Military pay and allowances.

A Military Officer in Civil employ performing the duties of his substantive appointment, and at the same time officiating in another, is entitled to his substantive salary, and in addition to a Deputation Allowance of 20 and 10 per cent. on the Staff salary of the appointment in which he is

officiating, provided the pay of the substantive appointment, with the addition of the Deputation Allowance, does not exceed the pay of the higher appointment.

A Subordinate acting for his principal or for any other Officer at the same Station is not entitled to Deputation Allowance for the first month while so acting, unless he is required to act on two occasions within a brief period (say twelve months), in which case he draws Deputation Allowance for the whole period during which he may have held the appointment in excess of one month as if he had acted continuously.

A Military Officer proceeding from one Civil appointment to another shall be allowed to draw, during the authorized period of transit, out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation. This Rule to be preceded by an order making the Civil Rules for joining time applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

A Military Officer in Civil employ can take three months' cumulative privilege leave (under the Civil Rules only), but he must earn it by thirty-three months' continuous service in the Civil Department alone.

35. These several Rules are approved of.

2. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State quoted above, His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that Military Officers transferred from one Civil appointment to another shall, in respect to joining time, be subject to the same Rules as Covenanted Civilians.

3. His Excellency in Council is pleased also to decide that, in Departments where appointments are in classes and grades, the Deputation Allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ shall be subject to the Rule of Limitation contained in Financial Resolution No. 5913 of this day's date.

No. 242.—*The 30th November* 1863.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5745.—*Fort William, the 24th November* 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Treasury of the Secretary of State of India in Council and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at the Station of Agra will, on and after the 1st December 1863, be established at the Branch Bank opened at that Station by the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of the North Western Provinces at the Treasury of Agra aforesaid, shall and may, on and after the abovementioned date, be made at the said Branch of the Bank of Bengal.

The terms on which the business of the said Treasury shall be conducted by the Branch of the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following :—

AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Memorandum of Agreement made, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part: Whereas by an Agreement bearing date the twenty-sixth day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to, having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Fort William, and the superintendence and management by the said Bank for the Government of India of the issue of the Government Paper Currency for the Circle of issue of Calcutta, and it was thereby, amongst other things, agreed that if at any time during the continuance of that Agreement the said Bank should establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor General of India should offer to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, and they should, on behalf of the said Bank, accept the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such Branch should be established, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said Bank should be carried on under and subject to the provisions of that Agreement, and on the basis of certain Clauses cited in the margin thereof, being the third and fifth paragraphs of the Government Memorandum of the twentieth of March 1861 relating to the establishment of such Branch Banks, except in so far as the provisions of that Agreement, or of the said Clauses, might be modified or altered by any special Agreement which the parties thereto might enter into in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank: And whereas the Bank of Bengal have established a Branch Bank at (amongst other places) Agra, in the North Western Provinces, and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the North Western Provinces, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have been settled and arranged between the Governor General in Council (acting in the Premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal: Now these Presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the said parties to these Presents respectively to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say :—

1*st.*—That the Bank of Bengal shall and will, from and after the time when and during the term for which this Agreement shall come and continue in operation as hereinafter provided, keep up a Branch Bank at Agra aforesaid, and provide suitable offices and buildings in the city of Agra in a situation as near to the Revenue and other public Offices of Government at Agra as conveniently may be.

2*nd.*—That from and after the day to be appointed by Notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, heretofore transacted at the Collectorate of the said station of Agra shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch Bank so established, and to be kept up by the Bank of Bengal at Agra as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement, and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said Branch Bank, or to the Bank of Bengal, by the Governor General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India of the North Western Provinces authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened in their Books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and of the North Western Provinces as the Government of India shall, from time to time, direct.

3*rd.*—That from and after the day so to be appointed by Notification as aforesaid, the Cash Balance then in the Government Treasury at Agra shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Agra, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and of the North Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the orders of these Governments, respectively, all Monies and Balances which, but for these Presents, would have been received or held by the Collector of the District of Agra, and the said Branch Bank at Agra shall transact all such business for the Government of India and of the North Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their Customers, or shall be *bonâ fide* required for the exigencies of the Government and for all Departments of the Public Service at the sta-

tion of Agra, and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of Money and Securities for and on behalf of Officers in the different Government Departments as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Agra, and shall and will transact all such last mentioned business in such manner, in respect both of Government and individual Officers of Government, as may be, from time to time, required by the orders for the time being of the Supreme or Local Government, after due notice thereof be given to the said Branch Bank.

4th.—That from and after the day appointed in the Notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting Specie under the preceding Clause, and for which costs and expenses Contingent Bills shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Civil Pay Master of the Government of India for the time being, and be passed by him on approval, and shall further pay to the Bank of Bengal the yearly sum of two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four Rupees in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance at the said Branch Bank of the establishment of Clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government Banking Account and business at the said Branch Bank at Agra, and the Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account.

5th.—That by way of remuneration the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ for its own benefit and profit all Cash Balances and Monies placed at its disposal and received as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment without being charged with any Interest in account. But the safe custody of the unemployed Cash Balance, from time to time, in the hands of the said Branch Bank at Agra so long as the same shall remain uninvested, shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance, or unavoidable cause.

6th.—That all Returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all Official Reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch shall, at all times, be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 5 of the General Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, and it shall also be in the power of the Government of India and the Government of the North Western Provinces, respectively, at any time and as often as they may think fit, to cause the accuracy of the Government Balance in Cash or Securities to be inspected and verified by any Officer duly authorized for that purpose, but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary Banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such Officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

7th.—That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from or arise in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank, or by any of its Officers or Agents, in conducting the Government Banking business at Agra aforesaid, shall, as between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss or damage.

8th.—That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the Covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation and shall continue in operation for the term of five years from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the Calcutta and Local *Government Gazette* within one Calendar month from the date hereof, and at the expiration of the said term the Agreement and the powers, authorities and covenants herein contained may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed with or without any modifications as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors.

No. 1651 A.—*Dated Camp Tilhur, the 3rd December* 1863.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 5048, dated the 9th October 1863, is re-published for general information :—

No. 5048.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Atkinson, conducting duties of the Military Financial Department,—(Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the 9th October 1863.)

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 817 C. and 825 C., dated respectively the 8th and 9th September last, and reply to explain that in the Financial orders, dated 15th June last, No. 2595, and 18th August last, No. 3837, the Hon'ble the President in Council directed that the Civil Departments should estimate for the monies required for all local disbursements, and that when the Commissariat Department is required to procure in the market the articles for which these disbursements are to be made, that Department should be provided by the Indenting Establishments with Transfer Receipts for the value of the articles.

2. In other cases, where a Civil Department requires services of the Commissariat Department which involve no outlay of cash, but which can be performed by the permanent Establishment of that Department, or in the case of stores, which can be supplied from the Commissariat Department, the cost of which has already been charged to Government, these Transfer Receipts are unnecessary, while inter-departmental *cash* payments are in no case to be made.

CIRCULAR No. 32 A.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Heads of Departments, Dated Camp Mynpoory, the 16th December* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 5771, dated 24th ultimo, prescribing that pensions shall only be granted at maximum rates to those Uncovenanted Servants whose service has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and I am to request that you will, in submitting applications for pension, invariably state what rate of pension should, in your opinion, be allowed, and support a recommendation for the grant of full pension by proof that the service of the applicant has been such as to deserve it.

No. 5771.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 24th November 1863.

READ again Financial Notification, No. 5634, dated 6th November 1863, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 18th November 1863, limiting in the case of Uncovenanted Servants the grant of pensions at maximum rates to those whose service has been really such as to merit the approval of Government.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, published in the above-mentioned Notification, the Governor General in Council requests that the several Local Governments will, in awarding pensions under the Rules, confine the grant of pensions at the maximum rates, to those persons whose service has been really such as to merit the approval of the Government, and that a distinction may be clearly made in the Quarterly Statements between the cases in which the maximum rate has been granted, and those in which any lower rate may have been awarded.

2. His Excellency in Council further requests that the Departments of the Government of India, as well as the several Local Administrations, will make their recommendations for the grant of pensions, with due reference to the principle which has been enjoined by the Secretary of State.

No. 1792 A.—*Dated Camp Agra, the 24th December* 1863.

The following letter No. 5922, dated the 1st instant, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub, is published for general information :—

No. 5922.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—(Fort William, Council Chamber, the 1st December 1863.)

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2302, of the 28th October 1863, regarding the refusal of the Officiating Civil Pay Master to pass half the usual deputation allowance to Mr. R. G. Elsmie, Assistant Commissioner at Murree, for the period during which he was in charge of the current duties of the Commissionership of the Rawul Pindee Division.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that when an Officer is ordered to officiate in an appointment, he is expected to undertake and discharge to the best of his ability all the duties that would be performed by a permanent incumbent: but when he is put in charge of current duties only, he is expected to do nothing beyond the most ordinary routine business. In the first case, he is properly remunerated with acting allowances; in the other, the State is really not called upon to grant him any extra allowance, on the score of any additional labor of any importance.

3. The only exception to this rule is the case of a Principal Sudder Ameen, in charge of the current duties of a Judge's Office, who is allowed, under the Order of 31st March 1834, referred to in your letter, to draw half the usual deputation allowance on the ground that Officers in that rank and position are peculiarly entitled to some additional pecuniary consideration when temporarily entrusted with the important current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge.

4. Under this view, Mr. Elsmie's claim to half deputation allowance is inadmissible, but I am directed to convey sanction to it, as a special case, on the ground that the allowance was expected, and has hitherto been granted in similar cases in the North-Western Provinces.

5. I am to add that when a Civil Pay Master finds that the practice of his Presidency with respect to deputation or other allowances is at variance with the rules prescribed by the Government of India, he should follow that practice pending orders from this Government, which he should solicit as early as practicable.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1863.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 34 A.—*By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Police Department,—Dated Allahabad, the 12th January* 1863.

Read again Resolution No. 767 A., dated the 2nd July 1861.

In continuation of the several Rules laid down in the Resolution above cited, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the retention and destruction of Police records in the Office of District Superintendents, and at Police Station Houses.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

The following are the Books, Registers and Records kept up in the Office of District Superintendent:—

ENGLISH OFFICE.

1*st.*—Daily Ledger Account, General Police Fund.
2*nd.*—Superannuation Fund Account Ledger.
3*rd.*—Office Bill and Return Book of Pay Abstracts, Contingent Bills and Returns.
4*th.*—Register of Letters despatched.
5*th.*—Register of Letters received.
6*th.*—Office Order Book.

The above books will be kept up, and as each volume is completed, it will be carefully preserved.

At the close of each year, all letters received or despatched on Miscellaneous subjects finally disposed of as E. G. Reports on Appointments or conduct of Subordinate Officers, Letters explanatory of errors in Returns, transmission Dockets, Indents, Reports on individual cases of crime finally disposed of in the Judicial Court, or other matters which have no future interest, will be destroyed.

Annual Reports of Administration, with their accompanying Returns, all correspondence relating to formation, strength or allocation of existing Police Establishments, and conveying sanction of Government to cost thereof, will be retained.

PERSIAN OFFICE.

The following are the records in the Persian Office:—

1. Copies of Station Diaries.

These should be filed according to Stations, Dates and Years, so that the copy of the Diary of each Station may, at the close of each year, form a volume exactly corresponding with the volume of the original Diary at the Station. These Diaries are not likely to be of any service for more than two years. At the commencement of the 4th year, the Diaries for the 1st year may be destroyed, *i. e.*, on 1st January 1864, the copies of Diaries for 1861 will be destroyed. Should reference to an older Diary be on any occasion necessary, the original Diary of the Station can be obtained.

2. Charge Sheets of Charges taken and refused.
3. Special Diaries of Cases investigated.

These records are intimately connected with each other, and will be conveniently treated together.

Charge Sheets will hereafter be returned to the District Superintendent by the Magistrates, as directed by Sudder Court, and will be filed by him in his Office. The separate Registers of Charge Sheets ordered to be compiled by the Inspector General of Police by Circular Order No. 5, dated 19th March 1862, need not, therefore, be continued. Charge Sheets of cases, which are pending ultimate disposal by the Judicial Authority, will be required by the Police, when the cases to which they belong are again brought up.

These should, therefore, be carefully filed together, and will form the Register of Charges not disposed of, in consequence of evasion of process by the offender, or other reason.

The special Diaries connected with these Charge Sheets, and the Charge Sheets themselves, must be carefully retained until final disposal, when they will come under the following rules:—

Charge Sheets of cases finally disposed of are of no further use to the Police Officer.

These together with their accompanying special Diaries will be put together, and destroyed half-yearly, *viz.* in January and June of each year, that the Offices of the District Superintendent may not be filled with these papers, of which the use has gone.

4. Lock-up Register.
5. Malkhanah Register.
6. Books of Daily Orders.

These will be preserved: volumes as completed will be placed on the record shelf.

7. "Nominal and Character Bill of Police Force."

These records will be constantly varying according to changes that occur in the Police. A new Roll should be made up once in the year, and this should be cotemporaneous with the Nominal Roll required by the Civil Pay-Master to accompany the Pay Abstract for April.

The Roll of the year only should be retained, and Character Rolls of Officers or men discharged, or who leave the service, should be at once discarded.

8. Time Register,

To be destroyed Quarterly after preparation of the return required.

9. Register of Summons and Warrants.

To be destroyed three months after the volume is completed.

Excepting the above, no other Returns or Registers will be kept up or prepared by District Superintendents of Police, who are expected to give a large share of their time to the instruction and training of their Police force; and to an active and personal supervision over the Officers and men subordinate to them, both at Head Quarters and in Mofussil Stations and Outposts.

It has been brought to the notice of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, that some Magistrates are in the habit of calling for Returns other than those authorized by Government, and also of addressing their Police Superintendents by Roobkarees. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, therefore, directing the attention of all Officers to paragraph 22 of Resolution of Government No. 4, dated 29th July 1862, hereby prohibits Magistrates from requiring any Return or Statement whatever from Officers of Police, without authority, previously obtained, and also enjoins upon all attention to Paragraphs 104—106 of Resolution 767 A., dated 2nd July 1861, by which all orders of summons or warrant will be delivered by written process, and other orders entered in the Order Book of the District Superintendent Police. All miscellaneous papers connected with the appointment, promotion or punishment of subordinates in the Police; appointment of Chowkeedars; or other miscellaneous matters, will be destroyed so soon as disposed of—should appeal be admissible against any such order, the case will be considered as disposed of, on final hearing on appeal, or on expiry of period allowed for appeal, without appeal being preferred.

Extract from Books of Daily Orders will be destroyed as soon as the manner in which each order has been carried out, as reported on the back, is noted in the Order Book. Any such Extracts as may be of use to the Magistrate may be given to that authority; but the Book of Daily Orders will contain the order itself, and on the margin, the manner of its execution, and copies are not therefore necessary.

Station Houses.

The following are the authorized Registers and Books to be kept:—

Station Diary Book.
Special Diary Book.
Annual Register of Crimes.
Annual Register of Property stolen and recovered.
Register of Charges taken.
Register of Charges refused.
Register of absconded Offenders belonging to Station.
Register of notorious bad or suspected characters.
Register of Villages, divided into walks with names of Chowkeedars.
Station Order Book.
Inspection Report Book.

Station Special Diary Books will be retained for five complete years; all of older date will be destroyed.

Registers of crimes, and of property stolen and recovered, will be kept entire for 12 years, all of older date will be transmitted to the Sudder Station, to be filed in Magistrate's Record Office.

Register of Charges taken and refused, will be retained for five years; those of older date destroyed.

Registers of absconded Offenders, and of notorious bad characters, will be renewed every third year by excerpting from the former Register, the names of all whose apprehension has not been effected, or who are still subject to surveillance.

The Register of Villages once made will be of permanent utility, and therefore will be preserved.

Station Order Books and Inspection Report Books of older date than three years will be destroyed.

RULES FOR DESTRUCTION OF USELESS RECORDS.

Every paper to be destroyed will be carefully torn into fragments; especial care being taken, that all Official Seals or Signatures shall be effectually destroyed.

The waste paper obtained, will be sold to the Superintendents of Prisons, wherein paper manufacture is carried on; otherwise, after being reduced to pulp, will be disposed of in the markets to the best advantage.

The sale proceeds will be carried to the credit of the Superannuation Fund, as provided in paragraph 6 of Resolution of Government 767 A.

Bindings or covers of Books or Registers will, so long as serviceable, be made use of for new issues.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 45 A.—*Allahabad, the 17th January* 1863.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1389 G., dated the 6th ultimo, to the address of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is republished for the general observance of the directions contained therein :—

SIR,—Your Assistant Secretary's letter, No. 1324, dated the 22nd October last, to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, having been transferred to this Department for disposal, I am directed to inform you in reply, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the gratuities proposed to be given to the Police Burkun dazes of the Saugor and Jubbulpore Divisions, who have been discharged in consequence of the reductions recently effected in the Establishments belonging to the Central Provinces.

2nd.—I am instructed to take the opportunity to point out that in recommending the grant of gratuities in cases like the present, the Local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of service shewn in the Statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the Statements.

3rd.—The necessity for such a certificate and care will be obvious when it is remembered that the Civil Paymasters are not generally possessed of the means of reporting upon such cases, and that this Department has no means of readily detecting any errors in the data on which the proposals of the Local Government are based.

CIRCULAR No. 5 A.—*From Offg. Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Commissioner of Divisions, Police Department. Dated Allahabad, the 17th February* 1863.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward for your information the accompanying Extract, paragraphs 1 to 4 of a letter this day addressed to the Commissioner of Allahabad.

2nd.—I am further to request, that you will instruct all District Officers subordinate to you, that they should, when applying for the location of Extra Police in any quarter, under Section 15, Act V. of 1861, submit their application through your Office, together with a Statement shewing the Nikasee, the Juma, and the condition of each Village to be assessed, and with such other remarks of a general nature as shall afford grounds for a judgment as to the ability of the Village to bear the assessment for Extra Police without material injury to its agricultural prosperity, and without endangering the Land Revenue. You will then forward the application with your own remarks, on that special point only, to the Inspector General of Police to be dealt with according to Law.

EXTRACT paragraphs 1 *to* 4, *from a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, in the Police Department,—Dated the* 17*th of February* 1863. *No.* 141 *A.*

1st.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4, dated the 2nd Instant, in which you solicit instructions as to the authority to which appeals against the rating of the Magistrate under Section 15, Act V of 1861, should lie.

2nd.—In reply I am to state, that the wording of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, leads the Lieutenant Governor to believe, that the legislature did not intend to give an appeal from the rating of the Magistrate, under that Section. It leaves the assessment to the Magistrate's judgment of their (the inhabitants) respective means, and seems to His Honor to presume the local and personal knowledge without which such a "judgment" could be formed with difficulty.

3rd.—At the same time, however, the Lieutenant Governor thinks that, in this as in other matters relating to the Police, a power of control resides in the Local Government, and there can be no Officer more fitted by his position as the representative of the Government in his Division, and as the guardian of its interests in respect of the Land Revenue, than the Commissioner, to bring under the special consideration of the Government any case, in which either the heaviness or the inequality of the assessment for Extra Police may afford reason for a well grounded belief that the Village will suffer in its material prosperity, and the Land Revenue be consequently placed in danger. It would then, in Mr. Edmonstone's opinion, be open to the Government to make enquiry on these points specifically, and to pass such orders as may be thought proper.

4th.—In such cases of course, it would behove the Commissioner to act with caution. It must not be forgotten that the quartering of Extra Police is intended to be, in some sort, a penalty, while it provides the Government with the means of preserving the peace and preventing crime in places, where owing to the misconduct of the inhabitants, the ordinary Police have been too weak to effect these objects. The penalty, however, must not be ruinous, and in order to guard against this, the Commissioner of the Division, though he has no concern with the Police Administration, may very properly be consulted.

No. 172 A.—*Resolution recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department, dated the 24th February* 1863.

READ again the Resolution of this Government in the Police Department, No. 767 A., dated the 2nd July 1861.

Read again a Circular Order issued by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, No. 27, dated the 10th October 1862, pointing out the change in the Law respecting the cost of the service of Summonses upon witnesses.

1. The Lieutenant Governor observes that, ordinarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law does not authorize any charge for the service of Criminal Processes, which is to be effected through the Officers of Police.

2. A reference to paragraphs 36, 37 and 39 of the Resolution above cited, shews that the Rules therein prescribed for the payment of fees for service of such processes are not consistent with the Law as it now stands; and, in order to meet the alteration in the Law, which has taken place since the issue of the Resolution, His Honor is pleased to direct the following modifications of the Rules contained in paragraphs 36, 37 and 39, which will stand as follows:—

36. PROCESSES.—"The Establishment of the Nazir of the Magistrate's Court having been abolished, and his duties having been undertaken by the Police, the service of 'process' in petty cases, not cognizable by the Police, and usually instituted by petition, will devolve on the Police."

37. "There will be an Inspector of Police, with a party of Police, attached to the Court of the 'Magistrate of the District;' and an Officer of Police to each 'Magistrate's' Court. The process will be prepared in the Magistrate's Office, in the usual form, and handed to the Inspector in attendance for service."

39. "In the exceptional cases provided for by Section 228 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, payment of fees for service of processes will be made to the Police Officer before issue of the summons. The amount of fees received by the Inspector for service of processes under this Section will be paid to the District Superintendent."

"At the close of the week, the District Superintendent will deposit in the Treasury, under 'General Police Fund,' all sums received during the week, and enter the amount in his account of the 'General Police Fund.'"

ERRATUM.

No. 179 A.—*Police Department North Western Provinces, Allahabad, the 26th of February* 1863.

THE following item is to be added to the Resolution in the Police Department No. 34 A, dated 12th January 1863, under head "Station Houses."

"Station House Register of Warrants and other Processes, of older date than three years, will be destroyed."

No. 20 G.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 3rd January 1863.

READ again the undermentioned papers regarding the grant of Deputation Allowance to acting Police Officers in Oude and British Burmah:—

Letter from Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 7, dated the 20th May 1862.

Letter from Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 3883, dated the 11th June 1862.

Extract, Home Department, No. 2497, dated the 17th May 1862.

Order, No. 3860, issued from this Department on the 5th June 1862.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Secretaries, dated the 19th July 1862.

Resolution No. 628 G., passed in this Department on the 30th September 1862.

Read Endorsement from Home Department, No. 4504, dated the 25th August 1862, forwarding, for favorable consideration, a recommendation from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, that a Superintendent of Police, acting for another in a higher grade, may be permitted to draw deputation allowance.

RESOLUTION.—The Rule which, in those Departments of administration where appointments of the same class and title are sub-divided into grades of different rank and pay, prohibits the grant of deputation allowance to an Officer acting in a higher grade of his own class was originally introduced, His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, to meet the cases of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, and, in the absence of any special Rule, it has been hitherto made applicable to District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. But, considering the superior salaries and prospects of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and the hardships which generally attend the application of the class rule to Police Officers, His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that all Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, when acting in higher grades of the class to which they may in their substantive appointments belong, shall receive deputation allowance.

2. In continuation of this subject, His Excellency in Council is hereby pleased to direct that in all Presidencies and Provinces to which Act V. of 1861 has been extended, the same Rule of limitation shall be observed, which, by Resolution dated 30th September last, was laid down for Oude, *viz.*, that the allowances of an Assistant Superintendent of Police acting for a Superintendent shall in no case be allowed to exceed the salary of a Superintendent of the lowest grade.

No. 628 G.—*Resolution.—Dated 30th September* 1862.

The Chief Commissioner of Oude represents that when an Assistant Superintendent of District Police in that Province is appointed to officiate for a Superintendent of the first or second grade, he sometimes draws, under existing Rules, a deputation allowance which raises his total emoluments above those of third or fourth grade Superintendents.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that, as the grades of salaries in the Oude Police are personal, not local, an Assistant Superintendent on his first promotion to a Superintendency would receive no more than the salary attached to the lowest grade. To allow him to draw a higher salary when only Officiating as Superintendent would be anomalous, and would place the permanent Superintendents in lower grades in a disadvantageous position.

His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the allowances of an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Oude, appointed to officiate as Superintendent, shall not exceed the salary attached to the lowest grade of Superintendent.

No. 21 G.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Offg. Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, Fort Wiliam, Council Chamber.—Dated the 3rd January* 1863.

Financial Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 215-95, of the 25th August 1862, submitting for decision the question of the allowances of Lieutenants E. M., and H. T. Woodcock, who are acting as Superintendents of Police in Oude, and enquiring whether the Rule under which, when appointments are divided and sub-divided into classes and grades, an Officer acting in a higher grade of his own class is refused deputation allowance, should be maintained in the cases of a Military Officer, officiating for another, and entitled to acting allowances or full pay under Military Rules.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the cases of Lieutenants E. M., and H. T. Woodcock, are met by the Resolutions noted in the margin, and to observe that the class Rule to which you refer is intended to supersede the Military Regulations in all cases, except those of Police Officers, to which, under the orders abovementioned, the Rule does not apply.

No. 628 G., dated 30th September 1862.
No. 20 G., dated 3rd January 1863.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces, (No. 118 *A.)—Dated Allahabad, the* 13*th February* 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letters Nos. 983 and 993, dated 26th and 28th ultimo, respectively, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to state that, considering the frequent absence of Inspectors in the Educational Department, from their Head Quarters on tours of inspection, and the necessity which devolves upon them of marching through comparitively unfrequented parts of the country, His Honor consents to the addition of their names to the list of Officers entitled under the Resolution in this Department, No. 675 A., dated 2nd July 1861, to a personal Guard of 1 Head and 4 Constables, while on tour.

2nd.—This sanction is given on the understanding that funds are available in the Educational Budget to meet the charge.

No. 291 A.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces.—Dated, Allahabad, the* 31*st of March* 1863.

Police Department, N. W. Provinces.

SIR,—In reply to your Personal Assistant's letter No. 832, dated 23rd of this month, I am directed to inform you that there can be no doubt, but that the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 201 G., dated 8th January 1863, regarding travelling allowance to Police Officers was meant to supersede all previous orders of the Local Government on the same subject.

2nd.—It must be left to the discretion of the District Superintendent to determine what duty is to be considered "special and extraordinary," so as to entitle the Officer deputed to charge his expenses in a Contingent bill. It will not be necessary that the Officer should proceed beyond the limits of the district to entitle him to make the charge.

3rd.—In addition to the charges incurred on account of carriage, the Officers deputed may charge for all necessary additional expenses incurred by them on the journey. This is evidently contemplated by the rule.

No. 764.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 7th March 1863.

READ Extract from the Home Department, No. 7451, dated the 30th December 1862, and its enclosures, proposing that rules be laid down for the grant of leave of absence to Officers of the Police Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to resolve that the Absentee like the Pension Rules of the Uncovenanted Service shall be applied to all Uncovenanted Police Officers down to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, and that all Officers below that grade shall be subject to any rules which may be approved by the Local Governments under Section XII. of Act V. of 1861, provided that such rules do not entail any additional expense on the State.

No. 3267.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Home Department, (Police,) under date the 21*st May* 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the President in Council have been drawn to several Notifications under Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, directing Extra Police to be quartered in certain villages at the expense of the inhabitants, it has occurred to His Honor in Council that it would be a proper rule if the penalty in question were never enforced without the duration of its currency being defined by some clear limit of time. This provision would of course not interfere with the right of the Local Government to renew the currency of the order through any number of further definite periods in succession. And it is only consistent, the President in Council believes, with the principles of justice and policy, that the necessity for the continuance of an exceptional measure of only temporary applicability should be subjected to periodical scrutiny, and that the people concerned should be enabled both to guage the measure of the punishment awarded to them in the first instance, and to see in each recurring opportunity of release a fresh inducement to behaviour, such as may obtain the removal of the stigma from their village.

No. 484 A.—*From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to Inspector General of Police North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th of June* 1863.

SIR,—In forwarding for your information and guidance the accompanying (printed) copy* of a Resolution by the Hon'ble the President in Council, I am directed to request that in all future applications for the quartering of Extra Police you will state for what period the penalty should in the first instance be fixed.

*No. 3267, dated 21st May 1863.

No. 57.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

India Office, London, the 16th April 1863.

Financial Department.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 15th January 1863, No. 12, enquiring whether service as a Clerk employed "on account of the Police Superannuation Fund" might count as services for pension under the rules applicable to Members of the Uncovenanted Service.

2nd.—As the Clerks referred to do not appear to be strictly servants of Government, and their salaries are defrayed from the Fund, and not by Government, I see no reason for making their cases exceptions to the rule under which Clerks, similarly employed by the other Funds noticed by you, are ineligible to the benefits of the Pension Rules.

No. 1755.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 28th April 1863.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 1332 G., dated 11th December 1862, declaring that, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General of Police, and District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police shall be eligible to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules for the time being, but that all Police Officers below Assistant Seperintendents, should be required under Act V. of 1861, to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund.

Read letter, No. 21 A., of 8th January 1863, from the Government of North Western Provinces, observing that under Rules promulgated by that Government in August 1861, Police Officers on Rs 10 per mensem or upwards, were declared eligible to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and only those on lower pay were required to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund, and promising, after communication with the Inspector General of Police, a further expressing of the views of that Government on the effect which the Financial Resolution of 11th December 1862, will have if Police Officers below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who receive ten Rupees per mensem or upwards, be thrown on the Police Superannuation Fund.

Read letter from the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 523 of 21st February 1863, addressed to the Government of those Provinces, and demi-officially transferred to the Financial Department, pointing out, among other matters, the injurious effect of excluding Inspectors of Police from the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and bringing them on the Police Superannuation Fund.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that under a strict interpretation of the rules, and of Precedents, Darogahs were the only class of Police Officers who, before the Financial Resolution of 11th December 1862, were eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules. But while Inspectors in the new Constabulary may be properly classed with Darogahs in the old Police, the Resolution of 11th December 1862, omitted them from the classes eligible to pension. This omission should now be rectified by the introduction of a general rule in conformity with that which is already in force at Madras, *viz.*, that all grades below that of Inspector subscribe to the Superannuation Fund, while the Inspectors and their Superior Officers receive pensions under the Uncovenanted Service Rules. His Honor in Council observes that this limitation is clearly the point at which the line should be drawn, for the reasons given by the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces. Inspectors in those Provinces are appointed at once to that grade as Officers. In the next grade, the Chief Constables are Non-Commissioned Officers who have risen from the ranks, and who may be degraded again to them. The difference of pension between these two classes of Police Officers would therefore be founded on a real difference of position.

2nd.—Accordingly the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased, alike on general considerations, and in accordance with the rule respecting the old class of Police Darogahs, to determine that subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Inspectors of Police, who are the corresponding class in the new Constabulary, shall be eligible to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules for the time being.

No. 2355.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 4th June 1863.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 61 *of* 1863.—*Dated* 16*th April.*

Letter dated 11*th December* 1862, *No.* 158.

2. The admission of Police Officers of the grades here specified to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules is sanctioned.

No. 3567.—*Financial Department, North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the* 5*th August* 1863.

READ the undermentioned papers regarding deputation allowance to acting Officers in the Police Department.

Resolution No. 628 G., passed in this Department on the 30th September 1862.

Resolution No. 20 G., dated 3rd January 1863.

Letter from the Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Punjab, No. 33 G., dated May 14th, 1863.

The present Rules regarding deputation allowances to Officers of Police having been found to be unsuitable, His Honor the President in Council resolves that Resolution Nos. 628 G. and 20 G. dated September 30th, 1862, and January 3rd, 1863, be rescinded.

His Honor in Council is also pleased to determine that, in accordance with the principle of the order No. 3390, dated July 25th 1863, in the Financial Department, there shall be one uniform rate of acting allowances for Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers of Police, and that no acting allowances shall be granted to Officers of Police, officiating for other Officers in another grade of the same class as their own.

The following Rules are accordingly promulgated for general information and guidance :—

RULE. I.—An Officer of Police, officiating for another Officer in the same class will not receive deputation allowance.

RULE II.—An Officer of Police, officiating for another Officer of Police in a higher class than his own, will draw the full salary of his own Office, and an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided his total allowances do not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

RULE III.—An Officer of Police, officiating at the same Station for an Officer of a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any deputation allowance during the first month he may thus officiate according to the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

RULE IV.—Any Officer holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service and officiating for an Officer of Police, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rates prescribed in Rule II.

RULE V.—Any person not holding a substantive appointment in the Public Service and officiating for an Officer of Police will receive at the rate of 50 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class to which he is appointed.

No. 688 A.

Dated 1*st September* 1863.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, for information.

No. 3398.—*From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, Council Chamber, the* 27*th July* 1863.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 576 A., dated 4th July 1863, I am directed to state that the Office Establishments which are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, may be allowed to subscribe to pensions from that fund, on the same terms as other Police Officers who are not eligible to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

CIRCULAR No. 18 A.—*From Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to all Commissioners.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 17th August* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the Extracts noted in the margin, from the Police Administration Report of the North Western Provinces, for the year 1862, and from the orders of Government issued thereon, relative to the manner in which, as a general rule, time-expired convicts are for the future to proceed to their homes.

Extract paragraph 286 from letter from the Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 12 A., dated 25th May 1863.
Extract paragraph 27, from G. O. No. 655 A of this date.

2. You are requested to issue the necessary instructions to Magistrates to ascertain that the convicts have duly arrived at their homes.

EXTRACT paragrah 286 *from letter from the Inspector General of Police, No.* 12 *A.—Dated* 25*th May* 1863.

286. In the case of others than time-expired convicts, very strict rules are required to put a stop to injudicious or illegal proceedings. I have now before me two references made, one by the Inspector General of Oude Police, complaining of the practice by which one person had been received for delivery to the Magistrate for reasons which had not been assigned, or communicated to either him or the Magistrate, and in another case of the delivery by order of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, of a person against whom there was no charge, but who had falsely asserted that he feared assassination unless escorted, and in various other ways, persons are bartered about from one District to another on any pretext to the very great embarassment of the Police.

EXTRACT paragraph 27 *from G. O. No.* 655 *A. of this date.*

27. In your paragraphs 281 to 287, you detail the miscellaneous duties which the Police are called upon to perform, and from which you think they ought to be freed. These are: (1) delivery of Post letters in the interior; (2) enquiry into petty charges; (3) realizing fines imposed by Magistrates; and (4) escorting time-expired convicts. With reference to the last mentioned duty the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that except in particular cases in which the additional precaution is clearly desirable, all convicts should, on the expiry of their sentences, be released at the Jail in which they have been confined, receiving at the time of release a memorandum signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating the crime which they had committed, the district and village in which they reside, and the date of their release, and requiring them to proceed direct to their village, and to report their arrival to the resident Zemindar or Head man. A sum, a little more than sufficient for their full expenses, should be given to them for their journey, and it should be explained to them that in the event of their not arriving at their homes in due course, they will be subject to arrest. A copy of this memorandum should be sent to the Magistrate, who will ascertain through the District Superintendent that the convict had duly arrived. Instructions to this effect will be issued through the Inspector General of Prisons and the Commissioners of Divisions.

No. 684 A.—*Police Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 25*th August* 1863.

CONSEQUENT on the abolition of the Special Agency for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in British Territory, Magistrates and all other Criminal Authorities are hereby informed, that cases of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs are no longer to be reported to Major Chamberlain, Assistant to the General Superintendent, for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, at Lucknow, as was directed in the Notification of Government No. 177 A., dated 25th February 1861, but to the Inspector General of Police.

No. 479 A.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 11*th September* 1863.

Instances having come to the notice of Government where persons have been sent about the country under Police escorts irregularly, and in such a way as to cause unnecessary hardship, the following instructions are issued for the strict observance of all Officers concerned:—

When the person arrested or brought before a Magistrate, is not a proclaimed offender (in which case his proclamation is sufficient authority for his detention and transmission), but only charged with, or suspected of, having committed an offence in another District, the Magistrate by whom he is detained is prohibited from forwarding him without first communicating with the Magistrate of the District in which the offence charged, is supposed to have been committed, and his forwarding him or otherwise must depend on the instructions he may receive from such other Magistrate regarding the accused.

The retention in custody and transmission to another District of bad characters, or persons suspected to be so, of whom Magistrates may wish to rid their own Districts, is strictly prohibited.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 121.—*Foreign Department, Simla, the 8th July* 1863.

Judicial.

READ again the Extract to the Home Department, No. 30, dated 31st January, transferring for report to Colonel Bruce, the Director General of Police, several papers on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Special Agency for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Read the Report of Colonel Bruce, No. 51 A., dated 27th February on the above question, submitted with Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 2589, dated 21st April.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General having taken into consideration the papers on the above subject, is pleased to resolve that the Thuggee Department be abolished as a Special Agency in British Territory, and that the duties of the Department be transferred to the Police in these Territories in the manner suggested in paragraphs 18 to 22 of Colonel Bruce's Report. The Home Department will take the necessary steps for carrying out the details in communication with Colonel Hervey, or Colonels Hervey and Bruce, as may be thought best.

As regards Native States, His Excellency is pleased to resolve that the Thuggee Department be maintained as a Special Agency. But His Excellency does not concur with Colonel Bruce in the expediency of appointing separate Officers for the discharge of the duties of the Thuggee Department alone. His Excellency prefers that the duties be performed as hertofore by the Assistants to the Residents and Agents, on an extra allowance as noted on the margin. The reports of the Assistants will be made through the Resident or Agents as the case may be to the General Superintendent who will, when necessary, take the orders of Government in the Foreign Department in all matters concerning Thuggee in Native States, and who will annually submit to Government in the Foreign Department a report of the operations of the Thuggee Department in Native States. The salary suitable for the General Superintendent will be settled in the Home Department. Half the amount which may be fixed will, however, be debited to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Hyderabad,	...	Rs.	200
Central India,	...	"	200
Rajpootana,	...	"	200
Mysore,	...	"	200

No. 889 A.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in the Police Department.—Dated the 28th November 1863.

READ again the Resolution of this Government, No. 767 A., dated 2nd July 1861, under paragraph 40 of which savings from the pay of the Police and all Establishments are to be drawn and credited to the General Police Fund.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject :—

From Inspector General of Police in India, No. 108, dated 5th August 1863. to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 653 A., dated 4th August 1863.

From Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, No. 200 A., dated 15th August 1863.

To Inspector General of Police in India, No. 681 A., dated 28th August 1863.

From Inspector General of Police in India, No. 149, dated 2nd November 1863.

ORDER.—Ordered that the instructions contained in paragraph 40 of the Resolution above noted be cancelled.

No. 5209.—*Financial Department.—Dated Fort William, the 17th October* 1863.

READ again the under-mentioned papers :—

Notification No. 4, published by this Department, under date the 26th January 1854, declaring "that Military Officers removed from one Civil appointment to another shall, in "future, be entitled to the salary of the lowest paid appointment of the two during the period "occupied in transit, provided always that no additional expense to the State beyond the entire "emolument of the two Offices shall be thereby incurred."

Resolution No. 3567, passed in this Department on the 5th August 1863, laying down rules for the grant of Deputation Allowances to Acting Officers in the Police Department.

RESOLUTION.—As the Deputation Allowances of Officers including Military Officers in the Police are, by Financial Resolution, dated 5th August 1863, regulated on the principle of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules. His Honor in Council is pleased to determine, in further assimilation with those Rules, that a Military Officer transferred from one Station, District or Province, to another in the Police Department, shall be allowed a salary equal to that of the lower paid of the two appointments affected by the transfer during the time allowed for joining.

This allowance will entail no additional charge on the State, as it will be met under the new Rules out of the total savings of the salaries of absentee Police Officers.

No. 5174.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Dated 17th October 1863.

READ again Resolution No. 3567, passed in this Department, on the 5th August 1863, laying down rules for the grant of deputation allowance to acting Officers in the Police Department.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 639, of the 28th August 1863, submitting an appeal against the rules above referred to, from Major J. W. Younghusband, the Officiating Inspector General of Police in that Province, and expressing a hope that the rules will not have retrospective effect.

Endorsement from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, Financial Department, No. 20, dated the 15th September 1863, forwarding tke above-mentioned letter in original.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, except in the case of Officers acting for an absentee who proceeds on sick leave for a long period to England, the new rules for the grant of acting allowances in the Police Department are in all cases as liberal as the old, and in some cases much more so; they have also the advantage of being so simple as to be applicable to all cases without difficulty. The old rules on the other hand were so complicated and so unequal in their action, as to render necessary frequent references and modifications in order to prevent absolute injustice. His Honor in Council therefore considers it unnecessary to make any alteration in the rules as they now stand.

2nd.—With reference, however, to the case of Major Younghusband, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Punjab Government, His Honor in Council is pleased to decide that the new rules shall not affect the allowances of those Military Officers in Civil employ to whom, under any rule or practice in force before the 5th August 1863, full staff salary was being actually passed or may have become due in the positions they occupied when the new rules were promulgated.

CIRCULAR No. 26 A.,—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Commissioners.—No. A., of* 1863.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th September* 1863.

SIR,—With reference to C. O. No. 5 A., dated 7th February 1863, I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to request you, when applying for the removal of Extra Police quartered within your Division, under the provisions of Section 15, Act V. of 1861, to forward your application through the Inspector General of Police, who will submit it to Government with such remarks as he may deem necessary to offer.

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ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

FOR 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—*The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No.* 1299 *G., dated* 5*th December* 1862, *is circulated for the information and guidance of the Local Governments and Administrations.*

READ again the Resolution No. 516 passed in this Department on the 18th January 1862, deciding that the pay of Native Doctors in Civil employ when absent on leave is to be adjusted as a Civil charge.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Letter from the Officiating Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, No. 258—117, dated the 18th September 1862, enquiring whether the pay of Native Doctors in Civil employ, while in transit from one appointment to another, is to be adjusted in the Civil or the Military Department, and observing that if in the case which has given rise to this reference, the pay is to be adjusted in the Civil Department, it must be admitted as an extra charge.

Endorsement to the Audit Board, No. 557 G., dated the 2nd October last, calling for a report on the above, and the Board's reply No. 20, dated 24th idem.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the pay of Native Doctors in Civil employ, while in transit from one station to another, has hitherto escaped attention as an extra charge owing to its adjustment in the Military Department. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that in all such cases the pay of the Native Doctor for the period of transit should be debited to his substantive appointment, and that the person who acts for him should receive no extra pay for that period.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Fort William, 3rd February* 1863.

General.

READ a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 48, dated 8th December 1862, forwarding a Circular Memorandum issued by the War Office, embodying papers by Sir William Snow Harris, F. R. S., on the subject of Lightning Conductors.

CIRCULAR No. 603.—*Lightning Conductors.—War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd July* 1860.

WITH reference to War Office Circular No. 260, dated 25th May 1858, on the subject of Lightning Conductors to buildings; and also with reference to the recent Circular from the Inspector General of Fortifications, dated 16th April 1860, on the same subject.

Commanding Royal Engineers are now informed that the Government has recently entered into arrangements with Sir W. Snow Harris, by which that Gentleman will in future contribute his services as Scientific Referee of the Government, in all cases of the application of Lightning Conductors to public buildings, magazines, ships, &c., upon the demand of any Department of the Government; and that he will prepare plans and superintend and direct the carrying out of the works, without any further claim upon the Department so employing him, than the repayment of travelling and personal expenses.

In the event, therefore, of a Commanding Royal Engineer having to apply a system of Lightning Conductors to any large and important building, or wishing for any advice on the subject, he is requested to report the circumstance to the Secretary of State in order that the necessary communication may be made to Sir W. Snow Harris.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

THE Inspector General of Fortifications having had under his consideration the regulations of 4th August 1829, relative to the fixing of Lightning Conductors to buildings, has satisfied himself that those regulations require to be reconsidered, owing to the progress of Electrical Science during the last 30 years, and more particularly on account of the researches of Sir William Snow Harris, F. R. S. This gentleman has been so good as to prepare a statement of his views upon this subject, which is appended. Officers who wish further to investigate the question, are referred to his published works.

From these it appears to be established—

1. That metal in a building, whether disposed in the form of a Conductor or otherwise, never attracts lightning.

2. That provided the surfaces of metals are not interrupted by bodies possessing a less conducting power, a building entirely of metal will be the safest of all, and that such buildings require no further Lightning Conductors than connections with the earth, over the masonry foundations, on which they are often laid.

3. That with regard to a building of brick or stone, the object must be to establish a sufficient number of lines of Electrical Conductors, extending from its most elevated and prominent points to the ground, and further bring the buildings into a condition similar to that of a metal building, by means of other conductors generally attached to more prominent lines of the building itself, such as the ridges, angles, and eaves.

4. There is no advantage, but the contrary, in endeavouring to insulate the Conductors from the building.

5. The best material is copper, either in tube 1½ to 2 inches diameter and ⅛th inch thick, or plates 3½ inch wide and ⅛th to 3-16ths inch thick.

6. All metal surfaces, whether lead, copper or iron, in ridges, roofs, gutters, or coverings to doors or windows, to be connected by plates of copper with the conducting system. Lead, on account of its low conducting power, cannot be altogether depended upon.

7. One or more solid copper rods to project freely into the air, about 5 feet above the highest points of the building, to which the Main Conductors are applied. The summit of the rod to be pointed; but gold, gilt, or platinum tops are unnecessary.

8. The termination of the Conductors below to be led into damp or porous soil, when the building happens to stand upon it; but when the soil is dry, two or three trenches to be cut, radiating from the foot of the Conductor to a depth of 18 inches or 2 feet, and 30 feet in length, and either the Conductor carried along the bottom of the trenches, or old iron chain laid in them, carefully connected with the foot of the Conductor. The trenches to be then filled up to one foot in depth with coal ashes, or other carbonaceous substance, and then with earth or gravel.

9. If it be possible, in regulating the surface drainage, to lead a flow of water during the rain which generally accompanies thunderstorms over the sites of the trenches, it will be an additional precaution.

10. Tanks are useless, except where the water flows freely into them from the surrounding soil, and even then they are superfluous as appendages to the Conductors.

Commanding Engineers will submit, with their next annual estimates, proposals for revising the existing system of Conductors in accordance with these principles, commencing with magazines in which more than 100 barrels of powder are habitually kept.

Existing Conductors of iron attached to the buildings, and otherwise fitted in harmony with the above principles, need not be replaced until buildings not provided for are attended to, but water-tight tanks should be replaced by the precautions mentioned in paragraph 8.

To aid in forming specifications and estimates, some details drawn up by Lieutenant Colonel Chaytor, R. E., are appended, of the Lightning Conductors affixed to Weedon Magazines, in 1857, under the personal directions of Sir William Snow Harris.

APPENDIX A.

Lightning Conductors, Principles and Instructions relative to their application to Powder Magazines and other Buildings, by Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S.

Thunder and Lightning result from the operation of a peculiar natural agency through an interval of the atmosphere contained between the surface of a certain area of clouds, and a corresponding area of the earth's surface directly opposed to the clouds. It is always to be remembered that the earth's surface and the clouds are the terminating planes of the action, and that buildings are only assailed by Lightning because they are points as it were in, or form part of, the earth's surface, in which the whole action below finally vanishes. Hence buildings under any circumstances will be always open to strokes of Lightning, and no human power can prevent it, whether having Conductors or not, or whether having metals about them or not, as experience shows.

Whenever the peculiar agency (whatever it be) active in this operation of nature, and characterized by the general term Electricity or Electric Fluid, is confined to substances which are found to resist its progress, such for example as air, glass, resinous bodies, dry wood, stones, &c., then an explosive form of action is the result, attended by such an evolution of light and heat, and by such

an enormous expansive force, that the most compact and massive bodies are rent in pieces, and inflammable matter ignited: nothing appears to stand against it, granite rocks are split open, oak and other trees of enormous size rent in shivers, and masonry of every kind frequently laid in ruins; the lower masts of ships of the line, 3 feet in diameter and 110 feet long, bound with hoops of iron ½ an inch thick and 5 inches wide, the whole weighing about 18 tons, have been in many instances torn asunder, and the hoops of iron burst open and scattered on the decks: it is in fact this terrible expansive power which we have to dread in cases of buildings struck by lightning rather than the actual heat attendant on the discharge itself.

3. When, however, the electrical agency is confined to bodies, such as the metals, and which are found to oppose but small resistance to this progress, then this violent expansive or disruptive action is either greatly reduced or avoided altogether, the explosive form of action we term lightning, vanishes, and becomes as it were transformed into a sort of continuous current action of a comparatively quiescent kind, which, if the metallic substance it traverses be of certain *known* dimensions, will not be productive of any damage to the metal; if, however, it be of small capacity, as in the case of a small wire, it may become heated and fused; in this case, the electrical agency, as before, is so resisted in its course as to admit of its taking on a greater or less degree of explosive and heating effect as in the former case. It is to be here observed that all kinds of matter oppose some resistance to the progress of what is termed the Electrical Discharge, but the resistance through capacious metallic bodies is comparatively so small as to admit of being neglected under ordinary circumstances; hence it is that such bodies have been termed Conductors of Electricity, whilst bodies such as air, glass, &c., which are found to oppose very considerable resistance to electrical action, are placed at the opposite extremity of the scale, and termed Non-Conductors or Insulators. The resistance of a metallic copper wire to an ordinary electrical discharge from a battery, was found so small, that the shock traversed the wire at the rate of 576,000 miles in a second. The resistance, however, through a metallic line of conduction, small as it be, increases with the length, and diminishes with the area of the section of the Conductor, or as the quantity of metal increases.

4. It follows from these established facts, that if a building were metallic in all its parts, an iron magazine for example, then no damage could possibly arise to it from any stroke of Lightning which has come within the experience of mankind, *e. g.*, a man in armour is safe from damage by Lightning; in fact, from the instant the electrical discharge in breaking with disruptive and explosive violence through the resisting air, (3) seizes upon the mass in any point of it, from that instant the explosive action *vanishes*, (4) and the forces in operation are neutralized upon the terminating planes of action, *viz.*, the surface of the earth. (2) and opposed clouds.

5. All this plainly teaches us that, in order to guard a building effectually against damage by Lightning, we must endeavour to bring the general structure as nearly as may be into that passive or non-resisting state it would assume, supposing the whole were a mass of metal.

6. To this end, one or more conducting channels of copper depending upon the magnitude and extent of the building should be systematically applied to the walls; these conducting channels should consist either of double copper plates united in series one over the other, as in the method of fixing such Conductors to the masts of Her Majesty's Ships, the plates being not less than 3½ inches wide, and of 1-16th and ⅛th of an inch in thickness, or the Conductors may with advantage be constructed of stout copper pipe not less than 3-10ths of an inch thick, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter: in either case the Conductors should be securely fixed to the walls of the building, either by braces, or copper nails, or clamps; they should terminate in solid metal rods above, projecting freely into the air, at a moderate and convenient height above the point to which they are fixed, and below they should terminate in one or two branches leading outward about a foot under the surface of the earth; if possible, they should be connected with a spring of water or other moist ground.

It would be proper in certain dry situations to lead out in several directions under the ground, old iron or other metallic chains, so as to expose a large extent of metallic contact in the surface of the earth.

7. All the metals in the roof and other parts of the building of whatever kind, should, so far as possible, have metallic communication with these Main Conductors, and in case of any prominent elevated chimney, it would be desirable to lead a pointed conducting tube along it to the metals of the roof, all of which satisfies the conditions above specified (6).

8. Remark 1.—It is now proved beyond all question that the electrical discharge never leaves perfect conducting lines of small resistance, in order to pass out upon bad conducting circuits, in which the resistance is very great, that is an established law of nature; hence a stroke of lightning upon such conducting lines (7) will be confined to the Conductors as constituting a line of discharge of less resistance than any other line of discharge through the building, which can be assigned. The apprehension of "Lateral Discharge" therefore from the Conductor is quite absurd, and is not countenanced by any fact whatever; if any doubt could possibly exist, it would be now most completely set at rest by the experience of the permanent Conductors, applied to the masts of Her Majesty's Ships. In very many instances furious discharges of Lightning have fallen on the masts, with a crash as if the Ship's broadside had been fired, and the solid point aloft has been found melted; in all these cases electrical discharge robbed by the Conductor of its explosive violence, has traversed the line of action to the Sea, through the Ship and through the copper bolts driven through the Ship's solid timbers, without the least damage to the surrounding masses, whether metallic, as in the case of the massive iron hoops on the lower masts, or not. Persons have been either close by or actually leaning against the Conductors at the time, without experiencing any ill consequence.

9. REMARK 2.—It has been also incontestably shown that metallic bodies have not any specific attractive force or affinity for the matter of Lightning; metals are as little attractive of Lightning as wood or stone; all matter is equally indifferent to electricity so far as regards a specific attraction; hence the idea that metals attract or invite Lightning is a popular but very unlearned error contradicted by the most satisfactory evidence and the whole course of experience; in short, we find that Lightning falls indiscriminately upon trees, rocks, and buildings, whether the buildings have metals about them or not.

In May 1841 Lightning struck one of the high cylindrical chimneys at the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth, and rent it for 60 feet down, this chimney is built of granite, is 120 feet high, and has *not a particle of metal in its* construction; but what renders the circumstance more especially applicable to the present case, is the fact that within 100 yards of this chimney stood a Clock Tower of equal altitude, having a weather-cock and various metallic projections; a dome covered with metal, and a large Conductor along it, to the ground; yet was this Clock Tower unassailed by the great thunder cloud which spread its Lightnings over an area of certainly not less than two miles; and further the point of the chimney at which the damage ceased was just where it passed through a massive *metallic roof* connected by large Conductors with the ground.

If no other case were on record similar to this, this case alone, according to the best inductive philosophical reasoning, would be sufficient to overturn the whole assumption of the attraction of Conductors for the matter of Lightning, and the vulgar error that such Conductors invite to the buildings the very destruction which they are set up to avoid; in this, as in numerous other recorded cases, the Lightning fell on a structure, which, according to the popular error, held no "invitation" by metallic points or attraction, in preference to a structure which did hold out such invitation,—a fact totally at variance with the whole assumption.

10. REMARK 3.—A building, as is hence clear, may be struck and damaged by Lightning without having a particle of metal in its construction; if there be metals in it, however, and they happen to be in such situations as will enable them to facilitate the progress of the electrical discharge, so far as they go, then the discharge will fall on them in preference to other bodies offering more resistance, (3) (4) but not otherwise; if metallic substances be not present, or if present, they happen to occupy places in which they cannot be of any use in helping on the discharge in the course it wants to go, then the electricity seizes upon other bodies, which lie in that course, or which can help it, however small their power of doing so, and in this attempt such bodies are commonly but not always shattered in pieces. The great law of the discharge is,—progress between the terminating planes of action (2), *viz.*, the clouds and earth, and in such line or lines as upon the whole offer the least mechanical impediment or resistance to this operation, just as water falling over the side of a hill in a rain storm, picks out or selects as it were by the force of gravity all the little furrows or channels which lie convenient to its course, and avoids those which do not. If in the case of Lightning you provide, through the instrumentality of efficient Conductors, a free and uninterrupted course for the electrical discharge, then it will follow that course without damage to the general structure: if you do not, then this irresistible agency will find a course for itself through the edifice in some line or lines of least resistance to it, and will shake all imperfect conducting matter in pieces in doing so; moreover, it is to be especially remarked in this case, that the damage ensues not where the metals are, but where they cease to be continued, the more metal in a building therefore, the better, more especially when connected by an uninterrupted circuit with any medium of communication with the earth.

Such is, in fact, the great condition to be satisfied in the application of Lightning Conductors, which is virtually nothing more than the perfecting a line or lines of small resistance in given directions, less than the resistance in any other lines in the building, which can be assigned in any other direction, and in which by a law of nature the electrical agency will move in preference to any others.

The popular objections to Lightning Conductors on the ground, that they invite Lightning to the building, that we do not know the quantity of electricity in the clouds, and that hence they may cause destruction, are now quite untenable, and have only arisen out of a want of knowledge of the nature of electrical action. What should we think of a person objecting to the use of gutters and rain pipes for a house, on the ground of their attracting or inviting a flow of water upon the building; and since we do not know the amount of rain in the clouds, it is possible that the building may be thereby inundated, yet such is virtually the argument against Lightning Conductors.*

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* It has been recommended to place Lightning Conductors some feet distant from the buildings, or otherwise insulate them from the walls by glass or resin; all this is clearly opposed to the principles upon which the Conductors are applied; we should not place a rain pipe 10 feet distant from a house if we wish to carry off rain from the roof. A lamentable result of the practice of placing Lightning Conductors distant from a building recently occurred at Compton Lodge, in Jamaica, the residence of J. Senior, Esq. A Lightning rod, of small dimensions of iron, had been set up within 10 feet of the south east angle of the building as practised frequently in cases of Gunpowder Magazines, on the assumption that the rod would attract the Lightning, and secure the building. So far from this, the building itself was struck in a heavy thunder-storm, 28th July 1857. The south-east angle was shattered in pieces; the escape of the family appears to have been miraculous; whilst the Lightning rod, 10 feet distant, remained untouched. If this building had been a deposit of gunpowder, it would certainly have blown up.

To detach or insulate the Conductors is to run away from our own principle, which is, that the Conductor is the channel of communication with the ground in which the electrical discharge will move in *preference to any other course.* To detach or insulate the Conductor, is to provide for a contingency at once subversive of our principle. Is it possible to conceive that an agency which can rend large rocks and trees, break down, perhaps, a mile of dense air, and lay the mast of a ship weighing 18 tons in ruins, is to be arrested in its course by a ring of glass or pitch, an inch thick or less, supposing its course were from any cause determined in that direction?

11. It follows from the foregoing principles, that a magazine constructed entirely of iron or other metal, would be infinitely more safe in Lightning storms than if built with masonry in the usual way; metallic roofs for magazines, with capacious metallic Conductors to the earth, would be unobjectionable and a source of security.

Metallic gutters and ridges having continuous metallic connection with the earth are also unobjectionable.

A good method of Conductor for magazines built of masonry, would be such as already described, (7) regard being had to the position of the building, its extent, and most prominent points, also to the nature, state, and condition of the soil, whether it be moist or dry, alluvial, calcareous, or of hard rock; we must also consider the extent, disposition, and peculiar position of the metallic bodies entering into the general structure of the building, whether the roof be flat, or pointed, or angular in various parts.

The pointed projecting extremities of the Conductors, one or more as the case may be, will be commonly sufficient; but in buildings having tall chimneys or other elevated prominent points, at a distance from the main Conductor, it will be requisite to guard such chimneys or other parts by a pointed rod, led along them to the metals of the roof, or directly connected with the main Conductors by metallic connections.

12. Pointed terminations of the Conductors in the air are so far important that they tend to break the force of a discharge of Lightning when it falls on them. In fact, before the great shock actually takes place, under the form of a dense explosion, a very large amount of the discharge, which otherwise would be concentrated, runs off, as it were, through the pointed Conductor, but they have no other influence.*

With respect to these pointed terminations, no great care need be taken about them, except that they should consist of solid copper rod of about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and about a foot in length, and be united by brazing to the conducting tube, elevated at such convenient height above the walls of the building as the nature of the case may suggest.

As a support to the Conductor, when raised above the wall, we may employ a small staff or spar of wood fixed to the masonry.

It has been occasionally the practice to gild the points of Lightning Conductors, or make them of platinum, or otherwise bestow an extraordinary amount of care on perfecting the point, all of which is not only unnecessary, but in some instances detrimental to the action of the Conductor; if, for example, the Conductor be constructed of copper (a metal of high conducting power), then it would be manifestly prejudicial to terminate it in a platinum point, platinum being a metal not having one half the conducting power of copper.

Much has been said relative to the oxidation of the surface of the metal, but this is of very little moment to the line of conduction, and, in the case of copper, it is trifling. Under any circumstances the metallic oxide is better than the bad or non-conducting air, which is always in contact with the surface of the metal; beside, we observe that in many cases the wires of the Electrical Telegraph transmit currents of electricity with perfect freedom, even when enclosed in gutta-percha or other non-conducting matter.

With respect then to the point—it will be sufficient if the terminating solid rod be roughly pointed; almost any termination of the Conductor, even if a ball a foot in diameter, would be virtually a point when opposed to a thousand acres of charged clouds.

13. Copper linings to the doors and window shutters of magazines are not objectionable, if requisite as a precaution against fire; but they are useless as a means of keeping out Lightning; on the other hand, it is not easy to conceive a case in which the explosion of the gunpowder is to be apprehended from the action of Lightning on the doors or windows: supposing, however, such metallic linings desirable as a precaution against common cases of fire, then the masses of metal should, according to the principles already laid down (7), have metallic communication with the general system of conduction in the building and the main Conductor.

APPENDIX B.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER.

Lightning Conductors for Magazines and other Buildings.

1. Whether a hollow or solid Conductor be the more desirable, the quantity of metal being the same?

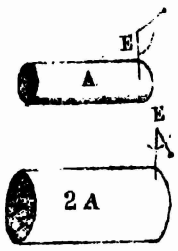
This question has been usually considered in relation to the heating effects of an electrial discharge upon comparatively small Conductors, in which the resistance to the discharge is considerable. In this case a given quantity of electricity melts the same quantity of metal, under whatever

* A pointed Conductor has been supposed to protect by attraction over a circular area equal to twice the radius of its elevation, which is a pure piece of hypothesis contradicted by experience, *e. g.*, ships have been struck and damaged by Lightning on the foremast, a pointed Conductor being upon the main mast.

form it be placed, whether as a solid or a hollow cylinder for example; at least such is to be inferred from the experiments hitherto contrived. See a paper by Mr. Snow Harris, *Phil. Trans.* for 1827, on Conductors of electricity, &c., last 4 paragraphs. In this case it is immaterial whether the Conductor be solid or hollow, provided the mass be the same.

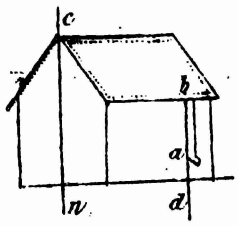
Another and very important view, however, is to be taken of this question, as being applicable to a case in which the mass of metal is considerable, and the heating effect so small as to admit of being neglected; in this case the resistance of the mass, as a mass, is inconsiderable; such a case as this brings us to the consideration of certain statistical laws of electrified Conductors; since for an *evanescent portion* of time, during which a shock of Lightning traverses a Lightning Conductor, we may consider the Conductor as being more or less charged with electricity, tending to pass in a given direction, *viz.*, the direction of the Conductor.

Now it is proved that, in a case of this kind, the greater the extent of the surface over which the electricity can expand, the less the intensity or activity in any one point; in fact, the intensity approaches the second power or square of the surface inversely so that a given quantity of electricity, disposed on twice the extent of surface, has only one-fourth the activity or intensity, whilst twice the quantity on the *same* surface has four times the activity considered in any one point. Take, for example, two Conductors, A and 2 A, whose surfaces are 1 and 2, or 2 A double the surface of A; let the masses be the same if you wish.



Then if a given quantity of electricity be disposed on, or pervade the smaller surface A, an electroscope E will evince a high intensity, and will stand out violently as it were; whereas the same quantity disposed on 2 A will repose with so much more quietude, on the double surface, that the electroscope E will evince but little comparative action. See *Phil. Trans.* for 1834, page 220, for the laws of this action.

It is hence important to give the charge free room of expansion by increasing the surface of the Conductor, so as to reduce the mechanical activity of the shock considered as an evanescent charge to the least possible. This question is still open to much valuable investigation; a large number of facts might be quoted bearing on it.



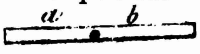
Rectangular flat bars may be employed, if found convenient for attaching to the walls of a building.

2. In the case of a rain pipe, *a b* communicating with the main Conductor *c n*, it would be certainly proper to connect it (the pipe) by a metallic communication, *a d*, with the ground, on the principles above explained; it admits of a certain quantity of the charge expanding into a general surface of conduction to the earth, as explained in preceding papers

Remark.—All those substances, termed imperfect Conductors such as the masonry of a building, ship's mast, &c., are, nevertheless, Conductors to a certain extent, they will always be enabled to transmit a *given quantity* of electricity without explosive action. In any case of a ship or building struck by Lightning, doubtless some electricity always passes off in this way up to the limit of conducting power; *one* great end of the Conductor is to relieve the wood or masonry of the quantity it cannot discharge without explosion; by thus completing the conducting power of the general mass, we *use up*, as it were, in connection with the Conductors, all the useful conduction of the wood of a ship's mast or the masonry of a building, and so convert into a source of safety what would otherwise be inefficient to the security of the building, all this is consistent with principles, before explained, relative to resistance.

3. Whether Conductors of iron may not be employed for buildings, copper being expensive and liable to be stolen, &c.?

The common Conductors of small iron rod or wire are very objectionable, they commonly rust out at the joints and have fallen to pieces, and have been often knocked in pieces by Lightning. If iron be employed, which it certainly may be, and with advantage, it should be coated with zinc, a modern practice, or what is called "*galvanized.*" Zinc is even a *better* Conductor than iron, and, being spread over the surface, would not be open to the objection of making a Conductor of two metals of unequal conducting power; in the case of the charge being constrained to pass out of the one into the other, in continuation, as for example, out of *a* into *b*, zinc has one-third the conducting power of copper; iron has only about one-fifth the conducting power of copper.

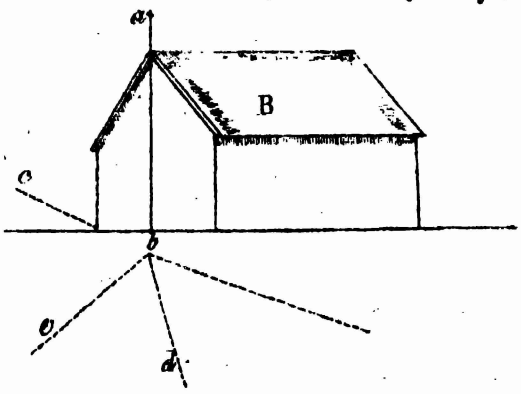


Where the Conductors are capacious, as respects the intensity of the shock, and are not heated sensibly, the transmission of the charge, as a question of mere conduction, approaches a ratio of equality; in *heavy* shocks of Lightning the differences are important. Still there is no doubt but that a good and efficient Conductor might be formed of galvanized iron;* it should be wrought-iron, and the best form would be galvanized iron pipe of two inches diameter, firmly screwed together, in joints of *extra* thickness, as in certain gas pipes; copper tubing of a given thickness, however, is always to be preferred.

4. In the case of a dry or rocky soil, it is certainly desirable to complete, so far as possible, the conducting power of the ground about the building, either by leading old iron chain out from the walls in several directions, or by leading a flow of water over it, if possible; the distance and direction of such artificial ground conduction must depend on circumstances of situation of the building. The surface of the earth being, as remarked in former paper, one of the terminating planes of the electrical action; the indication is to provide, so far as possible, for the expansion of

* Experience is not wholly in favor of the durability of the galvanized coating of iron.

the final shock passing through the Conductor without which the Conductor is more or less insulated. Fortunately a thunder-storm is usually attended by heavy rain.



In the case of a building, B, situate on a dry or rocky soil, old iron chains, *b c*, *b d*, *b e*, &c., may be let out from Conductor *a b*, in various directions, to the extent of about 10 or 15 yards, and from a foot to eighteen inches under the surface of the earth, and it would be further desirable, in such cases, to lead a flow of rain, so far as possible, over the surface of the ground, about or near the Conductor; the termination of the Conductor in a large surface of moist earth would be even preferable to its termination in a spring of water, sunk deep, as in a well, into the ground; the action here is a superficial action of expansion in all directions. We see in the *tin* leaf coatings of the electrical jar, that the charge is in no degree influenced by the thickness of metal.

APPENDIX C.

Description of Copper Lightning Conductors recently fixed to the new Powder Magazines at Weedon.

The tubular Conductors on the roofs consist of wrought copper tubing, one inch diameter, and one-eighth of an inch thick; and are led over the slating, and under the copings, on the inside of each gable, from the apex, towards the eave and valley gutters; and connected with the Conductor on the ridge, as shown in figures 7 and 8, plate 3. The Conductors running from the ridge to the valley gutters are screwed to the flat Conductors, which pass over the valley kneelers; see figures 4, 5, and 6, plate 3; and figure 1, plate 2.

The tubular Conductors are fixed to the brick-work of the gables by wrought copper holdfasts, figure 3, plate 3.

The flat Conductors which pass over the valley kneelers are three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick, connected with and rivetted to the copper rain water down pipes, on the face of the building; see figure 1, plate 2, thus forming a direct metallic communication with the ground; on the outer slopes of the roofs, by the copper eaves, gutters, and descending pipes in the centre of the building; figure 1, plate 2.

Pointed solid copper rods half an inch diameter are fixed on the point of each gable, in connection with the Conductor, on the ridge, and projecting five feet above the highest part of the building; figure 7, plate 3, and figure 1, plate 2.

The Conductors or rods on the opposite gable of each roof are connected by a copper band, four inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick; figures 9 and 10, plate 3; and figure 1, plate 2, securely fixed on the ridge roll, by wrought copper nails, about two feet apart.

The copper sheathings on the doors of Magazines are connected with the lower end of the rain water pipes by flat copper bands, two inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick, fixed to the stone plinth by copper nails driven into wood plugs about half an inch diameter and two feet apart; figure 1, plate 2.

A copper band two inches wide, one-eighth of an inch thick, and about 18 inches long, is lapped round the lower end of the rain water pipes at the surface of the ground, and fixed to the stone plinth; this band is rivetted to the upper end of the under ground Conductor; figure 1, plate 2; and figure 2, plate 3.

The under-ground Conductors, three inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick, fixed to the band at the foot of each copper rain water pipe, run four feet from the building, to the end of which are rivetted two copper bands, each eight feet long, two inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick, as shewn in figures 1 and 2, plate 3; these Conductors are about two and a half feet from the surface of the ground at the lowest end, and covered with coal ashes and earth.

Where the tubular Conductors could not be had of sufficient length in one piece, they are connected by an union joint, and strengthened by a small pipe or ferrule, about four inches long, inside the tube, and rivetted to each end in the same manner as the tubes are connected to the ridge; see figures 7 and 8, plate 3.

In the old magazines, where the rain-water pipes are lead, the tubular Conductors are continued from the roof to the ground.

List of Drawings.

Plate 1.—Block plan of Magazines.
„ 2.—Isometrical projection of new Magazine.
„ 3.—Detail Drawings.

JNO. CHAYTOR, *Colonel,*
Commanding Royal Engineers,
Midland District.

Birmingham, 16*th April* 1858.

CIRCULAR No. 10.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.*—No. 617, *Fort William, dated 4th February* 1863.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS.

Read the following papers :—
Public Works Department, Revised Budget Rules.
Ditto ditto, Circular No. 6 of 1862, dated 23rd January.
Report by Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, No. 92 A, dated 22nd May 1862.
Memo. by Secretary in this Department, No. 2097, dated 2nd June 1862.
Memo. by Financial Department, No. 591 A, dated 30th September 1862.

OBSERVATIONS.—The main object which the Government of India had in view in issuing Circular No. 6 of 1862, was that while all charges for Establishments should be publicly exhibited as such in the Accounts, and thus a real test be available of the comparative cost of Establishments in different Provinces, the means should be afforded to Local Governments and Administrations of expanding and contracting their Establishments as might be necessary, within Budget limits, provided those limits were strictly maintained, and that thus a greater elasticity might be obtained in dealing with this class of expenditure than was practicable, when every increase of charge had to be reported to the Government of India. But at the same time the power which Local Governments and Administrations had possessed under Budget Rule No. 38 of applying their reserve to the increase of their Establishments, was withdrawn by that Circular, and their powers of re-adjusting and modifying Establishments, temporary or permanent, were confined within the limit of the appropriation by the Government of India to the main head Establishments.

2. This Circular has not however been generally applicable to Madras and Bombay, nor has para. 38 of the Budget Rules been formally cancelled; but the Governor General in Council considers that it is necessary to maintain the same general financial rules for all Presidencies, and His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that in continuation of Resolution No. 404 of 28th January 1863, the terms of Circular No. 6 of 1862 may be made applicable to Madras and Bombay, so far as they apply to the power to re-distribute the main Budget appropriations made by the Government of India, thereby cancelling the power to increase the appropriation for Establishments by grants from the reserve which was given by para. 38 of the Budget Rules.

3. His Excellency in Council is also of opinion that this opportunity should be taken to cancel the permission given in para. 24, which makes the appropriations for Reserve and Establishments also available for Repairs.

4. Therefore henceforward no re-appropriation can be made of any of the main heads, *viz.*, Original Works, Repairs, Reserve, and Establishments, as allotted in the Budget Orders, without the sanction of the Government of India; with this exception that any savings from Establishment may (under Rule XIV of Circular No. 6) be applied to swell the Reserve. Further the Reserve will be applicable for appropriation on Original Works only, instead of being as heretofore available to increase the appropriations on Repairs and Establishments.

CIRCULAR No. 11.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—No.* 1157 *A., dated* 11*th December* 1862.

READ again letter No. 1977, dated 11th March 1862, to the Governments, North Western Provinces, directing that compensation for loss of proprietary rights in lands taken for buildings in course of construction or for other public purpose, should be charged against a grant to be taken in the Revenue Budget, and not in Public Works Budget.

Read again letter to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 4791, dated 11th July 1862, stating in connection with a question raised by the Board of Audit, that the compensation referred to in the orders of 11th March 1862, for lands taken for public purposes of the various Departments, provided for in the sections of the Budget appertaining to those Departments, and not in B. I. or charges against land Revenue, in like manner as each Department provides for the annual compensation for remission of Revenue payable for lands in its possession.

Read again letters from Government, North Western Provinces, Nos. 1091 A., 1138 A., and 1167 A., dated 30th September, and 13th and 20th October 1862, illustrative of the inconvenience of not providing under some specific heads of the Budget for compensation for lands taken for public purposes.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the original cost of land for Public Works ought to be charged to Public Works Department, by which, again, it is eventually distributed against the proper Departments, at the same time it is desirable that charges for compensation for lands taken for public purposes, when not payable from the annual assignment for Public Works, should not be included in the Public Works Budget, but continuing under the salutary and necessary control of each Local Government and its Revenue Department, such charges should appear in the Departmental Budgets under the heads to which they properly appertain.

Thus, Military charges, such as compensation for Target practice ground, would appear under C, and be notified by the Local Deputy Auditor to the Military Finance Department. Charges for land for travellers' serais and such like under E, and those for any of the Departments under B or F, which have hitherto appeared as a charge under "Civil Buildings," would come under F. 1, while other charges of a purely Departmental character will be charged directly under the Department for which they are incurred like charges for rent or maintenance of Departmental Buildings. A copy of the details of the entries under E will, at the time of the submission of the Budget, be furnished to the Public Works Department for information, and the total of the entries will be added in this Department to the Public Works Budget and grant, (as locally appropriated) to meet the charge in the accounts against Public Works Department, and to enable that Department to distribute it ultimately along with all the other charges for the works concerned, against the proper Departments.

Compensation for land for Railways or other guaranteed enterprize being paid frm the gross assignment for Public Works, is provided for in Public Works Budgets, and this practice will not be disturbed.

CIRCULAR No. 17.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—No.* 330 *G.—Dated* 30*th January* 1863.

READ the undermentioned papers regarding a proposal that Subordinate Medical Officers when visiting sick Members of the Public Works Department at out-stations, should receive travelling allowance at the rates prescribed for Upper Subordinates of that Department.

EXTRACT Public Works Department, No. 4647 *of the* 27*th November* 1862.

Endorsement to Principal Inspector Medical Department, No. 1176 G., dated 9th; and reply No. 862, dated 20th December 1862.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that Subordinate Medical Officers, when specially attached to the Public Works Department, may draw travelling allowance at the rates laid down for Upper Subordinates of that Department; but that when they are in General Civil employ, they should be treated like other Officers of their class, whether the public servants they visit at out-stations belong to the Department of Public Works, or are attached to any Civil Department.

CIRCULAR No. F.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the* 14*th March* 1863.

Copy of a letter from the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, to the address of the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 5359 C., dated Roorkee, 2nd March 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1093 of the 25th ultimo, forwarding Extract from a Memorandum by the Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle, and directing me to state what details will be required in the Bills to be appended to Executive Engineer's Accounts for work carried out by external agencies.

2. This enquiry is, I understand, confined to the items of work provided for in the Executive Engineer's Budget Allotments for 1863-64, which will be carried out by Stud, Civil and other Officers.

3. With regard to Stud Officers, whose Public Works expenditure may be confined to petty items, such as I have had heretofore to accord *pro formâ* audit to, I should deem the most simple course to be—

I.—The submission by them to the Executive Engineer of monthly Bills, such as they at present send to me. These Bills contain ample details of the nature of the expenditure, and would be quite sufficient for the Executive Engineer's purpose.

II.—The Executive Engineer would pay these Bills charging the payment in his accounts as "petty repairs" in one item, attaching the original Bill as a Voucher.

But when from the absence of a Public Works Subordinate at the Stud Station, the whole maintenance of the Stud Buildings may have to be undertaken by the Stud Officer, I think that the simplicity desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor would be best ensured by—

I.—The allotment for the Stud being transferred entirely from the Executive Engineer's Budget in favor of the Stud Officer, and this being done—

II.—That the Stud Officer should be brought under the quarterly system provided for in proceedings No. 834 A., dated 6th March 1862, and account only to this Office for his Receipts and Disbursements, letters of credit being issued direct to him as is now done for Civil Officers.

4. With regard to Civil and other Officers, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is aware, that they already have to account direct to me for all Receipts and Disbursements provided for by the Heads of their Divisions or Departments by the quarterly system before quoted, and it suggests itself to me that if, in undertaking work for the Executive Engineer, they have to submit another series of accounts, however simple, to the Executive Engineer, the Public Works expenditure will become a very troublesome matter to them, and that in order to avoid complications between their own accounts with me and those for the Executive Engineers, they would require to work with distinct and separate agencies.

5. Unless, therefore, there are objections which I cannot see, I think it would be very desirable to reduce the two classes of expenditure to one system, and that, the one which these Officers now understand tolerably well and manage with the least possible trouble, *viz.*, by accounting to me in one Quarterly Abstract for all their Receipts and Disbursements on every account, which could be effected by the Chief Engineer, transferring whatever is included in the Executive Engineer's Budget for work, which will be done by Civil Officers, to the Budgets of their Departments. For example, suppose the Executive Engineer of Agra has provided Rs. 1,000, for the maintenance of works at Mynpoorie in 1863-64, which are to be carried out by the Collectors when the final orders on the Budget are issued or indeed at any time after the Budget is determined, this Rs. 1,000 might be transferred from the Executive Engineer's Budget to that of the Commissioner of Agra, and thereafter the Executive Engineer would have nothing to do with accounting for it, which would be done in a simple and direct manner by the Collector in his account with me.

6. Judging from the spirit, which I am aware influences the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in dealing with the extra trouble which Public Works expenditure entails on Civil Officers, I recommend this course as the one most likely to secure simplicity. It at once frees the Executive Engineer from responsibility as to details of expenditure which he could not question without perhaps being an annoyance to the Civil Officer, and saves the Civil Officer from a complication of accounts, and interference, except in so far as he may himself seek for it in the shape of advice or help. If adopted, no other instructions are necessary than that for the additional work thus thrown upon Civil Officers, they are to apply for Funds through the Heads or their Departments and accounts for it in the same way as they do for their other transactions under Proceedings No. 834 A.

7. I need hardly add that the appropriations of the Budget would be equally clear under these transfers as they would occupy places in the Returns devoted to Civil Officers as effectively as if they had remained in those for the Executive Engineers. Further, it is on the supposition that this course will be approved that I have recommended the same system being extended to Stud Officers, who will hereafter be expected to do more than carry out the petty repairs which they have been accustomed to.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the address of the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces, No. 1526, dated the 14th March 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to communicate the following remarks and orders on the proposals contained in your letter No. 5359 C., dated 2nd instant, to account for expenditure on work carried out by external agency.

2. The reasoning in paragraphs 4 to 6 of your letter is conclusive, and the system already established for dealing with Civil Officers' expenditure, a system which experience has shewn to work well, will be extended to all expenditure incurred on works, properly under charge of Executive Engineers, but the maintenance of which for the sake of convenience and economy is to be transferred to Civil Officers.

3. But the very arguments which apply to the extension of the present system of Civil Officers' accounts, tell equally in favor of keeping to *one* mode only of checking expenditure incurred by Stud Officers. These Officers have not the same facilities for executing Departmental work as Civil Officers possess, and it seems advisable that their operations should be more limited. It is not easy to define precisely the nature of the work to be entrusted to Stud Officers; this must, in each case, as it arises, be settled by the Executive Engineer, and the Officer who is to work for him. But generally, aid should not be asked for by the Executive Engineer except in the execution of petty works, whether repairs or new works and of annual repairs of the ordinary kinds. Where extensive renewals, as relaying tiles, re-thatching roofs of large buildings, &c., have to be carried out, Executive Engineers should depute a subordinate for the purpose of taking charge of such works.

4. It seems therefore that, in the case of Stud Officers all that need be required, is the submission of Bills to be paid by Executive Engineers, as laid down in the first part of paragraph 3 of your letter.

CIRCULAR No. L.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Wetern Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 27th May* 1863.

COPY of a letter from the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the address of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, North Western Provinces, No. 2825 B., dated 27th May 1863.

SIR,—With reference to your Memo. No. 86, dated the 4th instant, I am directed to convey the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the instructions issued by you, to the Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division, Public Works, relative to the execution of petty works by Civil Officers.

2. But as regards Funds, the following Rules, which will be circulated, are forwarded for your guidance and for communication to the Executive Engineers under your control.

I.—For *repairs* to be executed by Civil Officers, Superintending Engineers will furnish the Chief Engineer with details of the provision made in the Budget, by *Stations*. This is obviously necessary inasmuch as in the Budget provision is made of lump sums for *Divisions*, and not for each work in each station. On receipt of these details the Chief Engineer will apply to Government for the necessary transfer being made of the total amount to the credit of Commissioners for their respective Divisions, with a request that the portion belonging to each District Officer, and the purpose for which such portion is assigned, may be intimated to Commissioners. These Officers, on the receipt of the orders of Government will communicate the same to District Officers, who will apply through them for such sums as may be required, taking care that the Funds so applied for are appropriated to no other works than the repairs for which they are assigned.

II.—For *petty works* not provided for in the Budget, and costing under Rs. 500, which may be sanctioned by Superintending Engineers, they (the Superintending Engineers) will assign the necessary Funds from their reserve allotments, intimating the amount in each case to the Chief Engineer as usual, who will then take the necessary steps for the transfer of the sums to the credit of District Officers executing the works. Thereafter, the procedure will be as above indicated.

III.—For any works to be executed by Civil Officers costing above Rs. 500, and for similar works below Rs. 500, sanctioned by the Government, transfers will take place as above from the Lieutenant Governor's Reserve.

IV.—In all cases Funds transferred under any one of the above contingencies, will be accounted for to the Controller by the Civil Officers disbursing them as explained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Martin's letter No. 5359 C., dated the 2nd March 1863, (Circular F. of 1863) a copy of which is appended for ready reference.

V.—The Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers to whose allotment any such transfers may be debited will have nothing to do with the accounts connected with them.

CIRCULAR No. G.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the* 16*th March* 1863.

P. W. D., N. W. Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for circulation to Executive Officers, copies of the documents noted on the margin, relating to revised plans for privies.

Extract from Dr. Hathaway's Report with Plan.
From Quarter Master General of the Army, No. 369 B., dated 2nd March 1863.
Extract from Quarter Master General's Memo. No. 227 B. of 1863, dated 7th February 1863, with three Plans.

2nd.—In circulating these various documents, I am to state that Dr. Hathaway's plan is for information only, as it constitutes the basis of the new arrangements for privies. In future all alterations of privies are to be made strictly in conformity with the instructions issued by the Quarter Master General of the Army, no deviation of any kind whatever being permitted from the plans now issued.

3rd.—You will submit estimates from all Divisions as they are received by you, and funds will be assigned according to the means at the disposal of the Government.

SPECIFICATION FOR NEW LATRINE AND URINARY.

ALL foundations and plinths to be of kutcha-pucca masonry, and the superstructure in rear walls of latrine (up to line marked on plan), as also the pillars supporting the roof; all the rest to be of kutcha brick-work constructed of sun-dried bricks set in mud; the bricks to be well shaped and of uniform size, bond to be preserved, and joints kept as fine as possible.

All walls to be kutcha plastered inside and out; the kutcha plaster to consist of clay loam, well worked up with chopped straw, and when of a proper consistency, to be laid on the work which will be previously damped as much as possible without injuring the bricks; to be then brought to an even surface with trowel and *leeped* when dry with a mixture of clay and *Gobur* (Cow dung) in equal parts, thoroughly mixed together.

Thatch to consist of a six-inch coating of fresh grass, laid on matting or *sirkee*, over a Bamboo frame-work.

The wood employed in the roof trusses to be of any sound seasoned wood procurable; to be cut to the specified dimensions and all the joining carefully executed.

Kutcha-pucca archways to be made as shown in plan, one in rear of each seat, through which the sweeper from behind can remove the pans; these should be raised either on wooden battens or an earthen terrace, made of such a height that the pans will be within 1 or 2 inches of the seat to prevent slopping and other nuisances.

The seats to be boarded with 2 inch planks, having circular apertures 10 inches in diameter, and retired 3 inches from the front. The height of the seat to be 18 inches *exactly* in the clear.

Wooden partitions to be made between each seats for privacy. The iron receptacle for removing filth from the Latrine to be one of the common *karaihs* to be seen in Bazaars at any native shop: the rings at the end are for a bamboo pole, which will be passed through both, and by which it will be carried. The lid to be merely a sheet of iron (without any rim or lip) fitting loosely *inside*, with a small handle on the top by which it can be taken off.

The iron Urinal to be similar to the Government pattern, circulated 30th September 1858, but the upper lid with hinge and hasp for padlock to be omitted, so that it can easily be made up in any Bazaar. The inner pan can be of earthenware.

The Latrine pans to be the common shallow earthen vessels sold in the Bazaar under the name of *Koondahs*, such as are used by masons for holding mortar. Where these can be obtained with the inner surface glazed, it will be an improvement.

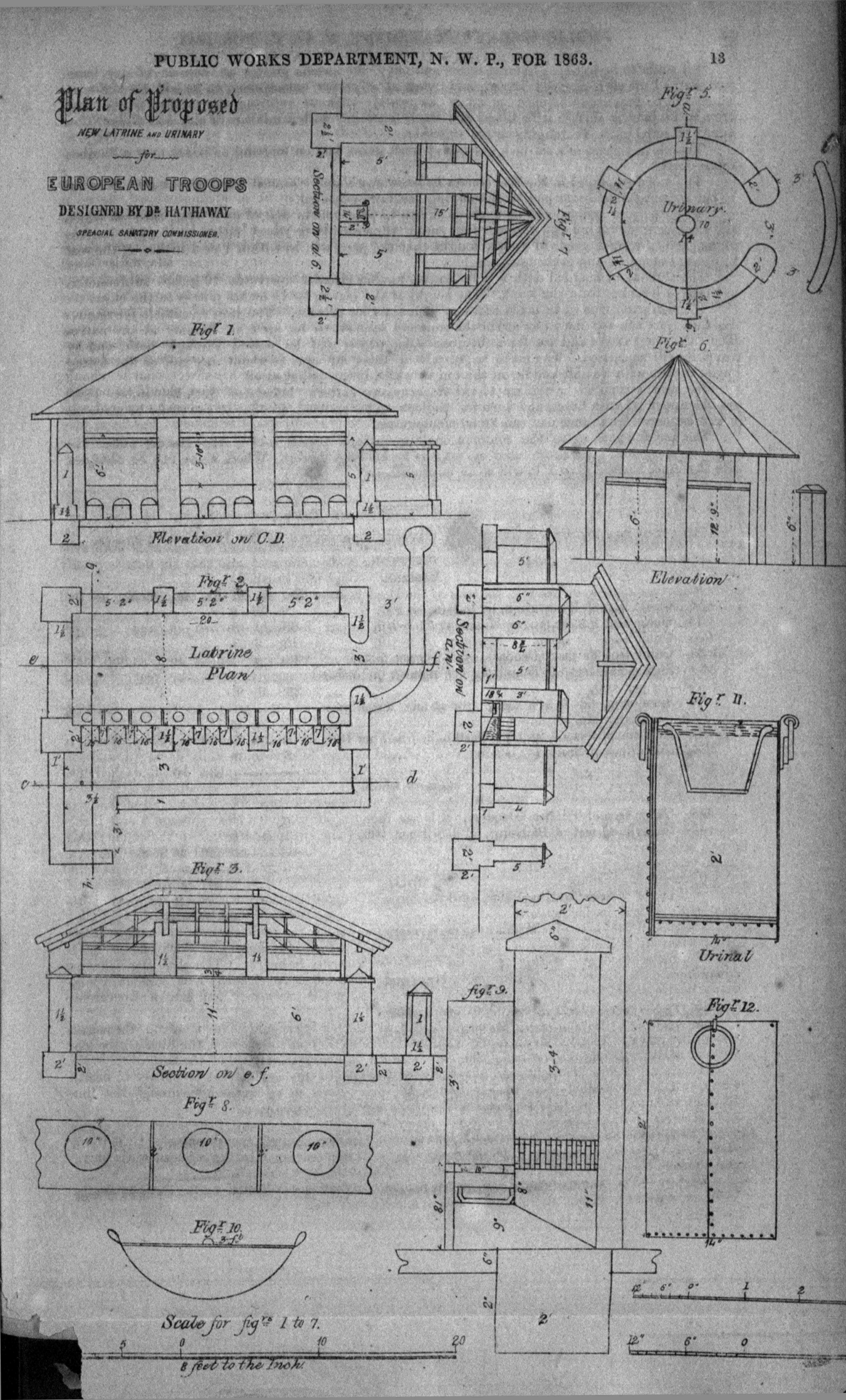
ABSTRACT OF THE COST OF A LATRINE AND URINARY CONSTRUCTED ON DR. HATHAWAY'S DESIGN.

LATRINE.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
450	Cubic feet of Excavation, @ 0-3-0 per 100, ...	0	13	6						
982	Cubic feet kutcha-pucca Masonry, @ 7-0-0, ...	68	11	10						
496	Cubic feet ditto Masonry, @ 2-8-0, ...	12	6	5						
14·25	Cubic feet Timber (Deodar), @ 1-0-0 per foot, ...	14	4	0						
460	Superficial feet of Thatching (6 inches), @ 5-0-0 per 100, ...	23	0	0						
18	Koondahs, @ 0-4-0 each, (or at any lower rate procurable,)	4	8	0						
1,381	Superficial feet of kutcha Plaster, @ 0-8-0 per 100,	6	14	6						
134	Cubic feet of Sand, @ 1-8-0, ...	2	0	2						
					132	10	5			
	SEATS IN WOOD.									
5·6	Cubic feet of Timber (Deodar), @ 1 per foot, ...	5	9	7						
147	Superficial feet of Painting, @ 2-8-0 per 100, ...	3	10	10						
					9	4	5			
	TOTAL, ...				141	14	10			
	Add Contingencies, @ 5 per cent., ...				7	1	6			
	TOTAL COST OF LATRINE, ...							149	0	4

URINARY.

188	Cubic feet of Excavation, @ 0-3-0 per 100, ...	0	5	8						
400	Cubic feet kutcha-pucca Masonry, @ 7-0-0, ...	28	0	0						
254	Cubic feet kutcha Masonry, @ 2-8-0, ...	6	5	7						
11	Cubic feet Timber, @ 1 per foot, ...	11	0	0						
340	Superficial ft. of Thatching (6 inches), @ 5 per 100,	17	0	0						
572	Superficial feet kutcha Plaster, @ 0-8-0, ...	2	13	9						
42	Cubic feet of Sand, @ 1-8-0, ...	0	10	0						
1	Urinal, @ say 5-0-0, ...	5	0	0						
					71	3	1			
	Add Contingencies, @ 5 per cent., ...				3	9	0			
	TOTAL COST OF URINARY, ...							74	12	1


Plan of Proposed
NEW LATRINE AND URINARY
for
EUROPEAN TROOPS
DESIGNED BY Dr. HATHAWAY
SPECIAL SANITARY COMMISSIONER.
Section on a b.
Fig. 7.
Fig. 5.
Urinary.
Fig. 1.
Elevation on C.D.
Fig. 6.
Elevation
Fig. 2.
Latrine Plan
Section on e.f.
Fig. 11.
Urinal
Fig. 3.
Section on e.f.
Fig. 9.
Fig. 12.
Fig. 8.
Fig. 10.
Scale for figs. 1 to 7.
8 feet to the Inch.

No. 369 B.—*To the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Quarter Master General's Office.—Head Quarters, Camp Gunnesspore, 2nd March* 1863.

Barrack Department.

SIR,

I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, a copy of a Memorandum* issued in this Department, on the subject of conservancy arrangements, together with a drawing of an air-tight receptacle and a design for a privy, with sections of the seat, and to request you will convey to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor Sir Hugh Rose's earnest request that immediate steps may be taken to have existing privies adapted as far as possible to these plans, and details, so as to allow of the Regulation comprised in the Circular being strictly carried out.

* No. 22 B. of 1863.

The number of seats in privies for single men's Barracks should not exceed 8 per hundred men, and any in excess of that number should be closed up altogether.

The drawings have been roughly made, but it is hoped, the sections of the privy seat are sufficiently detailed to show what is required, and the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Lieutenant Governor, in issuing orders on this important subject, will be pleased to direct, that no change in the proposed plan of privy may be allowed, as it is most essential that there should be but one unifrom plan of privy building, to ensure the conservancy rules, which have been prepared after the most careful and practical enquiries, being carried out through the Presidency.

EXTRACT from a Memorandum on Conservancy drawn up by the Quarter Master General of the Army, (No. 227 B.)—*Dated 7th February* 1863.

Privies.—The standard design of a privy for European Troops, as approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned by the Government of India, on the 30th September 1858, has proved to be the best adapted for this country, provided that the ventilation is somewhat improved by openings near the floor, higher up in the side walls, and in the roof, and that the floor is evenly and closely tiled or slated, to admit of its being easily swept and brushed.

These improvements are now sanctioned, and orders have been issued for their being carried out as soon as possible wherever they are required.

This privy can always be kept clean and pure, if certain details are carried out, and a proper system strictly adhered to.

The principal object of the dry surface system is that no evacation, solid or fluid, should touch the floor; that every thing should go into a pan which is to be removed from the rear, emptied, and replaced.

To ensure this, two iron air-tight receptacles are allowed for each privy, to receive and keep the contents of the pans, pending their removal by the carts.

Seats.—Wooden seats are best, fixed as in the Government plan, but without covers, which, in this system are not required, as no effluvium should escape. Covers are easily damaged, and soldiers will not trouble themselves to shut them down. Wood can be kept quite clean, if washed once a day, and scraped as often as necessary.

In the Government plan of 1858, the height of the seat is 1 foot 6 inches, and of the rear opening 1 foot 4½ inches. This latter will be made 2 feet high, to give a clear space of 6 or 7 inches above the seat, good for ventilation, and also for enabling the sweeper to see, from the outside when a pan is being used. The seat will rest on stone or masonry, instead of on wood as in the Government plan, leaving the front open, to allow of the front being seen to afford entrance to air, and easier access for sweeping.

A ledge of wood extending downwards is necessary under the front of the seat, to prevent the pan being pushed too far forward.

Pans.—In the Government plan, the pan is an inch below the under part of the seat, whereby urine especially is liable to escape; the pan is also 1 foot, 4 inches in depth; this will be altered to one of 8 inches in depth, resting on a solid foundation 9 inches in height. This has the following advantages; the pan is easier pulled backwards and forwards, easier cleaned, and handier altogether; it also fits "chock up" under the seat, which is essentially necessary, and cannot by careless handling, go any where but directly under the seat.

Air-tight Iron receptacles.—The receptacle, above referred to, should be kept behind the screen wall of the privy to receive the contents of the iron pans as they are used; in it the filth can be kept without offence, through a portion of the day or night, pending the arrival of the cart.

This receptacle is air-tight, and is to be lifted bodily into the cart, so that no offence to health, sight, or smell can possibly take place, either in the privy itself, or on its passage through the lines to reach the trenches in the open country.

It *is essentially necessary* that a sweeper should always be on duty behind the screen wall of each privy to be ready to remove the pan *directly* it is used, empty it into the receptacle, rinse it out, taking care to pour the rinsings into the receptacle, and then leaving 2 inches of clean water in the pan, replace it.

Urinals.—The standard urinal sanctioned by the Government of India, on the 30th September 1858, is, with some slight alterations, found to answer very well.

The iron circular moveable rim to fasten down the pan is omitted, as being in the way, and its use questionable.

Pending the supply of iron enamelled pans, kiln-dried earthen vessels, glazed inside and out, are recommended. The pan should come nearly to a point, and three holes should be at the most depending portion for the escape of urine into the urinal.

The pan should have an upper rim sloping upwards and outwards so as to extend 1 inch or 1½ inches beyond the side of the iron vessel, the rim is not continuous, part being hollowed out to allow the handle to be raised for portage or lifting. By this plan all drippings which occur in urination are caught and directed into the pan instead of trickling down the outside of the vessel itself.

To prevent any chance of the floor being soiled the urinal should stand in an iron tray, 3 feet in diameter, filled with broken up charcoal and wood ashes which will absorb and deodorize any fluid reaching them.

The urinals should be emptied morning and evening into the iron air-tight receptacle (a receptacle is allowed for this purpose to each urinary, in addition to the two receptacles authorized for each privy), kept solely to receive their contents behind the screen wall of the urinary; and once in the day *at least*, the earthen pan and urinal should be scrubbed inside and out with wood ashes (kitchen fire refuse) or broken up charcoal by the sweeper on duty, and once a month coated with Dhoona, as already authorized in the Barrack Department.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—*To Superintending Engineers and Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 31st March* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to call for the submission of Quarterly Reports shewing amounts in the Inefficient Balances of Executive Engineers.

2nd.—It is requested that these reports may be submitted to you by Executive Engineers on the 1st May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February of each year through the channel of the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who may have remarks or advice tooffer for the speedy adjustment of items included in the report of Executive Engineers.

3rd.—The reports of each quarter, when complete, should be submitted by you to this Office for the information of Government.

CIRCULAR No. 19.—*Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd April* 1863.

Military.

Danger of fire to roofs of buildings constructed for forges, furnaces, &c., prevented by the use of Iron roofs.

READ the following paper:—

No. 236, dated 9th March 1863.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Military Department.

Read letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, No. 8336, dated 18th February 1863, submitting papers on the subject of a fire in the Steam Hammer Forge Room of the Gun Carriage Agency at Futtehgurh, and suggesting, with reference to the statement by Colonel Turner, Gun Carriage Agent, the adoption more generally of corrugated iron roofing in buildings of the nature referred to.

CIRCULAR No. 20.—*Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 7th April* 1863.

Military.

NUMBERING OF STREETS IN MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

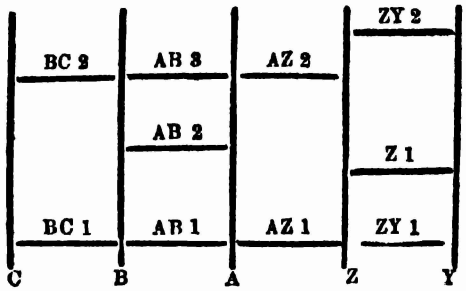
READ the following paper:—

No. 1364, dated 28th March 1863.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

PARA. 3.—In regard to numbering the Streets in Cantonments, I am to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council is disposed to prefer the following simple plan, and a Circular will accordingly issue.

Let the longitudinal streets be named by letters, as A, with B, C, &c., on the one side, and Z, Y, X, &c., on the other; and the cross streets by figures, in connection with the letters; thus a cross street leading from A to B would be called A B 1, from A to Z, A Z 1, even though the one cross street should be in continuation of the other. A cross street that does not run through, to another street, would have only one letter, as A 1.



Generally, the central or most important long street should be called A.

If this manner of indicating the streets were to be adopted throughout the Bengal Presidency, the system would be soon understood, and much trouble saved to Officers on their first arrival at Cantonments.

CIRCULAR No. 4.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Simla, 18th April* 1863.

General Accounts.

INSPECTION OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS' OFFICES BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Read the following papers :—

No. 5067, dated 9th March 1863.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

Referring to the 5th paragraph of Colonel Strachey's No. 3990, dated 15th October last, (your No. 4661 A., dated 7th November 1862,) I have the honor to enquire whether the orders therein contained for annual inspection by Account Department do not cancel Code Chapter III, Section 2, paragraph 10, and also in what respect paragraph 7, which relates to faults of system or practice in the preparation of accounts, is affected.

No. 408, dated 18th April 1863.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with the Governor General, to Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1626, dated 19th instant, enquiring whether the instructions given in letter No. 3990 of the 15th October 1862, of this Department, enjoining a systematic inspection of Executive Engineers' Offices by Controllers, does not cancel Code Chapter III, Section 2, paragraph 10; and also how far paragraph 7 of the same Section is affected by the order, and in reply am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to communicate the following remarks :—

2. Paragraph 10 prescribes that Superintending Engineers during their inspections shall examine the books of the Executive Engineers and their Subordinates, and see that they are kept in the manner prescribed by the regulations; and paragraph 7 lays down that the Superintending Engineer is empowered to take summary measures for the correction of any faults of system or practice, whether in the execution of work, or in the preparation of accounts, which may come to his knowledge. Neither of these rules is at all affected by the orders above quoted.

3. The Controller is the Head of the Accounts Department, and therefore it is desirable that he should make inspections, but at the most, these will be only annual, whereas Superintending Engineers will visit, at any rate, some of their divisions several times during the year, and thus should have a much closer acquaintance with the working of those Offices than the Controller can possess. Moreover, the Controller's inspection will usually be confined to the Executive Engineer's own Office, and the additional inspection by the Superintending Engineer of the Subordinates' Offices ought to be of great service.

4. The books of an Office may be kept strictly according to form, and yet may display a great want of system. Thus, e. g., if a Superintending Engineer finds that an Executive Engineer is in the habit of writing up his cash book weekly instead of daily, that would be a fault of system and practice, which the Superintending Engineer would be bound to correct.

5. The Superintending Engineer, I am to observe, is the representative of the Chief Engineer; the *whole* administration of his circle is in his hands, and subject to his inspection, and he is bound to see that *all parts* of the Public Works Regulations, whether affecting work or accounts, are adhered to. The duties of the Controller are special, and mainly technical, and his duty is to see that his own Department is properly managed, and the responsibility put upon him to check his own particular branch in no way relieves the Superintending Engineer of his more general responsibility. The two Officers should mutually aid one another, and combine to render the accounts management of the Public Works Department as perfect as possible.

6. It would be most undesirable that Superintending Engineers should be led to think that their connection with the maintenance of the accounts system has been severed. There is certainly reason to suppose that their inspections of Offices have in some places been suffered to become a dead letter, but where this is the case, it will be owing to laxity on the part of Chief Engineers in not enforcing the duty upon Superintending Engineers.

CIRCULAR No. K.—*From Assistant Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to Heads of Departments.—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd April* 1863.

SIR,—It having been brought to the notice of the Government, that Heads of Civil Departments, sanction expenditure on *Repairs* from their Reserve Allotments, I am directed to acquaint you, that this practice is strictly prohibited by the Government of India, and to request that it may not be followed in future.

CIRCULAR No. 23.

No. 326.—*From Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.—Dated* 11*th April* 1863.

WITH reference to your Office Docket No. 2190, dated the 12th June 1862, submitting correspondence relative to a proposal by the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, North Western Provinces, to allow Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Department of Public Works the privilege of obtaining liquor from Canteens on Indents countersigned by Executive Engineers, I am directed to inform you that, as respects malt liquor, by Section 10, Article 21 of the Military Regulations, Non-Commissioned Officers of Departments are already allowed this privilege; and that Government have decided to allow Warrant Officers to draw malt liquor from the Commissariat Department to the extent of 1 quart per man daily, at 5 annas a quart, which is the nearest approach to the actual cost to Government.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has intimated that he has no objection to the issue of rum and malt liquor from Canteens on Indents countersigned by the Executive Engineer, provided the indulgence be restricted to men of approved character; but it is of course to be understood that Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers with Regiments would have the preference if the supply should run short.

CIRCULAR No. 10.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department, Simla,* 1*st May* 1863.

General

Establishment.

PROVISIONS FOR SUPPLYING THE PLACES OF OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS GRADED ESTABLISHMENTS, ABSENT ON LEAVE.

OBSERVATIONS.— Some little difficulty has been experienced in working the new scales of Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments laid down in this Office Circulars Nos. 33 and 43 of 1862, especially in regard to the late orders for reductions in Punjab and the North Western Provinces, in consequence of the fluctuating demands for additional Officers to fill the places of absentees. Thus the Punjab has now on its Returns a considerable excess in the actual number of Executive Engineers, but when a list of them was called for in view to the selection of some of them for tranfer, it appeared that, owing to the number of absentees, there was not really any excess in the number of Officers actually available for duty. Moreover if, in order to make the scale exactly suit the requirements of the Province, the existing list of Supernumeraries were to be included in the sanctioned scale, then whenever the number of absentees might chance to be reduced, the scale would be in excess of the actual wants of the Province.

2. His Excellency the Governor General observes that it is very desirable to carry out, as far as possible, the idea under which the graded system of Public Works Establishments has been made as far as possible self-acting, so as to adapt itself to the requirements of the different Provinces, without causing occasion for frequent special interference and adjustment, and in this view, it is directed, in continuation of Circulars Nos. 33 and 43 of 1862, that the following rules be observed in future:—

I.—Whenever an Executive or Assistant Engineer may go on leave of absence for a period of *not less than twelve months,* retaining his place in the Department, or whenever an Executive or Assistant Engineer may be appointed to officiate in the room of an Officer of another Department (as for instance, a Deputy Consulting Engineer), who has obtained leave of not less than twelve months, his name is to be borne as a Supernumerary on the Departmental list, and his place in the grade to which he belongs may be filled up.

II.—If the Officer going on leave be an Executive Engineer, then an Assistant may be promoted to be an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, so as to complete the authorized number of the whole *class,* from the date of the commencement of the leave of the absentee, excluding *preparatory* leave; and on the 1st May or 1st November following, as the case may be, any further promotion may be made, to adjust the proportions of the various *grades* if the absentee be of a higher grade than 4th Class.

III.—A similar rule is to hold in regard to special and 1st Class Assistant Engineers quitting the Department temporarily for periods of not less than twelve months. The promotions in their room may be made on the 1st May or 1st November following their departure.

IV.—The place of 2nd Class Assistant Engineers temporarily becoming non-effective by going on leave, or who may be promoted in the room of absentees in higher grades, may be filled up in the usual way by the appointment of additional Probationary Assistant.

V.—On the return from leave of the Officer in whose place a promotion has been thus made, he will be borne on the Departmental Rolls as a Supernumerary, but he will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the grade after his return to duty. The names of Supernumeraries are to be entered in red ink in the Half-yearly Returns submitted by the Local Governments.

VI.—Vacancies caused by the appointment of Officers of the Executive Class to officiate for Superintending Engineer going on leave for twelve months or more are to be dealt with in like manner.

3. His Excellency the Governor General takes this opportunity to observe that it is expected that Special Assistants will, as a rule, and in the absence of any particular reason to the contrary, be selected to hold the officiating charges of divisions which may still occasionally fall vacant in preference to other Assistants. It has been frequently observed that Junior Assistants have been selected to be Officiating Executive Engineers, to the exclusion of the Special Assistant, who, if they have been properly promoted to that grade, are presumedly the most fit, while by passing over the latter, an extra charge is incurred to the State which would otherwise be saved.

4. As regards Upper Subordinates, it is so rarely that they take long leave that the extension of the above rules to their case is not necessary. To meet therefore the cases of leave of absence from sickness or other causes, which occur in this branch of the Establishment, it will be sufficient to allow an addition of 10 per cent. above the number actually required to be present. This allowance, it is supposed, will also provide for the casualties which occur in the course of the year, until they can be filled up by candidates from the Government Colleges. Proposals should be submitted by Local Governments for adjusting their fixed Establishments of Upper Subordinates with reference to this order.

5. An amended form of Quarterly Return accompanies, to replace that ordered to be submitted in Public Works Department Circular No. 101 of 10th October 1862.

FORM.

Quarterly Return of Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the North-Western Provinces.

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1863.

GRADE.	Sanctioned strength.	ACTUAL STRENGTH, EXCLUDING SUPERNUMERARIES.			Excess.	Vacancies.	Supernumeraries.
		Present for duty.	Absent on leave or duty.	Total.			
Chief Engineer, 1st Class, ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
" " 2nd "	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Superintending Engineers, ...	3	2	...	2	...	1	3
Executive Engrs. and Special Assts.,	28	26	3	29	1	...	...
Assistant Engineers,...	34	37	1	38	4	...	...
Upper Subordinates,...	69	57	9	66	...	3	...

Absentees (Temporary.)

Name.	Grade.	Appointment.	Cause and whether requiring to be replaced.
Captain G. H., ...	Exe. Engr., 2nd Class,	Allahabad Division, ...	Privilege Leave for three months from 1st October 1863.
Lieutenant E. F.,...	Asst. Engr., 1st Class,	Meerut Division, ...	Leave on Sick Certificate for six months from 10th September 1863.
* * * *	* * *	* * * *	* * * * *
	(and so on for the whole 13 Absentees.)		

Excess.

Name.	Grade.	Appointment.	Cause and how to be reduced.
Captain W. H., ...	Exe. Engr., 1st Class,	Northern Division Ganges Canal.	In excess of the strength sanctioned according to the revised scale; will be absorbed on the occurrence of a vacancy.
Lieutenant A. P.,...	Asst. Engr., 2nd Class,	Agra Division, ...	Ditto ditto.
* * * *	* * *	* * * *	
* * * *	* * *	* * * *	
* * * *	* * *	* * * *	

Vacancies (Permanent.)

Name.	Grade.	Appointment.	Cause and whether to be filled up or not.
Lieutenant-Col. A. T.,	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class,	2nd Circle, ...	Leave for two years to Europe from 20th October 1863.
Mr. J. H., ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd Class,	Meerut Division, ...	Resigned from 26th October 1863.
Serjeant J. W., ...	Overseer, ...	Agra Division, ...	Remanded to Regimental duty on 2nd September 1863.
* * * *	* * *	* * * *	

Supernumeraries.

Name.	Grade.	Appointment.	Date.	
Lieutenant A. B.,	Exe. Engr., 2nd Class.	Allahabad Division.	20th Feby. 1863	Leave on Medical Certificate for 20 months from 20th February 1863.
Captain C. D., ...	Exe. Engr., 3rd Class.	Allygurh Division.	24th Aug. 1863	Appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, *vice* Major G. F., who has gone on leave for 12 months.
* * * *	* *	* * *	* * *	

SANCTIONED EXECUTIVE CHARGES AND APPOINTMENTS RANKING AS SUCH.

First Circle.

Azimgurh Division, ...	1	
Jounpore "	1	
* * * * * *		
* * * * * *		
	—	8

Second Circle.

Allyghur Division,...	1	
Roorkee "	1	
Mooltan "	1	
* * * * * *		
* * * * * *		
	—	6

Irrigation Department.

Bundelkund Canal, ...	1	
Ganges "	6	
Chumbul "	1	
	—	8
		22
Assistant to Chief Engineer, ...		1
" to Supdt. of Irrigation,		1
Supdt. Workshops, Allahabad, ...		1
		25
Add one-tenth for Special Assistant Engineers, ...		3
Total, ...		28

Distribution of Grades.

[This table is not to be filled up in Returns from the Minor Administrations.]

	Executive Engineers.						Assistant Engineers.			Upper Subordinates.								
										Sub-Engineers.								
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Supervisors.	Assistant Supervisors.	Overseers.	Asst. Overseers & Probationers.	Total.
Sanctioned scale, ...																		
Actual strength, ...																		
Excess, ...																		
Deficiency, ...																		

CIRCULAR No. 14.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 12th May* 1863.

General.

MODE OF ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC WORKS STORES OBTAINED FROM ENGLAND.

Read the following papers :—

Public Works Department Proceedings (General—Accounts), dated 17th April 1862, Nos. 16—18.

Financial Department, No. 1967, dated 24th March 1862.

Public Works Department, No. 2600, dated 9th July 1862.

Bengal Government, No. 4440, dated 17th September 1862.

Financial Department, No. 395 A., dated 24th September 1862.

" " 766 A., " 23rd October 1862.

" " 926 A., " 22nd November 1862.

OBSERVATIONS.—In April 1862, the question as to the mode of accounting for Public Works Stores obtained from England was referred to the Financial Department by a Memo. No. 1428, for consideration and orders. This reference has been replied to by the Financial Department, Resolution No. 926 A. of 22nd November 1862, which forwards the proposals of the Board of Audit* on the subject, with the orders of the Government of India thereon, and requests that the general rules thereby established may be adopted in dealing with Public Works Stores, with such modifications as may be called for by the special circumstances of this Department.

* No. 111 of 15th August 1862.

2. The proposals of the Board of Audit, which are specially designed to meet the circumstances of the stores obtained through the Military Department, may be summarised thus :—

Paragraph 1.—Remarks that the necessary check on these charges as regards the Budget may be obtained by requiring a transfer of credit of the amount of all Indents to a Suspense Account, while the actual disbursements in England by the Secretary of State should be limited by the same amount. This agrees in substance with paragraph 5 of this Office Memo. No. 1428.

Paragraph 2.—Proposes that the credits equivalent to the amount of the Indents of a department should be held in the Suspense Account till the Invoices are received, and that this account shall then be cleared by a transfer of the Invoice values of the stores to credit of " Account Current with London."

Paragraph 3.—States that Indents for Military stores should be submitted *periodically*. This would not be applicable to the Public Works Department.

Paragraphs 4 *and* 5.—Regards the procedure in regard to disposal of Military Indents.

Paragraphs 6 *and* 7.—All such Indents to go to the Secretary of State through the Financial Department according to previous orders of Financial Department, No. 4819 of 20th April 1861.

Paragraph 8.—On receipt of advice of the dispatch of the Indent, the account of (Military) charges of the year would be debited with the amount, and a corresponding credit opened under head " Indent Account of Stores from London." (See paragraph 2.)

Paragraph 9.—On receipt of the Invoices, adjustment to be made if necessary between *Indent values and Invoice values*. Further, the Indent (or Suspense) Account would be cleared by a credit to the " Account Current London."

Paragraphs 10 *and* 11.—Unimportant.

Paragraph 12.—The Departments to which the stores are eventually distributed will be debited with their values, and the head " Military charges" will be credited, so that the stores may be properly accounted for in detail as expended.

Paragraph 13.—Indents to be complied with only to the extent of the estimated amount. This agrees with paragraph 5 of this Office Memo. above referred to.

Paragraph 14.—The Department indenting to be kept informed of progress made towards compliance by periodical reports from London.

Paragraphs 15 *to* 17.—Unimportant.

3. His Excellency the Governor General observes that the Financial Department has approved of these rules, except in regard to some details connected especially with Military stores; the procedure to be adopted in this Department will therefore be substantially the same.

4. But it will be well first to explain what appears at present not to be well understood, that in order to provide for payment of stores obtained from England, the cash expenditure of the year as estimated in the Budget should be reduced by the value of the stores which may be expected to be invoiced as dispatched during the year, and not by the amount of the indents *submitted* during the year. The propriety of this is obvious, as the transfer of credit to the Home Accounts to pay for the stores is to take place on receipt of the Invoices. The note required at the foot of the Public Works Budget (paragraph 33 of the Budget Rules) must therefore be understood as intended to be separate from and Supplemental to the items contained in the body of the Budget, and should include all stores, whether those provided in the estimates of works, or those intended to be added to the stock of the Department.

5. Further, it is necessary to point out that these stores may be required either for special works, or for the general purposes of the Department. In the former case their cost should invariably form part of the estimate of the work for which they are intended, and the Budget allotment proposed for the year for such a work should include whatever sum is required to meet

the payment for the stores, as well as the direct cash expenditure in India. In the latter case, the cost of the stores must form a separate item in Part I of the Budgets. The detailed mode of dealing with these two cases will be further explained hereafter.

6. In order that these entries may be duly checked, and the indenting for stores from England subjected to proper scrutiny, His Excellency the Governor General has therefore directed that the following rules shall henceforth come into operation in this Department:—

I.—INDENTS.

1st.—All Indents for stores from England will be dealt with in regard to powers of sanction precisely like original works. If the Indent is virtually in part of an estimate for any works, it must be dealt with as though it formed a component part of that estimate, and the amount of the estimate must be dealt with as a whole, including the cost of the stores. If the Indent be for other general purposes, it will be treated as a separate work to be sanctioned by the requisite authority with reference to its amount.

2nd.—Indents from Madras and Bombay when duly authorized will be sent direct to the Secretary of State, but they will require the sanction of the Government of India if the amount exceeds two lakhs, or if they form part of an estimate amounting to two lakhs or more. In the latter case the necessary Indents should accompany the estimate submitted to the Government of India, or specific authority should be asked to forward Indents to the Secretary of State for stores of the required value in part of the estimate, and the amount should be named. From all other provinces, Indents will be submitted to the Government of India in this Department for submission to England.

3rd.—The Secretary of State will be solicited, as a rule, to comply with Indents to the extent only of their estimated amount, but to exercise his discretion, under special circumstances, in allowing an increased charge to be incurred.

4th.—The Secretary of State will be requested to cause periodical reports to be furnished of the progress made in supplying Indents.

5th.—A statement will be submitted with the Public Works Budget, showing in detail the Indents which it is expected will be invoiced during the year, and the amount that will consequently have to be reserved from the cash assignment to pay for the same. A form accompanies. In the case given, the amount of the Indent for stores required for general purposes, and which will appear as a separate item in the body of the Budget Part I, is Rs. 8,000, though the whole amount which has to be deducted from the amount available for cash expenditure during the year, is Rs. 2,47,000.

6th.—A statement, combining the Indents included in all the Budgets of this Department, will be sent Home annually after the passing of the Budget orders as a guide to the probable demands for stores during the year. The Secretary of State will be requested to notify, as early as practicable, if any of the Indents contained in the list are not likely to be fulfilled during the year as expected.

II.—MODE OF ACCOUNTING FOR STORES.

7th.—The amount of the estimate of all Indents expected to be invoiced during the year will be set apart in a Suspense Account, and be held to be not available for expenditure in India.

8th.—But if, from information received in the course of the year, it shall appear that a part of the Indents will probably not be supplied during the year, then the amount of such Indents may be withdrawn from the Suspense Account, and made available for expenditure in the same way and under the same general rules as any other appropriations which fall in during the course of the Budget year.

9th.—On the Budget orders being passed, the Public Works Controller of the province concerned will therefore open a credit to account of "London Indent Suspense Account," subordinate to "Local Government," (*i. e.*, the Deputy Accountant General would be credited), and the Account "Public Works Department" will be debited, under the same head.

10th.—On the Invoice announcing the dispatch of the stores under any Indent being received, the amount of the *Indent* value in the above two accounts will be adjusted to coincide with the *Invoice* value; the Suspense Account or Indent Account, subordinate to "*Public Works Department*," would be credited, and the Stock Account, subordinate to *Public Works Department*, would be debited.

11th.—Any saving under an Indent will become applicable for transfer under the regular Budget Rules; and in like manner any excess must be made good by a transfer from the Reserve, or from some other head of service.

12th. If at any time (see Rule 8) it may be determined to re-appropriate the amount of an Indent not likely to be fulfilled, the credit referred to in Rule 9 will be written back to that extent.

13th. Similarly the amounts of all unfulfilled Indents will be always written back at the end of the year, and thus the Suspense Account, which only has reference to the Budget of the current year, will be periodically cleared.

14th. A statement of all the Indents of Local Governments will be furnished by this Department to the Accountant General after the Budget orders are passed, in order that he may take measures for the corresponding entries to be made in the books of the Deputy Accountant General.

7 His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that these rules, subject to any further orders in the Financial Department, may have effect from the commencement of the year 1863-64. But a return according to the annexed form will be submitted as early as practicable from each Local Government and Administration, embracing the Indents included in the Budget of the current year, or those that are expected to be invoiced during that year.

GOVERNMENT OF———— PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET FOR 1863-64.

NOTE TO PART I.

Indents on London which it is expected will be supplied during the year, and for the liquidation of the amount of which provision has been made in the Budget.

Registered Number.	Date of despatch to England (or Government of India) and forwarding letter.	Description.	Work in which included if any and Item of Budget.	Estimated amount of Indent.			Amount provided for in present Budget.			REMARKS.
			I.—Indents in part of sanctioned Estimates.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
36	Letter No 2860 of 4th August 1862	Iron Roofing ...	Barracks at Goruckpoor, Item No 11 of Budget.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	Provided for also in last year's Budget, but not yet received
37	Letter No. 4010 of 10th November 1862	Machinery, Steam Engine, and Turbine	Madhopoor Workshops, Item No 40 of Budget.	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	
38	Letter No. 640 of 20th March 1863	Iron Roofing ...	Public Offices, Lucknow, Item No 18 of Budget.	3,20,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	
			Total, ...	...	...		2,39,000	0	0	
			II.—Indents for plant, &c., not required for particular sanctioned works.							
36	Letter No. 4000 of 9th November 1862.	Steam Hammer ...	Executive Engineer, Kurnaul Division, Item No. 60 of Budget.	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	
39	Letter No. 700 of 24th March 1863	Brass ...	Superintendent, Iron Bridge Yard, Item No. 60 of Budget.	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	
40	Letter No. 750 of 1st April 1863	Mathematical Instruments	Chief Engineer's Office, Item No. 61 of Budget.	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
			Total, provided for separately in Budget ...				8,000	0	0	
			Total to be deducted, from sum available for cash expenditure in India ...				2,47,000	0	0	

CIRCULAR No. 27.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 18th May* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to request that, in order to facilitate decisions on revisions of establishments, the usual Tabular Statements submitted with such proposals may be accompanied by a memorandum of the average annual expenditure on new works and repairs, illustrative of the amount of work dependent on the establishment under revision.

No. 876.—*From Secretary to Government of India, to the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 28th May* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter enquiring, with reference to Clause 22 of the Budget Rules, and to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 10, dated 4th February 1863, whether savings on estimates for original works sanctioned in the Budget can be appropriated to meet excesses (due to enhanced rates, errors of measurement, &c.) on other original works, similarly sanctioned, also whether such savings can be appropriated to new works within the competency of the Local Government to sanction.

2. In reply I am directed to state that such re-appropriations are perfectly legitimate, and will frequently be very desirable.

CIRCULAR No. 21.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 6th June* 1863.

General.

SIR,—Several cases having occurred in which appointments and promotions to the grade of Sub-Engineer have been made without the prescribed test of qualifications being fulfilled, His Excellency the Governor General desires that the attention of Local Governments and Administrations may be called to the Code Rules on this subject, which lay down that no one is eligible for appointment or promotion to the grade of Sub-Engineer who has not passed one of the examinations prescribed in paragraphs 29 and 35, Chapter II of the Code. His Excellency further desires that the Code Rule of distinguishing the names of those who have passed that examination by the letter A may be observed in all future half-yearly returns, both as regards those who have been and those who have not been promoted.

CIRCULAR No. 24.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 15th June* 1863.

General.
Establishments.

EXAMINATION OF THE UNCOVENANTED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Read Public Works Department Proceedings Nos. 4719—21 of 12th September 1860. Home Department, Memo. No. 3001 of 13th May 1863, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General observes that the recommendation made in the Home Department, that the same procedure should be adopted for the examination of Uncovenanted Members of the Public Works Department in the Native Languages as already obtains for the Military Members, may advantageously be adopted as being the most simple and effective mode of disposing of the matter.

2. Any member of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department desirous of passing the examination in Hindoostanee laid down in paragraph 45, Chapter II (paragraph 9, page 252) of the Code, will therefore present himself at the monthly examination of the Board of Examiners held in Fort William, or at the examinations held half-yearly at Military Stations for this purpose. Candidates desirous of attending the former will signify their attention in writing to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners at least one week before the date appointed; candidates desiring to undergo examination at a Military Station will apply to the Staff Officer of the Station through the Executive Engineer under whom they are serving.

3. Candidates passing the examination successfully will be entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 270, which may be audited by Controllers as a contingent charge, on the announcement that the candidate has passed, appearing in the *Gazette*.

4. Members of the Department desirous of passing the higher test required from Military Interpreters can do so in a similar manner. In this case an additional gratuity of Rs. 270 will be given.

5. His Excellency further observes that the present opportunity may conveniently be taken for putting the matter of the examination in a colloquial knowledge of the native languages on a more definite footing than now obtains. All Military Officers will, as a rule, have passed the colloquial examination before entering the Public Works Department, and students of the Roookee College are required to pass a similar test to obtain a certificate of qualification, but no test has heretofore been required from other members of the Engineer Branch except that required for promotion to Executive Engineer. His Excellency considers that it is very desirable to establish a test in the colloquial knowledge for all Assistant Engineers at an earlier period of their service, and he is accordingly pleased to direct that it shall for the future form a part of the examination for promotion from the grade of Probationary Assistant Engineer laid down in paragraph 41, Chapter I of the Code. The examination may be either in Hindoostanee, or in the language of the district in which the candidate is employed: it will be conducted after the manner prescribed in Section XXXIV of the Military Regulations (page 125, Appendix D of Code). But if the Probationary Assistant Engineer has already passed in Hindoostanee, or the colloquial examination in the Vernacular before a Military Committee, this part of the test for promotion may be dispensed with.

6. His Excellency is further pleased to direct that the rule at page 127, Appendix D of the Code, shall be cancelled, under which Members of the Engineer Department appointed from England are allowed a remuneration of Rs. 270 for passing the colloquial examination within 12 months after arrival.

CIRCULAR No. 25.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 24th June* 1863.

TESTS FOR APPOINTMENTS TO, AND PROMOTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPAL SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTANTS.

OBSERVATIONS.—When the Department of principal Subordinate Accountants was first organized in the latter end of 1861, it was ordered by the Government of India that certain tests should be prescribed for admission to the Department, as well as for promotion to the higher grades, so that this branch of the establishments should be placed upon the same footing as the executive branch of the Upper Subordinate Department, in that the qualifications of each member of it should be definitively ascertained.

2. It was not however considered desirable to lay down these tests upon the first formation of the Accounts Department, as the existing incumbents of the appointments in the Accounts Offices had established a claim by previous service to be brought on to the strength of the newly formed department, but it appears to the Governor General that the time has now come when this measure ought to be introduced, and His Excellency is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules on the subject for future guidance :—

I.—In ordinary cases the grades of principal Subordinate Accountants above that of Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, will be filled by promotions from the lower to the next superior grade; and as a general rule, no one will be admitted into the Department otherwise than by entering as an Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class.

II. For admission to the Department as an Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, the candidate must bear a good character, must be able to write with correctness and facility from dictation, and in a clear and legible hand, and must be an expert arithmetician and rapid computer.

III. The qualifications of candidates must invariably be attested by certificates from the Principals of the Government Civil Engineering Colleges.

IV. Any person qualifying under the above conditions will be eligible for appointment to the Accounts Department on the occurrence of a vacancy, but the preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in some capacity in the Public Works Department.

V. Appointments to the Department of Subordinate Accountants will be made in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and Punjab, by the Local Government; in other Provinces, by the Government of India, at the recommendation of the Local Administration.

VI. No Assistant Accountant will be eligible for promotion to Accountant until he shall have passed the examination laid down in the following paragraph.

VII. This examination will embrace the subjects connected with the duties of an Accountant. Candidates will be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with the principles and practice of book-keeping and the rules and forms of the Public Works Accounts Department; they will also be required to write quickly and correctly in a legible hand, and to have a sufficient knowledege of English composition to be able to draft letters on ordinary matters of business with correctness and facility.

VIII. Any Assistant Accountant desirous of undergoing the examination will apply to the Controller of the Office in which he is serving, who, if satisfied that the applicant has a reasonable chance of passing, and is in other respects qualified for promotion, will forward the application to the Inspector General of Accounts. The Inspector General will thereon supply sealed examination papers from his Office, or will instruct the Controller to prepare them himself.

IX. The examination will be conducted in the presence of the Controller or his Deputy, and the candidate will be allowed no assistance from books or otherwise. On the examination being concluded, the Controller will attach such values to the candidate's answers and work as he considers

proper, with reference to the detailed standard which will hereafter be laid down, and will forward the original papers to the Inspector General. If the latter Officer concurs with the Examiner that the candidate has passed satisfactorily, a certificate of qualification will be issued from his Office, and a copy forwarded for record to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in order that the passed candidate may be distinguished in the Half-yearly Classified List by having the letter A. affixed to his name.

X. The Government of India reserves to itself the power of making appointments to any grade of the Accounts Department, in exceptional cases, of persons of good character not already in the Department, who may possess special and superior qualifications as Accountants, without requiring the examinations prescribed in the foregoing rules.

3. These rules will take effect from this date, and after the 1st January 1864, no further advancement beyond the position they then hold will be given to persons now in the grade of Accountant, who shall not have qualified under Rule VII, excepting under the special orders of the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 38.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces, in the Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 24th June* 1863.

IN continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 104, of the 10th October 1862, it is hereby notified for general information that Deeds of Contract made on behalf of Government need not be stamped, being exempt under Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862. Security Bond will, however, continue to be stamped as heretofore.

NOTIFICATION No. 68.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 29th June* 1863.

WITH reference to Circular No. 1124 B., dated 23rd May 1863, from the Quarter-Master General of the Army, to Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts, issuing rules for the formation of Cantonment Boards of Health, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the Executive Engineer of every Military Station where such a Board is constituted shall serve as a Member of the Board, and shall furnish to the Board such Reports as may from time to time be required of him under proper superior authority.

No. 1124 B.

To Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts.—Quarter-Master General's Office, Head Quarters.—Dated Simla, the 23rd May 1863.

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying Sanatory Regulations, together with a revised scale of Establishments for Station Conservancy purposes, which has been fixed upon under Government sanction, I am desired to request that you will use every endeavour to carry out the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and that you will favor me, for his Excellency's information, at the end of six months, with your opinion as to the working of the system now introduced; further Rules will hereafter be issued detailing more definitely the peculiar responsibilities of Non-Military Residents in Stations, in the meantime it is believed that those now published will enable you to arrange for all requirements without difficulty.

The question of the most suitable pattern for a conservancy cart is now before the Committee on Barrack furniture at Meerut, and as soon as their recommendation is known, orders will be solicited from Government for the construction by the Ordnance Department, of as many carts as may be required; these will be made for shafts as it is intended to employ cast horses from the Artillery and Cavalry instead of Bullocks as at present.

Whenever they are available, Government Bullocks may be made use of, and the money saved by them may, until further orders, be credited to the Grazing Fund Accounts, but in your next Half-yearly Report of this fund it must be shewn what sum has been actually saved by the employment of these Bullocks.

The construction of latrines near large bazaars, and for native followers generally, and the system of keeping them clean, by allowing Contractors to charge a very small sum for their use, having been attended with great benefit at some Stations, I am desired to draw your attention to the subject, and to request that you will take into consideration the advisability of adopting some plan of the kind, modified according to circumstances.

His Excellency believes that it will be found extremely advantageous, and if judiciously carried out, tend greatly to preserve cleanliness and to prevent the disgusting customs which make the environs of Military Cantonments almost impossible to be frequented.

It is very probable that you will be able to arrange with Contractors in the neighbouring villages for the removal of the filth and rubbish for the purposes of manure; this is especially desirable, as not only will it ensure the further removal and desiccation of all refuse, but it will materially lessen the expense attendant upon such large establishments.

I am to request that you will endeavour to effect this if possible, and that you will communicate the result in the report called for in the first paragraph of this letter.

Forwarded to the Secertary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Nynee Tal.

Sanatory and Conservancy Regulations in Military Cantonments.

In order to ensure as far as possible an uniform system of Conservancy throughout the several Stations in the Bengal Presidency, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to lay down the following rules for general guidance.

2. A Board of Health, composed of the Senior Military Officer in each Station, the Senior Medical Officer and the Executive Engineer, with the Station Staff Officer as Secretary and Executive Officer, shall be at once formed.

3. The duties of this Board will be to exercise a strict supervision over the Conservancy arrangements throughout the Station, and to watch the working of Station and Regimental Conservancy Establishments.

4. The Board will require weekly reports from the following Officers, to the effect that the parts of Cantonments over which they have control and are responsible, have been inspected, and are kept clean :—

Chaplain, ...	For Church compound and grave-yard.
Executive Engineer, ...	For drainage, workshop and yard, as well as for Government or Contractors' brick-kiln.
Cantonment Magistrate or Officer in charge of Bazaars, ...	For Sudder or Station Bazaars, and all places under them, such as public latrines, &c.
Commissariat Officer, ...	Bakery, Slaughter-house, Cattle-yard and their vicinity.
Barrack Master, ...	Staff Lines, Merchants' Quarters, and all other parts of Cantonments not under any Regimental or Departmental Authority in particular.
Regimental Commanding and Medical Officers, ...	For Barrack-yards, Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Hospitals, Privies, Urinaries, &c., &c.

5. The Board is to report monthly on the sanatory state of the Cantonment generally, for the information of the Divisional or District Commander.

6. All questions involving Extra-Conservancy Establishments, whether for Cantonments or Regiments in Quarters, should be reported on by the Board previous to being submitted to the Officer Commanding the Division or District for further disposal.

7. The Board should meet when necessary, and record its proceedings in a book to be kept for the purpose, stationery, &c., being paid for out of the Local Grazing Fund, on the Secretary's receipted Bill.

8. Under sanction from Government all Establishments in excess of those now authorized for Regiments and Detachments by G. O. C. C., dated 5th February 1863, are to be paid up and discharged at once, and in their stead, the Establishments laid down in the annexed Schedule will be entertained and paid for by the State and Grazing Fund in the proportions specified.

9. As a general rule, one cart with two sweepers has been allowed for every Regiment of European Cavalry and Infantry, and in proportion for Batteries of Royal Artillery and Native Corps. In some Stations it may be found necessary to alter the constitution of the Establishment,—more sweepers, bildars and bhisties, and fewer carts may be required; it will then be the duty of the Board of Health to make any modification that may be deemed expedient to meet local requirements, provided that thereby no increase to the monthly allowance made by the State is incurred. When any such change is made, it must be reported to, and approved of by, the Officer Commanding the Division or District.

10. It is left to the discretion of Local Boards of Health to distribute the Station carts and Establishments laid down in the annexed Schedule, as may be considered best for the attainment of the object in veiw, *viz.*:—thorough cleanliness throughout all parts of the Station.

11. The Barrack Master, where there is one, and where not, the Station Staff Officer, will have charge of the Station Conservancy Establishment and draw the whole pay monthly from the Secretary to the Grazing Fund Committee, the amount to be paid by Government being drawn in the usual manner in bills on the Pay Department by the Secretary to the Fund, and credited to the Fund.

12. The Officer in charge of the Establishment will be responsible to the Board of Health for the measures they propose being properly carried out.

1*st.*—For the prevention as far as possible of all nuisances, &c., in the Station.

2*nd.*—For the removal daily out of the Cantonment of the litter and rubbish of the various bazaars, compounds, ditches, and waste land, &c., all decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the clearing away of all underwood, rank vegetation, &c., that may obstruct the circulation of air or be prejudicial to health.

13. The Officer in charge of the Conservancy Establishment will point out to Regimental Authorities, Departmental Officers, and Residents generally, convenient spots where refuse matter is to be deposited daily, previous to its removal beyond Cantonments by the Conservancy carts.

14. Every Officer Commanding a Regiment or Detachment will be held responsible that the litter, dry refuse and sweepings of the Regimental lines be carted away by one of the Regimental carts, as directed in Circular No. 227 B., dated 7th February 1863, and that all rubbish that may be found in the bazaars, streets, Officers' compounds and in the open spaces in Officers' lines be daily, either carted out of Cantonments, or collected in such places convenient for removal by the Conservancy carts, as shall be pointed out to him by the Officer in charge of the Station Conservancy Establishment.

15. On the march of a Regiment or Detachment, a certificate signed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment and the Barrack Master that the whole of the Regimental lines are left in a clean and habitable state, must be sent to the Secretary for the information of the Board of Health.

16. Officers in charge of Sudder and Station Bazaars will also be held responsible for the removal out of Cantonments, or for the collection daily in certain fixed spots for after removal of the filth and refuse of their bazaars.

17. It must be considered the duty of every Officer, or resident in a Station, to bring to the notice of the Board of Health, in a memorandum to the Secretary, any sanatory irregularity that may happen to come under his observation, in order that it may be checked.

CIRCULAR No. 28 *of* 1863.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 2nd July* 1863.

SIR,—Several instances having of late occurred in which rents for buildings occupied by other Departments have been debited as Public Works charges, His Excellency the Governor General disires that Local Governments and Administrations will pay due attention to the rule laid down in para. 13, Chap. VII, of the Public Works Code, which clearly states that the Public Works Department has no concern whatever with paying rents for any other Department, and that unless it is otherwise specifically ordered in any particular case by the Government of India, the practice should be everywhere discontinued.

CIRCULAR No. P. OF 1863.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd of July* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to state for your information and guidance, that when sanction to the construction of Skittle Alleys is applied for, it must be distinctly understood, that balls, pins, &c., are not to be supplied at the public cost.

CIRCULAR No. 30 OF 1863.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 9th July* 1863.

SIR,—Instances having occurred in which it would appear to have been supposed by Local Governments and Administrations, or by Officers serving under them, that the cash balances on the 1st May of each official year might be looked upon as an additional sum available for expenditure on public works, in excess of the grant sanctioned in the budget; while in other cases it having been supposed that income realized within the Department during the year was also available for expenditure in the same way, in addition to the budget allotment; His Excellency the Governor General desires that it may in future be clearly understood that the total sum named in the Budget is to be the limit of all expenditure on account of Public Works, and that the cash balances on the first day of an official year, and the income derived in that year from other sources within the Department, are to be held as included in, and forming part of, the assets available for the expenditure authorized under the budget of the same year, and should be dealt with accordingly.

CIRCULAR No. 41 OF 1863.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 10th July* 1863.

SIR,—The Hon'ble the President in Council having had under consideration, in communication with His Excellency the Governor General, the XVth Section of Act No. XXII of 1863, for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, which requires that special or general instructions should be given by the Governor General of India in Council as to the conditions under which "Local Governments" shall make agreements with private persons or Companies undertaking works under the Act, is pleased to order the following rules to be issued for guidance:

I. No agreement under Act No. XXII of 1863 shall be finally entered into, without approval of the Government of India, in the following cases:—

1st.—Where any opposition is made under Sections XI and XII.

2nd.—Where any pecuniary concession on the part of the Government is proposed, or the gift of land at the cost of the Government intended, involving any direct outlay beyond the ordinary power of sanction of the Local Government.

3rd.—Where any payment at all by the State in the form of an annuity is contemplated.

4th.—In the case of any Railway or Tramway.

5th.—In the case of any works for irrigation.

SECTION IV.—Projectors of work to make preliminary application, accompanied by a statement explanatory of the object and nature of the works proposed.
SECTION V.—Power of Local Government to reject applications or call for further information on it.

II. All applications and amended applications, which shall be accepted by a Local Government under Sections IV and V as a basis for further proceedings, should be specially reported to the Government of India, as early as practicable, for information.

SECTIONS XVIII, XIX, AND XX.
XVIII.—Definitive registry of works.
XIX.—Registry of existing works.
XX.—Appropriation of public land and roads to public works.

III. On the definitive registry of any work under Sections XVIII to XX, a complete record of the conditions entered into, and all other information necessary to explain the nature of the work as finally approved by the Local Government, should be reported to the Government of India.

SECTION XXI.—Local Government may, with the consent of the owners of any work, vary conditions of agreement.

IV. When conditions are varied under Section XXI, they should also be reported to the Government of India, and where the original conditions called for the special approval of the Government of India, no change should be made without its assent.

SECTION XLV.—Power of owners to make Bye-Laws and Regulations.

V. All Bye-Laws under Section XLV should be specially reported to the Government of India from time to time.

2nd. I am instructed by the Hon'ble the President in Council with these orders to append a copy of the Note on the Act drawn out by the Secretary in this Department, which it is thought may be useful as drawing more particular attention to the chief matter dealt with in the Act, and as explaining the general views of the Government of India in relation to the provisions of the Act.

Note on Act XXII of 1863, *to provide for taking Land for Works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies.*

A Bill "to provide for the construction by Companies and private persons of Branch Railways, Iron Tramways, common roads, or canals as feeders to Public Railways," was brought into the Legislative Council of India on 29th June 1861, and was read a second time on the 13th July 1861. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, but no report was made on it, and the changes since introduced into the constitution of the Legislative Council led to the Bill being dropped. A Bill substantially the same as that above referred to, was however introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, in February 1862, under the title of a Bill "to promote the construction of lines of communication as feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals." This Bill in like manner was referred to a Select Committee of the Bengal Council, but this Committee made no Report. About the same time the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie obtained leave to introduce a Bill into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, almost identical with that introduced in the Bengal Council. It was intended to have been applicable to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, but might have been extended by any other Local Government to the territories under it. The Council adjourned, however, before the Bill could be proceeded with. More recently the Bombay Government introduced into its Council a Bill in no way differing from the two Bills just mentioned, and this Bill was advanced several stages, substantially in the shape it first had given to it.

2. The above statement of facts, would be in itself sufficient to show that one Bill for all parts of British India was all that was necessary for the general purposes aimed at. There is, moreover, but one form of procedure for taking land for public purposes at the public expense, and experience has shown that the Law on this subject (Act VI of 1857) sufficiently answers all the objects for which it was intended. There can be no local influences that can affect the mode in which projectors of Public Works should submit their proposals to the Government, with a view of obtaining land under compulsory process, and the immediate consequence is, that there can be no good reason for having more than one Law on this subject. Under these circumstances it appeared obvious that one Law should be made applicable to all India.

3. The general propriety of some such Act as this was shown some years ago by the refusal of certain land-holders to allow a branch line of Railway to be made to a colliery through their land. The Government was of opinion that the Act for taking land for public purposes could not be made applicable to such a case, and the necessity for some such power as that proposed to be given in the present Act was forced on the notice of the Government. The Bill first sketched out under the circumstances just mentioned, had reference only to Branch Railways,

But it was manifest that other similar works might be required, for which it was expedient to provide. Thus the scope of the Bill was extended first to feeders of Railways, and lastly to feeders of Railways, Roads, Canals, or Rivers.

4. The Advocate General has lately stated it to be his opinion that the Act (VI of 1857) for taking land for public purposes, cannot safely be applied to the case of private Companies undertaking works for their own profit.

5. The present Act therefore has been extended still further than any of the Bills before mentioned, and is made applicable to all the descriptions of Public Works enumerated in the Act, and allows the Governor General in Council to bring any other sort of work or any individual work, within its scope, at any future time.

General scope of the Act.

6. There can in truth be no real ground of fact for excluding from the scope of such an Act as this, any work of a character that truly constitutes it a Public Work. The only true ground for the State interposing to assist the construction of a Public Work is that it will be so for a public benefit as to justify such interposition. Nothing more is necessary and nothing less is sufficient. The legislature will determine in the first place what general classes of works are fairly to be placed in the category of Public Works in this sense, and the Government of India may reasonably be left to extend the list hereafter, should it be found that anything has been omitted. With such precautions there can be no practical risk of any improper use being made of the powers given under the Act.

Preamble.

7. The former Bills were designated as intended "to provide for the construction," or "to promote the construction" of such works as have been spoken of. But this does not fairly explain the real nature of the powers given by the Legislature in these matters in the present Act. It is true that the Government may reasonably promote such works in any way in its power when they appear likely to be profitable, and amongst other things may, under suitable circumstances, provide the requisite land at its own cost. The interposition of the Legislature, however, is of a different character. It is essentially intended to enable projectors of Public Works to do that which in most cases they could not otherwise do, namely, obtain the requisite land for their purposes, and at reasonable rates. The end is distinctly an interference with private rights of property for the public advantage. To justify such interference, then, a sufficient public advantage must be shown to be anticipated. But something more is necessary. If the State, acting in behalf of the public, sets aside private rights, it is entitled, or rather bound, at the same time to take complete security that these private rights are not set aside lightly, and that the alleged advantages shall, so far as practicable, be really assured to the public. Of course the full consideration of the necessity for the interference and the greatest care in seeing that is not needlessly exaggerated, combined with a complete equitable compensation for the loss inflicted on individuals, are also no less obligatory on the State in such proceedings. The Preamble of this Act has accordingly been framed in this sense, the Act being "to provide for taking land" and "for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken."

Chief objects of the Act.

8. The principal ends of the Act, therefore, will be to enable the Government to take the land required for works of proved public utility in cases in which the promoters claim assistance for that purpose; to ensure the Government proceeding with all proper caution in determining whether the work be really one of sufficient public utility to justify the application of the compulsory law; to provide for the minimum of inteference with private property and the equitable adjustment of all claims for compensation; and to secure to the public the reasonable use of the works when they are completed.

SECTION II.—Classes of Works to which applicable.

9. In reciting the various Classes of Works to be included within the Act, it has not been thought expedient to add mines, but in any case that may occur in which really necessary surface rights cannot be readily or reasonably obtained by persons engaged in mining, without recourse to compulsory process, the special powers of the Government of India may be invoked. The Government is already under contract with more than one Company engaged in such works, and may have to supply land to them which otherwise it might find difficult or impracticable to obtain.

SECTION III.—Power of Local Governments.

10. It will be understood that the regularly constituted Local Governments will exercise completely all powers given under the Act. The Chief Commissioners of territories administered by the Governor General in Council will act under such limitations as the Government of India directs.

General course of procedure.

11. The general course of procedure proposed to be enjoined under this Act will be as follows: The projectors of any work may apply to Government for permission to proceed under the law. If satisfied *primâ facie* that the project is reasonable, the Government, after allowing sufficient time for opponents to appear, will determine whether a provisional title shall be given to the projectors. A reasonable time will be allowed, the projectors after this to complete their arrangements by making a deposit as caution money for the prosecution of the work to maturity, and settling with the Government the exact terms on which the work is to be made available to the Public. These matters being disposed of, the work will be definitively registered, and the promoters will be entitled to complete their surveys and carry out the work, the Govern-

ment providing the land, under whatever terms have been agreed upon. The essential point to the projectors will be to obtain the provisional registry. This will be equivalent to having the Preamble of a Bill in England passed before a Committee of the House of Commons. What follows will be matter of discussion and negociation, in relation to the details, which, however important, are still secondary.

Decision as to character of the work left to Executive Government.

12. It may be observed that it was essential that this function of determining whether he work is *bonâ fide* a Public Work, should devolve on the Executive Government. There is no sufficient means of obtaining any tribunal fitted to dispose finally of such matters in this country, and the responsibilty is obviously one that should rest on the Government in the present condition of Society in India.

Chief differences from old Bills.

13. There is a considerable difference between the present arrangements and those proposed by the former Bills. The old Bills provided for a single process in which the projectors were assured nothing till the whole was completed. They might be put to great expense with no practical result, and would be forced to produce a perfectly mature scheme, before they had any security from the Government that it would be accepted. Under the Act as it now stands, the projectors of a work will be able to give a sufficiently approximate view of the nature of their scheme to enable the Government to judge of its general merits, at a very small expense, and will receive at an early stage of their proceedings a definite statement of the views of the Government, and an opportunity of making arrangements for raising the necessary money after the terms offered by the Government are distinctly known. Considering that India is altogether dependent on England for the capital for these works, this modification of the procedure is quite essential; under the old Bills, it would have been almost impracticable to carry any scheme out, from the impossibility of raising the money before any definite bargain had been made with the Government.

Procedure not necessarily tedious.

14. On examining the Clauses of the Act more in detail, it will further be seen that though provision is thus made for a progressive advance in the negociations, there is nothing at all to impede the most speedy completion of the preliminaries, if the projectors were in a position to hasten them.

SECTION IV.—Preliminary application of Projectors.

15. The first step is the submission of a preliminary application, explaining the general object of the work and its locality. This will be published for the information of alleoncerned. Besides the application will be required a Statement, showing generally the first estimate of the cost, and the means by which the projectors propose to provide the necessary funds for the construction and working. This latter Statement is only for the information of the Government, which is responsible for the proper exercise of the power placed in its hands by the law. There seems no sort of necessity for the promoters making public this part of their proposal, unless they desire to do so.

SECTION V.—Power of Government to reject, or call for further information.

16. The Government must obviously have a power of rejecting an unsatisfactory application, and of calling for additional information. It will of course rest altogether with the promoters to decide to what extent they will comply with any such call, the Government on its side retaining its right to decline action until satisfied on all points that it thinks important.

SECTIONS VI AND VIII.—Preliminary Survey.

17. To enable the promoters of a project to submit it in a properly complete form, the Government will further be empowered to authorize them to undertake such surveys as may be requisite for the end in view, under such restrictions as to time and place, and so forth, as seem proper. To protect the persons engaged on such surveys, which are undertaken in behalf of what the Government has reason to consider, on *primâ facie* evidence, a work of public utility, the Act declares that the Surveyors are to be considered in the light of Public Servants while so employed, within the definition and under the sanctions of the Penal Code. It seems desirable to avoid as far as possible special penal legislation, and the extension of the class of Public Servants in this manner seems unobjectionable in principle and convenient in practice. The work is ostensibly to be a Public Work, and the Surveys necessary are virtually made in behalf of the public. No powers of doing any thing beyond simple surveying, which will of course include levelling, or measuring, or the like operations, are given in this part of the Act. A power to revoke any authority given under Section VI is added in Section VIII.

SECTION VII.—Deposit of Caution Money to cover damage in Preliminary Survey.

18. As surveys may be authorized in localities where serious damage to crops or other property might easily arise if great care was not taken, a power has been placed in the hands of the Government, of demanding such a deposit of caution money as the circumstances of the case seem to call for, to cover possible claims for damage which the Government would be bound to use every effort to make good, as the survey was undertaken under its authority. It seems impossible to fix any constant sum for such a purpose, and the amount might reasonably be left to the discretion of the Government, which could have no cause for demanding any unreasonable sum. In many cases the caution money need not be claimed at all.

Section IX.—Publication of project in Newspapers and Gazette.

19. The publication of the proposal of the promoters is of course a very important point to ensure all persons likely to be interested in the proposed work, either as landholders, whose property was likely to be taken or affected, or as adverse Companies, or as interested in any way in the matter in hand. Besides the publication in the *Gazette* and one or more Newspapers, it

seems proper that a translation of the application should be made public in the vernacular language of the districts where the work was proposed to be undertaken.

SECTION X.—Mode of publication at the locality.

20. It has been thought to be the best course to leave it to the Civil Executive District Officers to determine what will be the most convenient way of making the substance of the projectors' scheme known in the localities likely to be affected by it. The Government may properly be trusted to instruct its Officers to see that this duty is carried out efficiently, and it would only lead to needless complexity to lay down any special system of notification.

SECTIONS XI, XIII, and XIV.—Government decision on the project how to be come to.

21. When a reasonable time has been permitted to elapse after the publication of the proposed scheme, and four months seems a sufficient period, the Government will proceed to consider any objections that have been made against the proposed work on any ground. As the responsibility for this decision falls on the Government, it seems right to prescribe no particular course of procedure, though the Act empowers the Government to appoint a Commission for the purpose of obtaining the best advice it can before disposing of any proposal. In very many cases there would be no difficulty whatever in coming to a conclusion at once on the general merits of a project, and in the few instances in which further enquiry was necessary, it would be better to leave the Government free to select the course that seemed most likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion. The Government may at any time call for more information from the projectors, and if they decline to furnish it, their case will be disposed of on the information that has been submitted. And the same course will naturally arise in respect to opponents. If the grounds of their opposition do not seem sufficient, the Government may, without objection, if in any case it seems expedient, inform them that more proof is necessary, and if they fail to furnish it, the questions will be settled on the facts actually before the Government. In this way no expense is forced on any one, though the Government, when so disposed, as it might be in important matters, has power to undertake an enquiry by means of a Commission.

Discretionary power of Government.

22. It may be remarked that throughout this Act a large discretion has been placed in the hands of the Government, which will represent and protect the public interests in all matters connected with any project under discussion. It is obviously necessary that in these matters the final decision of the essential point, whether the work shall be allowed or not, must rest with the Government, which can therefore have no possible motive to throw obstacles in the way of projectors in any minor matters of mere detail or of procedure. If the scheme be in the estimation of the Government a reasonable one, it would receive due encouragement; if unreasonable, they have the power to decline sanction, simply on their own responsibility.

Objections how to be made.

23. It has not been thought necessary to fix any particular system for the submission to the Government of any objections that persons may have to make against any project. For the reasons before given, it seems better to leave these details to the Government. If any special procedure were found to be convenient hereafter, it will be better settled by the Government than by the Legislature. It cannot involve any question of principle; and viewing the very various conditions of various parts of even the same Province, that which would be suitable in one case might altogether fail in another.

SECTION XII.—Protection of existing interests in case of Railways.

24. To ensure as far as possible the protection of the interests of Capitalists, coming forward for the construction of Railways, a special Clause has been introduced to guard any previously existing line against a concession being made, without the knowledge of its owners, to a new Company, of any new line that might fairly be held to be a branch or a prolongation of the previously existing line, and to the construction of which the old Company had an equitable claim. One of the greatest evils of the uncontrolled liberty with which English Railway Companies have been allowed to carry out their lines, is the ruinous competition that so often arises among them in their efforts to obtain possession of the traffic of a district, and the essential cause of the present depressed state of much English Railway Stock is, that many lines have been constructed to do the work that might perfectly well have been performed by one. The condition of the chief French Railways is in striking contrast to this. In a country very much poorer, their profits are very much larger. It is very important, that India should guard against the risk of the competing lines as far as is practicable. Several of the projectors who have lately applied to the Government on such subjects have asked for protection against competition. The Government, however, cannot place the interests of the public in such a matter in the hands of the Railway projectors themselves, or powers given to ensure their protection from improper competition would inevitably be made a ground for monopoly prices or neglect of public interests. It is essential that the Government in behalf of the public should retain in its hands the power of admitting competition, when any Company neglected its duties to the public, or was unable from any cause to carry on the traffic of a district so as to meet properly the public convenience. It will obviously always be an important object of the Government to do what is in its power to stimulate the introduction into India of capital for the construction of Railways. Anything that tends to show that such adventures are profitable will facilitate the ends the Government has in view; and *vice versa*. It will therefore be almost as important to the Government as to the projectors that these works should pay, and the Government will always feel that in giving complete protection to all equitable interests arising out of an already existing work, it is in truth doing that which is in the long run conducive to the prosperity of the community.

Procedure in case of objections purposely not defined.

25. The course to be followed, in case an opposing Company were held to have established its claim to construct a line of Railway brought forward by any other parties, has purposely not been alluded to in the Act. The procedure prescribed only has relation to the project put forward. In such a case as this, the project would be rejected and the matter would drop. It may however be convenient to allude to what would probably occur in the event supposed. In the first place the question would turn on whether the line was really required or not by the public. If not, it would be a simple case of rejection. If, however, it were admitted that the line was required, but that the existing Company had a better claim to construct it than the new Company, then the Government, acting in behalf of the public, might reasonably enquire whether the old existing Company would engage to carry out the line on terms as favourable for the public as were offered by the new Company; or on terms sufficiently favourable, for the fact of the old Company being in possession of the ground, might make it equitable to admit it, even though its terms were somewhat less good. It must be left to the Government to satisfy itself on these points. If the interests of the public appeared, on the whole, better served by leaving the line in the hands of the old Company, with or without conditions, the Government would be in a position to arrange matters in that way. On the contrary, if the old Company could not satisfy the Government that the work might safely be left to them, the Government would assign it to the new Company.

SECTION XV.—Special conditions under which works are authorized.

26. As the powers put in force under this Act are exercised only in consideration of the proposed work being a work of public utility, the Government in behalf of the public will, before concluding any final agreement, specify the exact conditions which it will in each case expect to be complied with to give the most complete assurance that the work will be made available as a Public Work in the way contemplated. These conditions will conveniently be made to contain the special advantages, if any, offered by the Government to the projectors, either as to the grant of land or as to any pecuniary grant of any sort. On the part of the projectors they will define the general character and object of the work to be undertaken; the time to be allowed for its construction; the manner in which it is to be made available for the public; the terms on which the Company undertaking the work may fix the charges for the use of it; the arrangements under which the property is to be vested in the Company with reference to the following possible events:—1st, the lapse of the term for which the grant is made; 2nd, the Government desiring to purchase; 3rd, the Company desiring to abandon it; 4th, the occurrence of a breach of contract. There may further be other matters which it may be desirable to specify to prevent subsequent differences. It will be understood that the nature of these conditions will very much depend on the character and circumstances of each work, and that they will be matters for negociation or arrangement between the Government and the Company in each case. The conditions suitable for a Railway would be in many respects unsuitable for a Canal. In some cases there might be no objection to the Tariff of charges being left entirely to the discretion of the Company; in others this could not be permitted, as it might establish a tyrannical monopoly. And so forth. The essential aim of the conditions would be to fix on a fair basis the terms on which the State acting in behalf of the Public could rightly put in force the compulsory powers of the law in behalf of the Company.

27. The conditions are distinctly *special*. They will not be designed to give the Government or its Officers any *general* power of control or interference, but only to settle beforehand with the Promoters in a definite form what are to be the specific ends to be accomplished. The Government will only claim a right to interfere if these engagements are not acted up to.

SECTION XVI.—Provisional Registry.

28. Having arrived at this stage, the projectors of a work would obtain a provisional registry, which would secure to them for a specified time, but not less than 6 months, an absolute right to proceed, if at the end of that time they accepted the conditions offered by the Government, and further paid a deposit of 10 per cent. on the estimated cost of the work as caution money. This would allow them time to ascertain in a definite manner whether money could be raised on the terms offered. If they desired it, they might suggest any modification of the terms offered by the Government to enable them to enter the money market with better prospects of success, and the Government might make any further concession, or might extend the time at first fixed for the protection of the projectors.

SECTION XVII.—Deposit of Caution Money to secure Construction.

29. The deposit of caution money before the Government proceeds to the actual taking possession of any land for the projectors will be a necessary precaution as security that the project is taken up in good faith. A scheme of this sort in the hands of unscrupulous persons might be made a terrible engine of oppression in a country such as India, and every possible protection should be given to the Public in carrying out the provisions of the Law.

SECTION XVIII.—Definitive Registry.

30. The formal completion of an agreement between the projectors and the Government, embodying the special conditions finally settled, would, after the deposit of the caution money, conclude the preliminary proceedings, the work would then be definitively registered as coming under the Act, and the Company constructing it would be absolutely vested with the privileges it confers. The exact nature of the agreement would be made generally known by the publication of the conditions in the Official Gazette.

SECTION XIX.—Registry of existing works.

31. As the Government has already entered into agreements with Companies engaged in objects identical with those contemplated by this Act, and as there may be a legal difficulty in taking land for such Companies,

a provision has been made for permitting their registry under the Act on the publication of the terms of their agreement with the Government. The registry will be optional, both with the Company and the Government.

SECTION XX.—Appropriation of public Land and Roads to Public Works.

32. In like manner, as the Government may have land already in its possession, which it may wish to transfer to a Company for the purpose of constructing a Public Work, or as it may think it expedient to transfer a public road to such a Company for such a purpose, power is given to do this on the proviso that the Company is to be registered under this Act, and the work thus secured to the use of the Public.

SECTION XXI.—Power to vary conditions.

33. The power to vary the conditions of agreement between the Company and the Government must be given in some form, and the discretion must be allowed to rest with the Government, as in all other similar cases in the procedure under this Act. Of course the changes made from time to time should be published as the original conditions were published.

SECTION XXII.—Final survey.

34. After the completion of the final registry, the Company will proceed to execute the work. The first thing to be done will be to survey the ground exactly, and mark out the boundaries of the work, and the land to be taken. In such a survey, some license must be given to remove obstructions, though at the risk of the Company. In the mere preliminary survey, this power was not given, but the work having arrived at this stage of maturity, it may be assumed that the surveys, which will be final, will only extend over the land actually to be occupied.

SECTION XXIII.—Submission of Designs and Plans, and appointment of Commissioners to examine them.

35. It will be requisite that Drawings of the proposed work should be submitted to the Government for general approval, both as regards the character of the work itself, and to admit of a satisfactory consideration of the quantity of land that will be required for it. As the works that may be undertaken under this Act are very various, it is better to leave the detailed rules for the submission of the Plans, &c., to the Government, to be settled according to circumstances and the character of the undertaking. Rules might conveniently be laid down for the great classes of works, as Railways, Canals, &c., but it is better not to tie the hands of the Executive Government prematurely in such matters, and the real convenience of all parties will certainly be best met by the course suggested. The Government can have no object to gain by interfering in matters of detail, and it will no doubt so issue its instructions to the Commissioners as will secure to the projectors all fair freedom in carrying out their scheme.

SECTION XXIV.—Determination of Boundaries of Land.

36. After public notice has been given that Commissioners have been appointed to settle in detail the boundaries of the land to be taken up for the work, and sufficient time allowed for persons interested to come forward and guard their rights, the position of the work will be determined in concert between the Company's Agents and the Commissioners appointed by the Government. This will enable the Company to lay out the boundaries of the land that they consider necessary for their purposes. The Commissioners will, so far as practicable, act in harmony with the Company's Agents, but if, for any reason, a difference arises that cannot otherwise be settled, it must be referred to the Government, with which the final decision on all disputed points must remain on this as on other occasions.

SECTION XXV.—Extension of periods allowed for perliminary proceedings.

37. It is expedient that the Government should have the power to extend the periods allowed by the Law for any of these preliminary operations, considering the difficulties that may arise in enterprises such as are contemplated. No abuse of such a power is at all likely to arise.

SECTION XXVI.—Declaration to be made as to Land required as though to be taken under Act VI of 1857.

38. We now have arrived at that stage in which the land required for the public is definitely marked out with the approval of the properly qualified Officers of Government. All that remains to be done is to declare in a formal way that the specified land is so required, and to proceed to take possession of it as though it had been required for a public purpose under Act VI of 1857. All the provisions of that Act will be applicable to the case of land taken under this Act; and this will ensure one system of procedure, and will secure completely the due regard for the rights of all persons whose property is interfered with.

SECTION XXVII.—Regarding the Boundaries of the land.

39. Section IV of Act VI of 1857 refers to certain boundaries and measurements which it has been thought convenient to declare shall be held to be the boundaries fixed by the Commissioners, and the measurements submitted by the Company's Agents.

SECTION XXVIII.—Land taken for an extension of a work.

40. As it may be necessary from time to time to take up small pieces of land to add to works already existing under this Act, and as it would often be needless to call upon a Company to go through the forms laid down for preliminary procedure in such cases, the Government has been entrusted with a power of dispensing with so much of those forms as they think fit, only taking care that the real rights of the persons interested are duly secured.

SECTION XXIX.—Land may be taken temporarily.

41. To prevent doubts it has been declared that land may be taken temporarily under this Act, as under Act VI of 1857. It is right to remark that the powers under that Act, and Act II of 1861, which extends it, secure to any one whose land is taken temporarily, the right of giving it up absolutely, and of being paid accordingly, if he shall insist upon it.

42. The land being taken will vest absolutely in the Government, and they will be completely responsible to the owners for the payment of all claims for compensation. No other system could be adopted in this country, and it would be obviously impossible to think of leaving the adjustment of such claims to the Company The Government, on the other hand, will have secured to them the right of disposing of the land when taken as may be necessary; if this were not defined, a doubt might perhaps arise whether land thus taken could be applied otherwise than to public purposes. The Company will be in no way responsible to the owners of the land, and will make their own bargain with the Government as to the terms on which they are to be put in possession of the land.

SECTION XXX.—The Government alone to be responsible to owners of land for payment.

43. The Company is to come into final possession only on having completed all its engagements in behalf of the land, so that if it were bound to pay and failed to do so, the land would remain the property of Government, which might dispose of it again in the manner that seemed best for the public interests. When the land has once come into the possession of the Government or the Company under this Act, their title will not be liable to be questioned on the ground of any informality in any of the proceedings under which it was taken.

SECTION XXXI.—Company only to obtain possession of land on completion of its engagements, and its title not to be vitiated by reason of informality of procedure.

44. Unless the arrangement between the Government and the Company provides for the grant of the land to the latter free of cost, the expenses should clearly be borne by the Company. To prevent disputes, the Government is authorized to declare finally the sum due on this account; of course it would not take advantage of this power unfairly, and such a power seems a reasonable one to give to the Government, which otherwise might have difficulty in recovering outlay forced upon it by this Act, in which in fact it was not in any way beneficially interested, and which had been incurred ministerially in behalf of the Company. The power of recovering summarily by distress in case of necessity seems also essential for the Government, both in respect of preliminary expenses and actual cost of land.

SECTION XXXII.—Payment for preliminary expenses.

45. In like manner the Company will be held responsible for all damage done by their Agents in any preliminary proceedings, and the final adjustment of the compensation to be paid for the land they require will be a good opportunity to take of summarily disposing of all claims of this nature then remaining unsettled.

SECTION XXXIII.—Payment for damages done in Survey, &c.

46. As before explained, it will usually be an essential part of the arrangement between the Government and the Company that the use of the work for which the land is taken by compulsory process shall be secured to the public on certain terms to be defined in the special conditions of the agreement between the Government and the Company. To obviate as far as possible the necessity for any interference on the part of the Government with the operations of the Company, and to place in the hands of the public a power of self-protection against any improper neglect of the Company to carry out the terms of their agreement with the Government, as to the public use of the work, it has been thought the best plan to provide by the Act, that after the publication of the special conditions applicable to any work, any person shall be able to sue the Company for any damage he may receive at their hands from their neglect of their agreement, as though he had been a party to the agreement. This obviates the necessity for introducing any of the penal clauses, that were inserted in the old Drafts to enforce the proper working of lines of Railways, &c. It will however be very necessary for the Government to see that all that is intended to be required of a Company in this sense is specifically stated in the conditions, or the necessary protection of the public interests will not be secured.

SECTION XXXIV.—The proper use of every work to be secured to the Public.

47. As the Company will be bound to perform the services they engage to perform, it is also right in their behalf to authorize the levy by them of such payments for their services as may be agreed to in the conditions, and to give them all reasonable privileges for their protection in realizing those payments in a summary manner.

SECTION XXXV.—Powers to levy Tolls, &c.

48. The Government having obtained a right to see that the Company carries out its bargain completely according to the terms of the agreement, it will be necessary that official Inspectors should be appointed to perform this duty. These Inspectors are invested with power of examining all works and working; but not the Books or private affairs of the Company unless for any cause such a right is specially given by the agreement.

SECTION XXXVI.—Government Inspectors.

49. Such Inspectors will report to the Government any instances of neglect on the part of the Company or their servants involving breach of contract, or danger to the public or servants of the Company, and the Government, if it shall think the case to call for such a summary Proceeding (which may readily be possible,) will have the power to order the stoppage of the use of the work until the defect, whatever it be, has been remedied. The penalty for neglecting to obey such orders as are referred to in this and the following Sections is noted in Section LII.

SECTION XXXVII.—Powers of Government to order remedy of defects.

50. A similar power is given to the Government to stop all operations, in constructing any work, if the Company's agents, while so engaged, neglect the precautions necessary to ensure the safety or legal rights of the public or the neighbouring proprietors, by stopping roads, lines of drainage, and so forth.

SECTION XXXVIII.—Powers to order necessary works to be constructed.

51. At the same time as the Government has had the opportunity of considering in detail the matters that it holds to be rightfully made obligatory on the Company, and as the special conditions should enumerate them, and would, in cases of doubt, prescribe what works the Company should execute and what it need not execute, it has been considered but equitable to the Company to protect them against the issue of any order under the foregoing Section that might make them liable to construct anything or undertake anything at variance with the special conditions.

SECTION XXXIX.—These powers not to be exercised contrary to terms of agreement.

52. To admit of the Rolling-stock of all Companies that construct Railways on the standard Indian guage of five feet six inches, to run on one another's lines with safety, it will be essential that the same standard dimensions for the fixed structures and rolling-stock should be adopted on all such lines. To admit of a relaxation of this Rule in any case in which it may be expedient, such a power will be vested in the Governor General in Council only, the Local Governments not being granted any such power, so that no conflict of authority shall be possible in a measure that may involve the lives of the passengers on such Railways.

SECTION XL.—Railways of standard guage of five feet six inches, to conform to fixed dimensions.

53. In the Railway Act No. XVIII of 1854, it is declared that the Provisions of that Act are to be considered applicable to every Railway constructed by a Company under "the superintendence and control" of the Government; and further that every Railway shall be presumed to be a Railway under that Act until the contrary be proved. It is expedient to remove all doubts as to the applications of the Act to Railways constructed under this Act. Its provisions are on the whole quite as suitable and quite as necessary in the case of these Railways as of those constructed under the guarantee and control of the Government. The only possible exception is in respect to fences. It may happen that a Railway Company engages to run its Trains at a low speed, or that some other special condition attaches to the traffic on some line; and that the Government is satisfied that for it continuous fencing is not at first necessary, or is not likely to be necessary at all. Under these or similar circumstances, as the fencing is very expensive, and often costly to maintain, it is declared that the Government should have the power of determining to what extent the fencing should be insisted on, and of relieving the Company from the penalties that may be inflicted under Act XVIII of 1854, for not keeping up the fences.

SECTION XLI.—Application of Railway Act to Railways under this Act.

54. In connexion with this subject also it has been thought proper to confer on the Executive Government the power of determining all questions that arise as to the proper manner of dealing with any public right of way, or other public right which may appear to be interfered with by any work constructed under this Act. It is not expedient to trust to the personal judgment of Magisterial or Judicial Officers, questions which are in fact mainly of a technical and engineering nature, and which will probably be better decided on professional than legal grounds. The expense of erecting such a work as an over-bridge across a Railway, for instance, would be very great, and it would be a great hardship if such a work were ordered to be provided on insufficient grounds. It would detract from the sense of security that Capitalists would otherwise feel if they were at the mercy of the local Courts in such questions as these. In a country in the present condition of India, the due protection of rights of way and other analogous matters may quite safely be left to the Executive Government. The Section in no way affects personal rights, for any interference with which a Company must of course be as liable as any individual.

SECTION XLII.—Power of Government to decide questions of interference of works with Public Rights.

55. It further has been held necessary to entrust to the Government the decision of the arrangements under which a Branch or new line of Railway shall be permitted to join with any other pre-existing line. Such junctions, where possible, without danger to the public or injury to existing interests, should obviously be encouraged, as commonly tending to the convenience of the public. But as differences may arise between two Companies which will obviously be better decided by arbitration, and on a professional judgment, than by recourse to a Court of Law, the Government will best have the power to settle such matters.

SECTION XLIII.—Junctions of Lines of Railway.

56. In like manner, when a junction has been formed, the traffic over the line used in common by two or more Railway Companies will call for regulation, and the details, if they cannot be amicably settled by the Companies, will be referred to the Government for its final decision.

SECTION XLIV.—Joint working of Lines of Railway.

57. Although under the Railway Act a Railway Company under this Act would be authorized to make certain rules and regulations, a general power of the sort will be commonly necessary in case of all public works undertaken under this Act. Such a power of framing Bye-laws for the guidance of their servants and agents, and for the maintenance of order on their works, is given by the Law of England to all Joint Stock Companies, and is in itself reasonable and proper when sufficiently guarded and restricted.

SECTION XLV.—Bye-laws.

58. As respects the public, it seems desirable that reasonable measures should be taken to inform them of the existence of prohibitions against certain acts which the Bye-laws make offences. It may, however, for the present at least, best be left to the Local Government to determine what sort of publication shall be demanded. No general rules on such a subject could be framed of any value.

SECTION XLVI.—Penalties affecting the Public.

SECTION XLVII.—Bye-laws in case of Railways of standard guage.

59. As the Railway Rules and Regulations now in force on the lines under Government control contain directions for signals, and for matters of discipline of various sorts, which must be alike if several Companies use one line in common, and as it is obviously essential, in behalf of the public safety, that on such lines of Railway as are in connexion with the guaranteed lines, the same set of rules shall be adopted, it will be necessary to insist on complete uniformity of system on all Railways of the guage of five feet six inches, unless with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as in the case of the fixed structures. If the Local Governments had any discretion, a conflict of authority might lead to fatal results.

SECTION XLVIII.—Government lien on Land and Works.

60. Inasmuch as the land given to a Company under this Act will be specifically taken for the purpose of being applied to Public Works, it is declared, in behalf of the public, that the land cannot be alienated in any way not consonant with the terms of the agreement with the Government. Such a stipulation will bring with it advantages and disadvantages to the Company, but it seems a requisite addition to any arrangement by which land is taken under compulsory process on the plea of its being required for Public Works. The same protection should also be given to any part of the property which lapses to the State under any of the conditions.

SECTION XLIX.—Government power of re-entry on Land in case of Company failing to carry out its engagements.

61. For a similar reason the Government has received authority to take possession of the land and other property, to which it is entitled under the terms of the agreement, in the event of the Company failing from any cause to carry out its engagement. It will be right to give the Government a summary power in this respect, as otherwise the property might be wasted before its right were asserted in ordinary course of Law. Provision has been made however for allowing a *bonâ fide* creditor of the Company to put in a claim for the restoration of any property lately delivered to the Company, for which payment had not been made, or for payment of any sum that remained due for such property, if the Government preferred to deal with the case in that way.

Necessity for securing the public interest in Land taken under the Act.

62. It may be remarked that these two Sections are somewhat exceptional in their character. But the grant of land under this Act is not by ordinary sale. It is an essential part of the preliminary proceedings under which a Company becomes entitled to obtain land under this Act, to show that the land is to be applied to a Public Work. This, therefore, is a condition precedent which must not be avoided ever after, whatever be its consequences to the Company or its creditors, unless with the approval of the Government, which acts in behalf of the State interests. It may be presumed that a Court of Justice might however interpose, if necessary, to see that the Government performed in an equitable way its part of the contract. In case of the bankruptcy of a Company, for instance, or any other failure on their part to meet their engagements, by which their creditors might be left without remedy, it is presumed that a properly qualified Court might, if it saw occasion, on hearing all parties, including the Government, appoint a Receiver, and cause the work to be managed in behalf of the creditors till their claims were met in an equitable manner.

SECTION L.—Right in Mines under Land taken by this Act.

63. The general Act for taking land for public purposes, No. VI of 1857, makes no provision for the rights in mines under land taken by its authority. To meet this defect a Section has been added to this Act, stating that unless compensation is specially made for mines, the right in them does not pass. In the former Drafts this Section was extended to all land taken *before* or *afterwards* under Act VI of 1857. This however was objectionable. If the general law requires amendment, it should be by a separate Act; the present Act plainly should only apply to the special class of works for which it is framed.

SECTION LI.—Protection against injury from working Mines under land taken by this Act.

64. Protection must be given to Companies in possession of land taken under the foregoing stipulation, against the possible destruction or injury of their works by the extension of mines under those works. On the other hand, the proprietors of the mines must be compensated for any loss that they may incur in avoiding the Company's works, or in taking any special precautions which otherwise would not have been necessary. These provisions are found in the English Law.

SECTION LII.—Punishment of offences under the Act.

65. As before remarked, it has been thought to be the best way of dealing with all offences under this Act to bring them within the provisions of the Penal Code. It is inexpedient to create new offences where existing legislation is sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and the Penal Code appears fully to provide every remedy that is called for to enforce the working of this Act. The protection of Surveyors is sufficiently ensured by declaring them to be Public Servants. The Government Inspectors are obviously Public Servants, and all orders issued by the Government under the provisions of this Act will be lawful orders, to disobey which will amount to disobedience or contempt of the lawful authority of a Public Servant, which is punishable under the Penal Code. The same remarks apply to the destruction of Land Marks, permanent or temporary. The Section of the Penal Code that makes wilful injury to a Land Mark erected by a Public Servant penal, apparently has reference to *permanent* Land Marks. But the removal or defacing of any Land Marks is obviously an obstruction of those persons whose duty it is to erect them.

SECTION LIII.—Recovery of Penalties under Bye-laws.

66. As regards the penalties to be recovered under the Bye-laws of a Company, (which can never exceed a fine of 50 Rupees,) it has been thought best to adopt the procedure already laid down for the case of offences under the Railway Act No. XVIII of 1854, which Act, under any circumstances, must be read with this Act.

CIRCULAR No. 32.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 16th July* 1863.

Mode of calculating the year of probation of Assistant Engineers appointed from England.

Read the following papers:—

No. 738, dated 17th June 1863.

From Lieutenant R. N. de Montmorency, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department with G. G.

Report of Examination Committee on Mr. C. B. Roche, Probationary Assistant Engineer.

Forwards copy of a docket No. 496, dated 12th instant, together with the above, for the orders of Government.

No. 496, dated 12th June 1863.

Memo.,—From Lieut.-Col. W. A. Crommelin, C. B., Chief Engineer, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

In forwarding enclosed report of Examination Committee on Mr. C. B. Roche, Probationary Assistant Engineer, the undersigned begs to say that he is not aware from what date Mr. Roche's year of probation should be considered to commence, whether from date of the signing of his covenant, *viz.*, 13th June 1862, or the date of his joining his appointment in Oudh, *viz.*, 1st January 1863, but he recommends that Mr. Roche may be gazetted as 2nd Class Assistant Engineer at once. The undersigned has considered him fit to be placed in charge of the section of the Lucknow and Fyzabad Road, superintended by Lieutenant Pierson, lately appointed to be his assistant.

MEMORANDUM.

Dated 12th June 1863.

We the undersigned Members of a Committee of Examination appointed to test the fitness of Probationary Assistant Engineer Mr. C. B. Roche, for permanent appointment in the Public Works Department, hereby certify that this gentleman was examined by us in accordance with paragraph 14, Chapter II of the Public Works Code, and was found to be qualified for promotion to the permanent grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer.

R. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.*, R. E.,
Ex-Engr., Lucknow Division.
WM. LLOYD,
Ex-Engr., 1st Division, Oudh Road Dept.

Approved.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Chief Engr. and President of Committee.

No. 1408, dated 16th July 1863.

From Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Dept., with G. G., to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

In reply to your letter No. 738 of the 17th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General considers that the year of probation to be passed by the young Civil Engineers appointed to the Department from England should be held to commence from the date of their joining their first appointments. Mr. Roche is consequently not yet eligible for promotion in the ordinary course to 2nd Class Assistant, but in consideration of the report made by the Chief Engineer, His Excellency is pleased to shorten the period of his probation as a special case, and under the operation of paragraph 43, Chapter II of the Code. Mr. Roche will accordingly be promoted* to the grade of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class with effect from this date.

* See P. W. Dept. Notification No. 79, dated 16th July 1863.

CIRCULAR No. R.—*From the Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to the Commissioner of Divisions.—Dated Allahabad, the 21st July* 1863.

SIR,—As it is desirable that the mileage of Roads *repaired* by the several Road and Ferry Fund Committees, within your Division should be shewn in the Reports on expenditure from Local Funds, I am directed to request that, in future, the mileage of metalled and unmetalled Roads *repaired*, may be noted, according to Districts, in the "Remarks" Column of Statement No. II.

2. I am also to request, that *details* of Conservancy and Miscellaneous Charges may in future be omitted from Statement No. III. This request is made with reference to such entries as

Sweepers,
Bheesties,

under the head "Conservancy" and

Stationery,
Tools,
Book-binding,

under the head "Contingencies" appearing in certain of the Statements received in this Office. It will be sufficient to enter the *Totals* only under each of the above heads, so as to secure coincidence of the Totals in Statements I and III.

3. The Statements above referred to are those prescribed by this Government in Resolution No. 1216 A, of the 20th May 1861, in the Public Works Department.

CIRCULAR No. S.—*From the Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers.—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd July* 1863.

SIR,—I am desired to request that you will warn the Executive Engineers under your control against keeping large cash balances in their Divisions.

2. Under the existing Rules of the Department, it can never be necessary for Executive Engineers to keep large sums by them, and the doing so only tempts robbery.

CIRCULAR No. T.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers and Superintendent General of Irrigation.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 23rd of July* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to state, that henceforth whenever the cost of "Repairs" on any one work exceeds the amount within your competency to sanction, as laid down at page 51, paragraph 2 of the Public Works Code, the orders of Government must be awaited before any expenditure is permitted to take place.

CIRCULAR No. 33 *of* 1863.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 24th July* 1863.

Dowlaishwaram Workshops in Madras—Establishments and Financial arrangements.

Read paragraphs 3 to 8 of Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1375—6, dated 13th July.

PARA. 3.—As to the general financial question, the analogous case of the Roorkee Workshops, North-Western Provinces, may be taken as a guide. In its case the cost of the Establishment is entered in the Public Works Budget, Part III., in order that a complete statement of this class of expenditure may be given. But the charge being recoverable from the price of the work done in the Workshops, is again deducted from the total charge to the Public Works Department under this Budget head, in like manner as the transfer for Establishments employed on Local Fund works is deducted.

4. As regards financial control, the Establishment should be dealt with in all respects like other Establishments.

5. Next it may be remarked that the cost of all work done in the Workshops for the Public Works Department in any year will obviously fall within the regular Budget Estimate for new works or repairs, as the case may be. To give any grants specially for the Workshops current expenditure would therefore be to give a double credit. It will hence manifestly be the proper system to rule that the operations of the shops shall, as far as possible, be carried on from the current receipts for work done, and that if special advances are ever necessary they should be made from the reserve on letters of credit, in the regular way. The account showing the cash transactions of the Workshops will readily enable the Account Department to decide to what Budget heads such appropriations from the reserve should be held to have been applied, and if thought expedient they might from the commencement be made under specific Budget heads "new works" or "repairs" according to circumstances. The present practice of dealing with the cash transactions outside the Budget seems irregular and uncalled for.

6. Of course all outlay proposed on new buildings for the Workshops will be properly entered in the Budget as a distinct charge, or met from the reserve as the case may be, and will become part of the value of the block of the concern. In like manner a reasonable outlay on plant and stock may be incurred as essential, and will form the stock in trade of the Factory. This may be most properly dealt with as a charge for new works. As a general rule, such stock

will be replaced as expended from the funds received in payment for work done, so that it will only be for any *permanent increase* of the stock in hand, consequent on a general expansion of the operations of the concern, that any separate charge of this sort will fall on the Public Works Budget.

7. A separate Memorandum should be annexed to the annual "Appropriation Return," showing the general result of the Workshop's operations for each year, particularly noting the value of stock in hand, the actual outlay on work, and the sums realized and outstanding for such work. Thus any irregular outlay will at once be brought to the notice of the Audit Department in the regular course.

8. This procedure would appear to put this class of expenditure on a perfectly clear footing.

CIRCULAR No. 34.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 28th July* 1863.

UNPASSED AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT OVERSEERS.

Read the following papers:—

Public Works Department Circular No. 101 of 1861.
" " " No. 6 of 1862.
" " " No. 15 of 1862.
" " " No. 6 of 1863.

OBSERVATIONS.—By Circular No. 101 of 1861, a new grade of "Unpassed Asisstant Overseers" was formed, on pay of Rs. 40 per month staff for soldiers, and Rs. 50 per month consolidated for Civilians. The object of the measure was to do away with a practise which had sprung up in the Department of Local Government entertaining Temporary Assistant Overseers (who had not qualified) on the *full* pay of the grade; it often happened that these men would pass the test during the first year of their employment, and be then permanently appointed to the Department without having undergone the prescribed probation on the lower rate of pay; and they thus obtained an advantage over the men who had qualified in the regular way.

2. In Circular No. 15 of 1862, it was stated that the foregoing Circular (No. 101 of 1861) must be considered to cancel the rule in page 2 of the Code Supplement, under which temporary hands could be engaged for any grade whenever necessary, on the pay of the grade to which they where temporarily posted.

3. But Circular No. 101 of 1861 may be considered to be superseded, so far as the necessity for its action is concerned by Circular No. 6 of 1862. This Circular give the Local Governments and Administrations permission to entertain temporary Upper Subordinates without any reference to tests or qualifications.

4. This difference is however to be noticed between the provisions of Circular No. 6 of 1862, and the previous procedure in regard to temporary subordinates, that the Circular No. 6 rules for the first time that temporary employment is not to count towards pension or departmental service, or to give the right to draw pay while on leave, and thus the value of temporary employment was greatly reduced.

5. But the rule admitting the employment of temporary Upper Subordinates has recently been suspended, as it is found not to be necessary and to lead to irregularity. It seems reasonable to expect that the vacancies occurring in the Department in future may be met without difficulty from qualified students of the Governmnet Colleges, while it would be easy to increase the number of qualified students simply by enlarging the Roorkee Soldier Class, if at any time it was desired to do so. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the rules establishing the grade of Unpassed Assistant Overseers may now be cancelled.

6. As regards the existing unpassed men now employed in the Public Works Department, His Excellency the Governor General desires that they should be called on to pass the prescribed examination, and their superior officers should be requested to instruct them as far as is necessary to enable this to be done. Considering the very slight qualifications required from an Assistant Overseer, it may fairly be assumed that if these men cannot pass the necessary examination within a reasonable period, they cannot be really qualified to remain in the Department.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 35 G. G.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 4th August* 1863.

The annexed revised table showing the regulation strength of all arms of the British Forces in India is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, in substitution of the table attached to Public Works Department, Circular No. 130, dated

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. Provinces and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners, Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burmah.
Governor, Straits Settlements.
Resident Hyderabad.
Commissioner of Mysore.
Agent Governor General, Central India.
Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana.

30th December 1862.

Table showing the Regulation Strength of Batteries of Royal Artillery, Head Quarters of Royal Artillery Brigades, and Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry serving in India.

	Class A.						Class B.											Class C.											
	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 2nd Class.	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry.	School Master.	School Mistress.	Pay Master Sergeant.	Band Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Saddler Sergeant.	Farrier Major.	Hospital Sergeant.	Orderly Room Sergeant.	Troop and Battery Sergeant Major, Battery Quarter Master Sergeant, and Colour Sergeants.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 3rd Class.	Trumpet, Drum, Bugle, or Pipe Major.	Assistant School Master.	Sergeants.	Farrier Sergeants.	Collar-maker Sergeant.	Wheeler Sergeant.	Trumpeters, Drummers and Pipers.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Gunners, Drivers, and Privates.	Shoeing and Carriage Smiths.	Collar-makers.	Wheelers.	Grand Total.	Total Horses.
Head Quarters, Royal Horse Brigade, ...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8
Head Quarters Field Brigade, ...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8
„ Garrison „ ...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
Battery Royal Horse, „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	See note.	6	1	See note	.....	2	12	118	2	1	1	145	178
„ Field Brigade, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		6	1		.....	2	12	118	2	1	1	146	110
„ Garrison, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		4	.....	.....	.....	2	8	60	.....	.....	.....	75	
Regiment British Cavalry, ...	1	1	.....	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	.....	1	1	21	7	.....	.....	7	28	434	.....	.....	.....	518	490
„ „ Infantry, ...	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....	20	40	810	.....	.....	.....	921	

NOTE.—An Assistant School Master is allowed to each Battery of Artillery from among the effective Non-Commissioned Officers and Men; also an Hospital Sergeant and Hospital Orderly.

Four of the senior Collar-makers and four of the senior Wheelers of each Horse and Field Brigade rank as Sergeants, the remainder as Bombardiers and Corporals, according to service.

An 18-pounder Battery, as at present authorized, is of the same strength as a Battery of a Garrison Brigade, with the addition of an effective Quarter Master Sergeant, and 5 Horses for Non-Commissioned Staff and Trumpeters.

* The Sergeant, Instructor of Musketry, is not allowed in Lancer Regiments.

CIRCULAR No. 36 G. G. *of* 1863.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 13*th August* 1863.

SIR,—Inconvenience has been experienced by the Government of India in dealing with and checking the strength of Establishments, from the omission of Local Governments and Administrations to bring to notice fluctuations in their requirements in the various executive branches of the Department. It is clear that as the Establishments in every Province have been fixed with a view to meet the requirements of the public works in progress there for the time being, any variation in those requirements should lead to a review of the branch of the Establishment affected. This however is not always done now, and it is often left to the Government of India to initiate the necessary change in such cases.

2. If a clerk or a chuprassee is added to or cut off from any office, a formal tabular statement showing the change is submitted, but it is obviously still more important that changes in the superior branches of the Public Works Establishment should be formally recorded.

3. His Excellency the Governor General is accordingly pleased to direct that whenever any change is considered to be required in the total strength of the Engineer, or Upper, or Lower Subordinate Branches in any Province, either in the way of increase or decrease, a tabular statement shall be submitted according to the accompanying form A for the orders of the Government of India. In like manner when the change has reference to any other description of *provincial* Establishment, as of English clerks, the proposal should be accompanied by a tabular statement of the form marked B.

4. In cases where the changes proposed have reference to any other kind of Establishment as the office or petty Establishment sanctioned for a particular office or division, a tabular statement in the form now in use in the Department should be submitted.

FORM A.—*Statement showing the proposed changes in the [Engineer] Branch of Public Works Department in the North Western Provinces to accompany letter No. of*

Divisions or Departments.	Present Scale. Executive Engineers.	Present Scale. Assistant Engineers.	Present Scale. Upper Subordinates.	Present Scale. Lower Subordinates.	Proposed Scale. Executive Engineers.	Proposed Scale. Assistant Engineers.	Proposed Scale. Upper Subordinates.	Proposed Scale. Lower Subordinates.
Chief and Superintending Engineers as at present.								
Executives and Assistants.								
1st Circle. Agra Division	1	2	No change proposed.	No change proposed.	1	2	No change proposed.	No change proposed.
Meerut "	1	3			1	2		
Gwalior "	1	2			1	2		
5th Division Grand Trunk Road	1	2			1	1		
6th " "	1	3			1	1		
Agra and Bombay Road,...	1	1			1	2		
Roorkee and Dehra Road	1	1			1	2		
2nd Circle. Allahabad Division	1	1			1	2		
Bareilly "	1	2			1	2		
Benares "	1	1			1	1		
Cawnpoor "	1	1			1	1		
Jhansie "	1	1			1	1		
3rd Division Grand Trunk Road	1	1			1	2		
4th " "	1	1			1	2		
Rohilkund Trunk Road, 1st Division...	1	3			1	1		
" " 2nd "	0	0			1	1		
Cawnpoor and Malthone Road...	1	1			1	1		
" " 2nd Division	0	0			1	1		
" " 3rd "	0	0			1	0		
Irrigation Department. Nothern Division Ganges Canal...	1	2			1	1		
Meerut " "	1	2			1	1		
Allygurh " "	1	2			1	1		
Cawnpoor " "	1	1			1	2		
Etawah " "	1	2			1	1		
Futtehgurh " "	1	0			1	1		
Boolundshuhur " "	1	2			1	1		
Ganges Navigation Works	1	0			1	0		
Eastern Jumna Canal	1	2			2	1		
Dhoon Canal	1	1			1	1		
Rohilkund Canals	1	2			1	1		
Agra Irrigation Works...	1	0			1	1		
Roorkee Workshops	0	0			2	0		
Assistant to Chief Engineer	1	0			1	0		
Assistant to Superintendent of Irrigation... ...	1	0			1	0		
Total ...	30	41			36	39		
* Add and deduct Special Assistants ...	3	3			4	4		
Total, ...	33	38			40	35		
Add 10 per cent. to Assistants to supply vacancies	0	4			0	3		
Total requirements of the Province, ...	33	42			40	38		

Classification of Grades.	Present.	Proposed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India. Public Works Department.	Orders of the Government of India. Financial Department.
Chief Engineers	2	2	0	0				
Superintending Engineers...	3	3	0	0				
Executive Engrs., 1st Class	4	5	1	0				
" 2nd " ...	7	8	1	0				
" 3rd " ...	8	9	1	0				
" 4th " ...	14	18	4	0				
Total, ...	33	40	7	0				
Asst. Engrs., 1st Class ...	10	9	0	1				
" 2nd and probationers	32	29	0	3				
Total, ...	42	38	0	4				
Upper Subordinates ...	62	62	0	0				
Lower Subordinates ...	120	120	0	0				
[This table will be left blank in applications from Minor Administrations, except when the proposal relates to the Lower Subordinate Establishment.]								

* This line will be left blank in applications from Minor Administrations.

FORM B.—*Statement of proposed changes in the Establishment of English Clerks of the Public Works Department, Punjab to accompany letter No. of*

Present Scale.		Amount of Salaries.	Proposed Scale.			Increase.	Decrease.	Grounds of Proposition.	Remarks by the Local Government.	Orders of the Government of India.	
No.	Designation.		Nos.	Designation.	Amount of Salaries.					Remarks in the Public Works Department.	Remarks and orders in the Financial Department.
		Rs.			Rs.						
1	Clerk, ...	500	1	Clerk, ...	500						
1	"	300	1	"	300						
1	"	250	1	"	250						
3	Clerks at Rs. 200, ...	600	3	Clerks at Rs. 200, ...	600						
6	" " 150, ...	900	6	" " 150, ...	900						
6	" " 125, ...	750	6	" " 125, ...	750						
8	" " 100, ...	800	8	" " 100, ...	800						
12	" " 80, ...	960	12	" " 80, ...	960						
12	" " 70, ...	840	12	" " 70, ...	840						
12	" " 60, ...	720	12	" " 60, ...	720						
12	" " 50, ...	600	12	" " 50, ...	600						
9	" " 45, ...	405	12	" " 45, ...	540	135	0				
15	" " 40, ...	600	12	" " 40, ...	480	0	120				
6	" " 35, ...	210	12	" " 35, ...	420	210	0				
12	" " 30, ...	360	12	" " 30, ..	360	0	0				
18	" " 25, ...	450	16	" " 25, ...	400	0	50				
134		9,245	138		9,320	345 170	170				
				Net increase, ...		175					

CIRCULAR No. 37 G. G.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 14th August* 1863.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General directs that it shall be pointed out for the guidance of Local Governments and Administrations that the Government of India has not sanctioned the provision of Theatres for Soldiers at the public cost.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 39 G. G.—*Public Works Department, dated Simla, 17th August* 1863.

Complaints having been made from several stations by the Military Authorities as to the inconvenience that is entailed on the troops by the annual repairs to barracks, &c., not being executed at the proper season, Local Governments are requested to see that proper precautions are taken to ensure the submission of all annual repair estimates in sufficient time to admit of the work being completed by the 15th February, as laid down in Circular No. 71 of 1861. Superintending Engineers will be held responsible that proper obedience is given to all orders that may be issued by Local Governments on this subject.

CIRCULAR No. 40 G. G.—*Public Works Department, dated Simla, 20th August* 1863.

A barrack at Goruckpoor, originally constructed as a temporary building, having been in use several years, at last yielded to the strain caused by a severe storm and fell. Four lives were lost and serious injury inflicted on several persons. It appears that the precaution had not been taken.

2. His Excellency the Governor General therefore orders that in future a special report shall be made yearly on the state of all buildings occupied as barracks, of the class known as temporary. The report will be made out by the Executive Engineer, and submitted through the Superintending Engineer to the Local Government in the month of October, so as to leave the cold season for the execution of necessary repairs, or whatever other measures are required. The Local Government will take all needful steps, and communicate on the subject so far as it thinks necessary with the Military Authorities.

CIRCULAR No. U.—*From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Commissioner of Divisions, dated Nynee Tal, 20th August* 1863.

SIR,—As a General Local Fund Budget, according to the forms prescribed for the Public Works Department proper, has to be submitted yearly to the Government of India, it is necessary that the forms hitherto used by Local Committees should be altered, so as to afford information that will facilitate the preparation in the Office of the General Budget.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has had the subject under consideration, and has decided that Forms II and III of Circular No. 3 of the 30th April 1860 *, and Form VI, attached to Resolution No. 1216 A., dated the 20th May 1861, should be entirely cancelled, and that the Forms (A B C D.) attached to this Circular should be used in future to exhibit the Receipts and Expenditure from Local Funds.

Form No 1 was cancelled by paragraph 10 of Resolution No. 1216 A., dated 20th May 1861.

3. You will observe that Form A. is intended to shew the Funds available for the year, and forms B C and D, the manner in which those Funds are to be distributed over.

1st—Original Works.
2nd—Repairs.
3rd.—Establishment, and
4th.—A Reserve to meet unforeseen wants.

4. By the use of these forms, which only require that the information usually given should be differently arranged, you and the Officers subordinate to you will clearly understand the General Local Funds Budget when it appears in print, an advantage which will be admitted, but which was not attainable while that Budget had to be compiled from the forms hitherto used.

5. By way of example the sum of Rs. 81,650 has been assumed as Receipts in *Division*, and the disposal of this sum under the several heads mentioned in paragraph 3, has been worked out. Each Local Fund Committee will submit for your information similar Statements showing the Receipts and proposed Expenditure in each *District*.

6. The forms are sufficiently clear and do not call for explanation in this Circular. It may, however, be noticed with reference to Form C, that the Public Works Budget headings entered therein, for instance "Water Supply" and "Accommodation for Travellers," may be appropriately used instead of the present *Local* headings, "Tanks and Wells," and "Serais."

7. It is to be distinctly understood that these instructions only affect the Tabular Forms of the Budget, and do not in any way interfere with existing rules and orders for the preparation and submission of Local Funds Budgets, and Reports on Local Funds Expenditure.

8. With reference however to the Reports of Committees, whether on Budgets or Expenditure of Local Funds, I am to suggest that in future they may be drawn up in half margin. The marginal space could be used by Commissioners for noting their suggestions, &c., and so enable them to curtail their own Reports, and to avoid the repetition of proposals, &c.

A.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of the Receipt from the Local Funds of the *Division for the year*

District.	Total Balance in hand of all Funds of former years.	Ferry Fund.	Road Fund.	Local Agency.	Nuzzool.	Municipal Fund including Town Duties and Surplus Chowkeedaree.	Prison Labor Fund.	Sayer and Miscellaneous including surplus from Pounds under Act V of 1860.	Total.	Remarks.
Agra, ...	300	20,000	18,000	400	500	300	800	1,000	41,300	
Mynpoory, ...	200	10,000	5,000	300	200	0	400	5,000	21,100	
Etawah, ...	0	10,000	9,250	0	0	0	0	0	19,250	
Total, ...	500	40,000	32,250	700	700	300	1,200	6,000	81,650	

B.

STATEMENT of proposed Expenditure from Local Funds on original Works costing Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

Sub-Division in Classification.	District.	Projects. No.	Projects. Description and Locality.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 31st August.	Amount proposed for expenditure between 1st September & 31st August.	From what Fund.	Remarks.
Bridges.	Agra, ...	1	Adding 2 Arches to Bridge on Road to Futtehpore Secree, ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Ferry.	
	Mynpoory, ...	2	Bridge over Esun River, between Futtehgurh and Etawah,... ...	25,000	6,000	19,000	15,000 from Ferry. 4,000 from Road.	
	Etawah, ...	3	Renewal of Metal on Road leading to the Seyngurh Nuddee,... ...	15,000	2,000	13,000	Road.	
			Total in District, ...	42,000	9,000	33,000		
	Add, ...		For work costing less than Rs. 1,000 each, already sanctioned at the yearly meeting as per Appendix to this Statement,...			1,600		

APPENDIX to Statement B., shewing Works costing less than Rs. 1,000 each, to be carried out from Local Funds and the amount of Reserve available for unforeseen wants during the year.

District.	No.	Projects.	Amount of Estimate or Allotment.	Amount already expended.	Amount required to complete work.	From what Fund.	Remarks.
Agra, ...	1	Road leading to Jail from Kutcherry, ...	900	200	700	Road.	
Mynpoory, ...	2	Two Drain Bridges on the road leading to Etawah,...	950	50	900	Ferry.	
		Total in District, ...	1,850	250	1,600		
		Amount of Reserve available in the district after allotting funds for new Works, Repairs and Establishment, ...	...	...	5,000		

C.

STATEMENT of proposed Expenditure from Local Funds on Repairs.

District.	Municipal.							Communications.							Remarks.
	For Buildings.	Markets.	Paving and Sheets.	Lighting.	Water Supply.	Salvage.	Total.	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Bridges.	Boat Bridges and Ferries.	River Improvements.	Accommodation for Travellers.	Total.	
Agra, ...	100	...	...	...	150	..	250	3,500	2,000	500	...	...	300	6,300	
Mynpoory, ...	...	100	...	...	...	100	200	...	3,000	...	...	...	2,000	3,200	
Etawah, ...	...	50	...	...	50	100	200	500	1,000	...	...	...	200	1,700	
Total, ...	100	150	...	...	200	200	650	4,000	6,000	500	...	...	2,500	11,200	

D.

STATEMENT of proposed Expenditure from Local Funds on Establishment.

Districts under Commissioners.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	REMARKS.
Agra, ...	10,000	2,000	500	12,500	
Mynpoory, ...	10,000	1,000	400	11,400	
Etawah, ...	5,000	1,000	300	6,300	
Total, ...	25,000	4,000	1,200	30,200	

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 42 G. G. OF 1863.—*Public Works Department.—Military.—Accommodation for Troops.—Dated Simla, the 29th August* 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor General having had under his consideration the rules relating to the submission of Monthly Progress Reports of Military Works by Executive Engineers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to determine, in supersession of all former orders, which are hereby cancelled, that these reports are to be continued, as it is most desirable that the Commander-in-Chief should be kept informed of the progress made in the execution of all the more important Military works.

2. The report will in future be prepared in the annexed form, and will include all original works, however sanctioned, and all special and periodical repairs, but limited in both cases to works the cost of which exceeds Rs. 200.

3. The report for each month will be forwarded by the Executive Engineer to the Officer Commanding the Station before the 15th of the month following, for transmission to the Quarter Master General of the Army; a note of its despatch being entered in the abstract of correspondence submitted to the Superintending Engineer, and the latter Officer being responsible that due punctuality is observed. The information is only required to be given in a concise form, free from all details of cost and measurements, and it is therefore not anticipated that these Reports will cause much trouble in their preparation.

FORM.

Report on the Military Buildings being constructed at 186 *1st* 186 *for the month of*

Arm.	Description of Building.	Number calculated to accommodate.	When sanctioned.	When commenced.	Probable date of completion.	Present condition of work.
Infantry.	Barrack-single men, ...	80 Soldiers. 4 Serjeants.				*Memo.*—To be concisely stated in general terms.
	One Privy to ditto, ...	10 Seats.				
	One Wash-house to ditto, ...	20 Basins.				
	Quarter Guard House with six Cells, ...	20 Men.				

Executive Engineer.

CIRCULAR No. 49.—*From Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, P. W. Department.—Dated Fort William, the 7th September* 1863.

SIR,—In continuation of Circular No. 17, dated 2nd March 1863, the Hon'ble the President in Council directs that Native Doctors when attached to the Public Works Department, shall receive the rate of Travelling Allowance laid down for Lower Subordinates of that Department, and for odd journeys when marching over 20 miles a day, at the rate of 1 anna a mile, (Public Works Department Code, Chapter XV, Section 3, paras. 3 and 4). In cases of emergency, when a dâk is ordered, it should be laid by the Officer to whom the Native Doctor is attached, the actual expenses being paid and charged as a contingency.

CIRCULAR No. 51.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 10th September* 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

WITH reference to Public Works Department Circular No. dated 13th July 1860, and in compliance with the desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is directed that all casualties, by death, invaliding, &c., occurring among the Non-Commissioned Officers and men on the Unattached List, also amongst those of the Royal Artillery, employed in the Public Works Department, be reported to the Adjutant General's Office at Simla, stating the date and cause of casualty.

No. 894.—*To the Officiating Quarter Master General, Military Department. Dated.—Simla, the 10th September* 1863.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1907 B. of the 4th instant, and enclosures, regarding a fire which occurred in the Artillery Lines at Meerut on the 14th May last, and suggesting that, in consequence of the frequency of these fires, Officers Commanding stations may be authorized to offer a reward of Rupees (50) fifty for the discovery of the Incendiary on all occasions when any doubt exists as to the origin of the fire, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Hon'ble the President in Council sanctions the above reward to be paid, of course only on the crime being brought home to th perpetrator.

CIRCULAR No. 53.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.*—(*No.* 3741.)—*Dated* 12*th August* 1863.

READ Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 4575, dated 24th July 1863, forwarding a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 44 of 17th June 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council notes the desire of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State that all Indents on the India Office for stores should be made out upon the established printed Form in general use in India, that this Form should be strictly adhered to by all the Public Departments; and that each Indent should be transmitted in duplicate.

CIRCULAR No. 56 G. G.—Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department.—Simla, 30th September 1863.

Modified procedure in auditing the Accounts of Executive Engineers and dealing with Stock charges.

READ the following papers:—

Letter No. 341, dated 6th June 1863, from the Government, North Western Provinces, with enclosure.

Public Works Department, Nos. 1085—86, dated 17th June 1863.

Letter No. 4163, dated 17th July 1863, from Government of Bengal, with enclosures.

" " 1556 C, dated 3rd September 1863, from the Government, Punjab, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—In June 1863, the Government, North Western Provinces submitted, certain suggestions, having in view the discontinuance of the present practice of sending the entire abstracted accounts of Executive Engineers from the Office of Account to Superintending Engineer for scrutiny, check of rates, and signature, before final audit; and the despatch to the latter, in substitution of the entire abstract, of a simple statement of objectionable items, comprising all charges regarding the propriety of which the Controller and Examiner might have any doubt. These suggestions were communicated to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab for an expression of their views.

2. The replies received show that the three Local Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and Punjab, with the Superintending Engineers under these Governments, and the Controllers of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, are all of opinion that the proposed change should be carried out. The Controller and Examiner, Punjab, alone is against it, but his objections appear to be founded on a misconception.

3. This last named officer observes that there will be no time saved in the process of auditing, which is the main advantage sought in making the change, by sending to Superintending Engineers, merely the statement of objectionable items, instead of the abstract itself, because the latter could not be finally audited and booked until the statement was received back. But this is a mistake, as the progress of the booking need not wait for the Superintending Engineer's opinion, it being obviously better that the Office of Account should proceed with the booking in anticipation of his concurrence, reserving the power to re-debit the Executive Engineer with any items in the very few cases in which the Superintending Engineer may want to make a retrenchment not suggested already by the Controller, than to await the Superintending Engineer's opinion before proceeding to audit and book the charges; further the delay is not limited under the present plan, to the time required to get back the abstract from the Superintending Engineer, because in cases of difference bewteen him and the Controller, the deciding referee is the Local Government, the orders of which must be awaited before the audit of the accounts in question can be finally given. But in point of fact, as it is of the greatest importance not to defer the audit of the whole accounts while one or two items are under reference to Government, such delay is not allowed in practice, but the case is settled in anticipation by the Controller; the accounts are booked; and then the retrenchment, or remission of the retrenchment, is reported to Government for confirmation. This procedure it is now desired to extend in the manner above explained, so as to avoid the delay at present caused by the previous reference to the Superintending Engineer. According to the present rules, as the entire abstract must go to the Superintending Engineer for his approval, it cannot be audited and booked till it comes back from him, and thus delay is caused which it is now desired to prevent, by retaining the abstract in the Controller's Office, and sending to the Superintending Engineer merely a statement of objectionable items.

4. His Excellency the Governor General therefore directs that the following procedure may in future be followed in dealing with the accounts of Executive Engineers:—

I.—The abstract should be prepared in duplicate, one copy being immediately sent to the Executive Engineer, and the other copy retained in the Controller's Office, to be audited under his general powers and thereupon to be booked without further delay.

II.—A statement of objectionable items should then be prepared, (Form A) consisting of two parts; 1st, retrenchments, which are to be strictly limited to the class of items which it is really intended to retrench finally (if good explanation is not furnished), as is ordered in Public Works Department Circular No. 102 of 1861; 2nd, items not susceptible of final audit for want of proper authority or explanation, but which are passed provisionally, as apparently correct in essentials.

III.—This statement is to be sent to the Executive Engineer, and by him to be forwarded to the Superintending Engineer with such explanations as are necessary; the Superintending Engineer will then pass his remarks on the different items and return the Statement to the Controller.

IV.—With the information thus before him, the Controller is to frame the Statement of objectionable items prescribed by Circular No. 102 of 1861, (Form B) for submission to the Local Government for orders. This statement, it may here be observed, will usually be much briefer than the original one prepared by the Controller, since many items which appeared objectionable in the first instance will have been satisfactorily explained by the Executive Engineer.

V.—The retrenchments as to which the Controller and Superintending Engineer concur should be dealt with strictly in the manner prescribed in Circular No. 81 of 1861.

VI.—When the Controller and Superintending Engineer differ as to a retrenchment, the case should be referred to the Local Government, the retrenchment meanwhile standing against the party concerned if it has been already made. But under the rules of Circular No. 102 of 1861, cases of retrenchment should be exceedingly rare.

VII.—On receipt of the orders of the Local Government, the Controller will finally dispose of all the doubtful items which were at first either passed provisionally or retrenched from the original abstract, and the necessary entries will be made in the books.

5. In connection with this subject, another important allied question has been raised, namely, the mode of dealing with stock charges. There can be no doubt that it is chiefly in the purchase and manufacture of stock that the difficulty is felt of making a satisfactory audit of disbursers' charges, inasmuch as the guidance of regular estimates and fixed rates is wanting in these cases. In auditing charges for works, the procedure is simple, but provision has still to be made for a perfectly efficient check on the purchase and manufacture of stock.

6. As regards the manufacture of stock, the only satisfactory way of dealing with the matter appears to be to require regular estimates for such manufacture, in all cases in which the cost will be beyond a certain fixed sum; to be passed by the Superintending Engineer, before the work is undertaken.

7. As regards purchase of stock, the *rates* can be easily fixed beforehand by having regular price lists for each division, beyond the rates set down in which no Executive Engineer, &c., should be allowed to buy without special permission of the Superintending Engineer.

8. But it is more difficult to place a check on the *quantities* purchased. To check this the purchaser should be bound to show cause for the necessity of his purchases, and this might probably be effected by a system of indents, showing the stock required and the stock in hand, which might be passed by the Executive Engineer up to some specified limit, and in the case of larger amounts, by the Superintending Engineer. In this way, the wants of divisions for stock would come frequently under review, and the unnecessary purchase of fresh stock while sufficient remained already in the division would be prevented. Further, a great advantage may be derived by the Executive Engineer taking the purchase of materials as much as possible into his own hands; and of course in proportion as materials are bought from Contractors on a regular system, the simpler and easier the whole matter becomes,

FORM A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

_____ DIVISION.

Statement of objectionable items in the accounts of Captain A. B., Executive Engineer for 1863.

PART I.

Retrenchments.

Particulars of items retrenched.	Amount retrenched.	Remarks by Controller.	Remarks by Executive Engineer.	Remarks by Superintending Engineer.

PART II.

Objectionable items passed provisionally.

Particulars of items passed.	Amount.	Remarks by Controller.	Remarks by Executive Engineer.	Remarks by Superintending Engineer.

FORM B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

_____ DIVISION.

Statement of objectionable items in the accounts of Captain A. B., Executive Engineer for 1863.

Particulars of each item.	Amount.	Remarks by Controller after reference to Superintending Engineer.	Orders passed by Local Government or Administration.

A. B.,

Controller and Examiner.

C. D.,

Secy. to Govt. of——P. W. D.

CIRCULAR No. X.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th of October* 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to state for future guidance that *Chubbootras* or Terraces, and outside plaster for Road Wells in unfrequented localities are not necessary, and should be omitted from Estimates prepared by Executive Engineers for such wells.

CIRCULAR No. Y.—*From Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 5th of October* 1863.

SIR,—As the system under which current repair Estimates of Road Divisions are now submitted is found to be defective, I am directed to communicate the following instructions for future guidance:

I.—Budget provision will be made as at present, on an average of past years or on the assumption that one-fourth of the road requires repair annually with an addition for petty repairs.

II.—As collections commence on or about the 15th October, an Estimate for collection of metal only for such miles as require renewal, should be submitted before the 20th September, with the usual detail. Executive Engineers should be required to state the proportion of the amount that would be expended previously, and subsequently to the 1st May next ensuing. The Estimate will remain in force till the 15th June, but all expenditure after 30th April will be debited to the new Budget.

III.—On the 1st June, Executive Engineers should be required to submit an Estimate for spreading and consolidating those portions for which the collections may have been completed, or for which they would be certain of completing their collections. This consolidation Estimate will give the true return of renewals actually executed; from present documents it can only be ascertained what work Executive Engineers *propose* to execute, with no certainty that their programme will be carried out.

IV.—The Rules in Government of India, Circular No. 9 of 1862, will hold good in respect of Road *Buildings, i. e.*, Road Chowkees and Staging Bungalow.

2. As there is a prospect of the contract system being introduced in every Road Division, it becomes a matter of importance that the Contractor's operations should correspond with documents that have already been subjected to the scrutiny and approval of Superintending Engineers, and it is believed that the instructions now issued will meet every difficulty.

CIRCULAR No. 50.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (No.* 3751.*)—Dated 26th September* 1863.

READ the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 140 of 8th October 1863:—

Para. 7.—* * "As it appears desirable that the Heads of Departments in India should be more "fully informed of the progress making towards compliance with their Indents and requisi- "tions, I have sanctioned a Return, according to the accompanying form, which is to be "transmitted every two months to each Department, in each Presidency.

PARA. 8.—"The Return will include all stores under provision in this country, for which Indents "have been received and sanctioned, but for which packing accounts have not been transmitted, "and it will show, as nearly as can be calculated, the probable period of their despatch. It "will thus obviate, to a great extent, complaints of the character which have latterly been "made, and it will give Heads of Departments the opportunity of hastening, or, if necessary, "cancelling the supply of stores which may have been demanded in their Departments."

RETURN OF STORES UNDER PROVISION BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA.

PRESIDENCY FOR WHICH PACKING ACCOUNTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN TRANSMITTED, SHOWING THE REQUISITIONS OR AUTHORITIES.

Department upon which they are being provided and the arrangements made for their shipment from England.

Date of Iendent or Rquisition.	No.	When Indent was received in England.	Description of Articles.	Quantity.	Date of Contract.	Name of Supplier.	When reported ready for shipment.	Probable date of despatch from England.	Remarks, *i. e.*, causes of delay, names of Vessels engaged, when known, &c. &c.

India Store Department,
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CIRCULAR No. Z.—*From the Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to Superintending Engineers and Superintendent General of Irrigation.—Dated Allahabad, the 16th October* 1863.

SIR,—In one of the Inefficient Balance Returns lately submitted to this Office, it was noticed that large sums of money had been intrusted to certain Sub-Overseers, I am accordingly directed to request that the attention of Executive Engineers may be drawn to the Rule in the Supplement to the Code, page 18, para. 74, which requires that proper security should be taken from Sub-Overseers when they have charge of cash or stores.

2. Officers should also be cautioned that they are responsible for all advances that may be made to Contractors on conditions other than those prescribed by the Rules of the Department, which will be found embodied in this Office Circular No. T of 23rd December 1862.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 17th October 1863.

Letter from the Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces.—Dated Agra, the 28th September 1863, No. 3982.

PARAGRAPH 4.—On the subject of the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I would respectfully urge the necessity for some concise and definite rules being fixed with regard to the powers of Departmental Heads in respect to repairs. In the cases in question the sanctions given by the Commissioners of Benares and Kumaon and Inspector General of Police, are simply the distribution in part of the amounts allotted to them for their respective Divisions and Departments for the year, and it has always appeared to me that the Government had no intention to interfere with this distribution so long as the total grant was not exceeded any more than it does with the Superintending Engineer's distribution of the sanctioned Divisional allotments. It is true that this may in some cases take them beyond the limit of Rs. 500 for the repairs of any one work; but the circumstances under which that limit was fixed are greatly modified by the fact that the total grants now made are on a Budget Statement that has been previously considered, and it would be sufficient perhaps to confine restrictions to such cases only as exceeded Rs. 500 for one work.

5. In the present cases, the distribution by the Commissioner of Benares is for—

Repairs of Tehseeldaree Buildings in the Azimgurh District,	... ...	Rs. 1,400
Repairs of Tehseeldaree Buildings at Mirzapore, Chunar and Robertgunj,	...	„ 300
Total,	...	Rs. 1,700

and if the buildings were separately exhibited, it is probable that the amount proposed to be expended on each would be greatly within the limit in the first case as it is in the second.

6. The Commissioner of Kumaon has distributed Rs. 1,000 in part of the Rs. 4,000 allotted to him for the repair of the Hill Roads. This perhaps may be looked upon as one work, and as such is certainly beyond the limit, but in such a case would it not be best for the Commissioner to send up an estimate for the whole work contemplated to be done, obtaining sanction for it at once, and his distribution of the amount afterwards be left unfettered, so long as it was applied to the work estimated for.

7. The Inspector General of Police sanctions aggregating Rs. 4,815, are in part distribution of the allotment made to him for repairs. The sum comprehends seven Districts, for each of which grants are made as follows, in every case it being stated that the sum is required for the "Repairs of the Police Stations and Out-posts for 1863-64."

1.	Bijnore, ...	Rs.	438
2.	Humeerpore,...	„	151
3.	Lullutpore, ...	„	194
4.	Jaloun, ...	„	1,690
5.	Goruckpore, ...	„	653
6.	Bareilly, ...	„	100
7.	Moradabad, ...	„	1,589

In the absence of a list of the separate buildings proposed to be repaired, I cannot of course tell whether the aggregate grants for Nos. 4, 5 and 7 Districts include any one work proposed to have more than Rs. 500 expended upon it, but the amounts for the other Districts are, I should think, within the competency of the Inspector General.

Reply to above from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, (No. 2317 A.)—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 17th October* 1863.

PARAGRAPH 3.—With regard to the powers of Departmental Heads in respect to repairs, this Government took the same view of the matter as yourself; but the Government of India ruled that the limits within which such Officers can sanction expenditure apply equally to repairs as to original works. Hence, the issue of Circular No. T, a copy of which was forwarded to you under cover of Docket No. 3790, dated 3rd instant.

4. With reference to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, I am to add that the simplest rule is that the amount of an Estimate shall decide whether it is within the competency or not, of Heads of Civil Departments to sanction. If Disbursing Officers lump together several works each within the competency of the Head of their Department, but aggregating an amount beyond that competency, the Estimate must come up to Government for sanction.

On the other hand Estimates may be drawn up for *each separate work*, if so desired, and if by doing so the amounts fall within the competency of the sanctioning Officer, he is of course empowered to pass such Estimates.

No. 2701-6 A. G. G.—*Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, Public Works Department,—Dated Camp Meean Meer, the 3rd November* 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleas d to intimate that the Financial Department order No. 3842, dated 15th August last, regarding the allowances to be drawn by a Military Officer in Civil employ, when officiating for a Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Officer, and when officiating for another Military Officer in Civil employ, is not applicable to officers serving in the Public Works Department, which has its own rules regarding acting allowances.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 13th November 1863.

Circular No. 45.—*To All Executive and Superintending Engineers.—Dated Lahore, the 22nd September* 1863.

Executive Engineers before commencing the execution of any sanctioned work, are required to communicate with the Officers of the Department to which the work belongs, that opportunity may be afforded to them of offering any remarks on the intended work, the selected site, intended position, &c.

2. This rule is generally understood. Ordinarily the execution of a work immediately follows the sanction, previous to which the plans and Estimates have passed through the hands of the Officers concerned.

3. It happens sometimes that, after the usual preliminary steps have been taken, the Design and Estimate approved by all authorities concerned, the site and position agreed on, &c., the actual execution of the work is deferred, sometimes for a great length of time. And not unfrequently during the time that elapses the local authorities have been changed; possibly also the circumstances under which the arrangements were first agreed on.

4. In such cases, though all the proper steps have been once already taken, the Executive Engineer, when orders are given in his own Department to proceed with the work should, before beginning, communicate with the local authorities then representing the Department concerned, informing them of what has already passed with respect to the work in question, and of what is then intended.

5. When this is omitted, it may happen, and has happened, that Officers see works, in which they are concerned, commenced without reference to them, and even without their having known of the intention of executing such a work, which had been duly discussed and arranged in the time of some of their predecessors. In all cases then before commencing any sanctioned work, communication as above directed should be made to the proper Officers of the Department concerned.

Circular No. 59.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (No.* 5431.*)—Dated 5th November* 1863.

Read the following correspondence regarding the financial treatment and the control of the charges for Staging Bungalows :—

Financial Proceedings Nos. 164 to 170, November 1862.

Extract from Proceedings in the Home Department, Nos. 1496 and 1976, dated 11th and 24th March 1863.

Extract from Proceedings in the Public Works Department, with His Excellency the Governor General, No. 508, dated 27th April 1863.

Memorandum to the Home Department, No. 4547, dated 17th September 1863.

Reply from ditto, No. 6509, dated 14th October 1863.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that Staging Bungalows are under the control of the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency, of District Officers in the Madras Presidency, of Postal Authorities in the Bengal Presidency, and of the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

2. The receipts and charges of Bungalows in the Bengal Presidency are shown under „Debt" ; but for the Bungalows in the other Presidencies, the receipts are shown as income, and the expenditure as charges, of the Civil and Public Works Departments respectively.

3. The financial treatment of the receipts and charges should be the same in every part of India, whatever differences there may be in the administrative arrangements in regard to Travellers' Bungalows. Madras and Bombay may prefer to manage them through their District Officers or Public Works Department, while the Lieutenant Governments composing the Bengal Presidency may severally find either the one or the other Agency more convenient, but the accounts should all be settled under the same head.

4. Although the Travellers' Bungalows extend over long ranges, they are, as stated in the Public Works Resolution, essentially *local*. They can only be successfully managed and made self-supporting by an attention to details which is beyond the scope of the Central Government; and it is only within the knowledge of the Local Governments, in what cases Travellers' Bungalows ought to be given up, either in consequence of the roads upon which they are situated having been disused, or of the traffic having so much increased as to be able to support an hotel, as well as the rarer instances in which new Travellers' Bungalows may have to be established.

5. The Post Office, which is administered by the Government of India, will; at the same time, be entirely disconnected from the extraneous business of managing Staging Bungalows.

6. His Honor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the several Local Governments and Administrations may be informed that the Travellers' Bungalows within their respective jurisdictions are to be dealt with, from the 1st May 1864, as a separate head under Local Funds, and that all receipts and out-goings will thenceforward be accounted for under that head, on the same principle, and according to the same regulations, as for other Local Funds; and that all existing Staging Bungalows and the out-offices attached to them, will, from that date, be transferred to the several Local Governments and Administrations to be dealt with as they may consider proper.

CIRCULAR No. 60.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 28th November* 1863.

THE following Extract, para. 1, from a Circular issued in the Financial Department, No. 5159, dated 15th October 1863, is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance :—

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab.
Governor, Straits Settlement.
Chief Commrs., Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burmah.
Commissioner of Mysore.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Supdt., Alguada Reef, Double and Cocos Island Light-houses.
Agents Govr. Genl. Central India and Rajpootana.

"In order to secure a complete account of cash balances in the hands of Officers in the several Departments of the Public Service at the close of each month, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires that Officers in the Departments noted in the margin, who, in some Presidencies or Provinces, do not now report to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, on the 1st of each month, the cash balances in their hands on the preceding day, may, through the proper authorities, be requested to do so."

Public Works Department.
Forest Department.
Customs Department.
Education Department.

CIRCULAR No. 61.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 7th December* 1863.

IN continuation of Circular No. 17 of the 2nd March 1863, it is notified that Subordinate Medical Officers, when specially attached to the Public Works Department, will be entitled to travelling allowances as follows :—

Senior Apothecaries, as Sub-Engineers.
Apothecaries and Stewards, as Supervisors.
Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards, as Overseers.

CIRCULAR No. 62 OF 1863.—*Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 8th December* 1863.

DISPOSAL of arrear accounts of the Public Works Department.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1, *dated* 23*rd November* 1863.

From the Commission on Public Works Accounts, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

In the course of our enquiry into the Public Works Accounts, so far as it has gone, we have ascertained that considerable outstanding balances exist in the Controller's books which have to be adjusted over and above the ordinary outstanding accounts of disbursing officers which are under audit and adjustment in the course of current procedure, and without committing ourselves to any opinion as to whether it is desirable to introduce any changes into the present system of

account. We desire to submit that it would greatly tend to facilitate such a measure, should it eventually be determined on, if these outstanding balances were cleared off to the greatest possible extent during the present official year.

These balances consist of two kinds: 1*st*, the balances standing in the Suspense Account, which consist of expenditure passed to the credit of the disbursers, but which have to be cleared by bills for completed works: 2*ndly*, the balances standing against the disbursing officers, which consist of cash advances, retrenchments, and corrections.

We are unable at present to state the amount of these balances on the Suspense Account for all India, but the Inspector General at our request has called for the information from his office; but we may mention that in Bengal they amount to 80¾ lakhs, and although, as we are informed, these balances are exceptionally high, still they appear to be very considerable every where.

It appears that, under existing procedure,* the expenditure of the year on completed works, repairs, and establishments, is taken credit for in the account current of the year, so that the accumulation of these arrears is prevented for the future; the present balances arise from the expenditure of previous years, when a more detailed mode of clearing the accounts was in force, which, under late orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, has been replaced by the simpler arrangement noted above.

* See Inspector General's Circular No. 20 of 1863.

The delay in disposing of these arrears appears to consist: 1*st*, in the difficulty of obtaining the vouchers required to complete the accounts in the form prescribed for audit, *viz.*, a properly certified statement of the actual measurements of each completed work; 2*ndly*, in the fact that many of the works in question have exceeded the sanctioned estimates for them; and that in all such cases the Controller is obliged to submit the case to Government for orders before passing the charge, with a detailed explanation of the causes of such excess.

It has been explained to us that extreme difficulty often arises in obtaining a proper completion report (return of measurements) in the case of works completed in the past years, by reason of the changes which have occurred in the Executive Staff of the Department, and, as there appears to be no sort of question as to the work exhibited in the accounts having been actually executed, (since it was carefully audited and certified to before being passed to the credit of disbursers,) we are of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by withholding the adjustment of the accounts for the sake of mere formal documents which are made no real use of, while, as regards the works which have exceeded the estimates in cost, and the bills for which require the detailed sanction of Government, as there can be no doubt that these bills must be passed eventually, it seems very undesirable to burden the Public Works Books with these balances for an indefinite time. The facts regarding any case of excess can be brought before the notice of Government by a special report, quite as clearly as by a bill, and nothing appears to be gained by keeping the items on the Public Works Books while the matter is under consideration.

We therefore recommend that the whole of the balances for completed works at the debit of the Public Works Suspense Account be written off in the accounts for 1863-64, in the form of bill lately sanctioned for the accounts of 1862-63, which will bring every case of excess clearly to notice.

If this be done, the balance after debit of the Public Works Suspense Account will then consist only of the expenditure in works not completed, and of the value of the stores on hand, and payments on account to Contractors for value received.

We have next to consider the balance standing against the Engineer or Disbursing Department. This consists of—

1*st*.—Retrenchments, including clerical errors.
2*nd*—Unsecured advances.
3*rd*.—Cash.

It appears that the practice of retrenching has been abolished in all but very extreme cases since 1861,* so that the existing outstanding retrenchments almost all belong to an earlier period. It appears certain that the great mass of these would not have been made under the existing procedure, while it is equally certain that the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory explanations in regard to them has been rendered very great, if not insuperable by the length of time that has gone by since they were made. We therefore recommend that all such outstanding retrenchments be dealt with as such cases are now dealt with, and that all charges retrenched against Disbursing Officers, which appear to the Auditors to have been *bonâ fide* expended, be now written off to their credit. A list of the items might be furnished to Government for information.

* P. W. D., Circular No. 102 of 1861.

We further recommend that retrenchments made for clerical errors be dealt with in a similar way. The amount outstanding on this account is but small, and it appears unnecessary to adjust such corrections when any length of time has elapsed, and when the amount is too trifling to be of importance.

Unsecured advances, by which we mean advances made without security, or which have not been worked off, must needs remain at the debit of the Disbursing Officer.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council considers that the Commissioners have fully established a case for the measure which they propose, viz., to clear off the arrear balances now standing at the debit of the Public Works Suspense Account, for expenditure on works which has been passed to the credit of disbursers, but has not yet been written off against Government, and the balance outstanding on account of former and present Disbursing Officers. The balances have been accumulated under a system of audit no longer in force; and it being understood that the occurrence of such a state of arrears, or of any arrears, is impossible, if the rules now in force

are properly acted upon, His Excellency in Council considers it desirable to relieve the Public Works Accounts Offices of the burden which is caused by the maintenance of these long-standing balances on the books, and is pleased to order that they shall be disposed of in the accounts of the current year in the manner proposed.

2. But although it is desirable to clear off these balances from the Public Works Books, it is still quite necessary that the items of which they are composed should be properly scrutinized. As regards the balances of the Suspense Account, the items will be cleared by a bill of the new form (sanctioned in Public Works Department Proceedings No. 1267 G. G. of 6th July 1863,) showing the excess is the cause of the item being still on the books. It will be the duty of Local Governments and Administrations to call for explanations on such points as appear necessary, while a list of the items, which, under ordinary circumstances, would require the sanction of the Government of India, before being passed, is to be submitted to the Government of India with such information as appears necessary to explain the case, or as can be obtained.

3. As regards the balances at the debit of the Engineer or Disbursing Department, all *bond fide* expenditure is now to be written off; a clear Statement of the items being submitted to the Government of India through Local Governments and Administrations. Doubtful cases, especially those in which there is any suspicion of malversation on the part of any subordinate person, should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

4. The Governor General in Council is further of opinion that all the outstanding accounts of the old system against Public Works Officers in the books of the Accountant General and Deputy Accountants General should be at once cleared off. The nature of these outstanding accounts is explained in the accompanying note by the Inspector General of Public Works Accounts; they are generally of much older date than the balances on the Public Works Books, and no useful result can arise from retaining them on the records.

NOTES by Major G. Chesney, Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, on the Balances outstanding against Public Works Officers in the books of Accountant General and his Department,—dated 1st December 1863.

These balances date back as far as 1842, and are the relics of a time when there were no Public Works Officers of Account, but Executive Engineers were in account directly with the Accountant General. They are almost entirely composed merely of items of account in adjustment, not of cash items, and may be classified thus:—

A.—Bills for works audited and credited by Executive Eegineer in his account with the Accountant General, but credit for which has not been afforded by the latter, from non-receipt of the bill.

B.—Clerical errors in account.

C.—Credits taken for Ordnance stores returned to Magazines, but withheld for want of Vouchers.

D.—Inefficient balances of cash stores, and expenditure on works not accounted.

A large number of the balances belong to Officers deceased, and might be at once written off, whatever be their nature, there being absolutely no further information to be obtained.

As regards the remainder a large number (78) belong to the North Western Provinces, and all the records connected with them have been swept away in the mutinies. Nothing can be elucidated by enquiry in these cases, there being absolutely no basis on which to rest enquiry, and these items might all be written off at once to much advantage.

As regards items relating to Officers still alive, and to Officers of which the records exist.

Items A.—The Officer is not responsible that the bill did not reach the Accountant, it not being his duty to send it. An Officer having taken credit for a bill as audited in his account current, the presumption is of the strongest that the bill was audited. All these items might be now written off.

Items B—Should also, I think, be written off at once. The amounts are, I believe, small in every case, and adjustment is now impossible.

Items C.—The same remarks apply as to items A. They might be at once got rid of.

Items D.—A Statement of these might be at once called for, and the orders of Government taken upon each case upon its merits.

CIRCULAR No. 65.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 11th December* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, from which it will be seen that Grazing Dues, wherever they are controlled and administered by the Officers of the Forest Department, should be entered as an item of Forest Revenue:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (*No.* 5300)—*Dated* 29*th October* 1863.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council concurs in thinking that Grazing Dues, wherever they are controlled and administered by the Forest Department, not by District Officers, should be entered as an item of "Forest Revenue," instead of appearing under the head of Miscellaneous, and is pleased to resolve that the Receipts should be exhibited accordingly in the Accounts.

CIRCULAR No. 66.—*From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government, North Wertern Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Forth William, the* 14*th December* 1863.

SIR,—With reference to Public Works Department Circular No. 59, dated the 26th November 1863, on the subject of the financial treatment and control of the charges for Staging Bungalows, I am directed to intimate that, as under the orders therein conveyed, no Receipts or Expenditure under this head will, from the 1st May 1864, appear in the Imperial Public Works Accounts, due provision for the requisite funds should be made from local income.

2. It is requested that a copy of this Circular may be communicated to the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. D D.—*From Assistant Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to the Commissioner of Divisions, Public Works Department.—Dated Allahabad,* 22*nd December* 1863.

ANNEXES a Form of Roll to be used when it is desired to obtain promotion for Civil Divisional Engineers. The Rolls should be submitted to Government by the 15th of April and 15th October of each year. When there is no recommendation to make, no Roll need be sent.

In future, promotions of Civil Divisional Engineers will only take place half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November.

RETURN of Officers recommended for Promotion by the Commissioner of *for the half year ending the* 186

Names.	Present Grade.	Date of Appointment to present Grade.	Grade for which recommended.	Grounds for recommendation.

Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 68 OF 1863.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department, under date the 16*th December* 1863.

No. 752, dated 15th December 1863.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department.

The following rules, in regard to Soldiers of the Unattached List, are published for general information and guidance :—

I.—Soldiers of the Unattached List when removed from the List, either to be invalided or to return to Regimental duty, will revert to the pay of their Regimental rank from the dates on which they cease to draw the pay of their Staff or Departmental appointments and to perform their duties.

II.—These dates are not to be fixed in General Orders, but specified in a last pay cretificate to be given to the men by the Officers under whom they have been serving. In the certificate only the Regimental rank of the Soldiers should be mentioned.

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—*From* M. H. COURT, ESQUIRE, *Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, to all Deputy Inspectors General of Police, North Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the* 23*rd February* 1863.

SIRS,—I have the honor of calling your attention to Resolution of Government, North Western Provinces, No. 12 A., dated 21st ultimo, investing the Police with powers as Abkaree Officers, under Act XXI of 1856.

2. It is necessary that the Police should understand exactly the extent of their duties, powers, and responsibilities, and also clearly the Acts which amount to offences against the Excise Law, and of which they have cognizance.

3. Under Section 56 of Act XXI of 1856, Abkaree Officers are empowered and required to stop and detain any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation as illicit or contraband; to seize the vessels, packages, coverings, animals, or conveyances, used in holding or carrying the same; and to arrest the person or persons in whose possession such liquors or drugs are found.

4. The Resolution quoted above, invests all grades of Police with the powers of Abkaree Officers under this Section.

5. By Act XVIII of 1853, the barter, sale, or supply of any spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs to, or for the use of any European Soldiers, or to, or for the use of any European or Eurasian, being a Camp Follower or Soldier's Wife, within the limits of any Cantonment, or within the limits around a Cantonment, to which the provisions of the Act shall be extended by an order of Government, is prohibited and made punishable; and in case of a second conviction of the offence, the possession of any spirituous liquor shall be deemed, without further proof, to be in the possession of such person, for the purpose of being supplied to European Soldiers, contrary to the provisions of the said Act.

6. By Section 5 of the same law, any Police Officer authorized under the Act, may arrest without warrant any person committing the above offences, and may also seize any such spirituous liquors, drugs, &c., with the vessels containing the same, or any thing used for the purpose of moving, conveying, or concealing the same, which may be found in the possession of such person, and shall thereupon, without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before Magistrate or other Officer having jurisdiction to punish such offender.

7. Section 8 provides, that no Police Officer shall be competent to act under the provisions of Section 5, unless he shall have a general, or special authority so to do, either by the Commanding Officer, or by the Officer in charge of the Police.

8. All Police Officers are accordingly authorized to make the arrest and seizure under Section 5, and District Superintendent will add a written authority so to act, in the certificates of appointments of the Police located within the Cantonments of the North Western Provinces.

9. *All* grades of Police are therefore empowered to make arrest of persons having in possession illicit spirits or drugs, or persons selling or bartering to European Soldiers, or to European or Eurasian Camp Followers, or to Soldiers' Wives, intoxicating spirits or drugs, whether such be contraband or no, and to seize such spirits or drugs, with the vessels and instruments for holding, conveying, or concealing the same.

Illicit Opium is Opium not purchased from Government; or adulterated Opium.

Illicit Spirits are Spirits made at any other place than licensed Distilleries, or Spirits conveyed from any such Distillery without a Pass, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in the Pass.

10. The following Drugs can only be sold by licensed Venders:—Opium, Ganjah, Bhang, Churrus and Mudduk.

11. By Section 57 of Act XXI of 1856, Abkaree Officers, being above the rank of Jemadar of Peons, are empowered to arrest any person having in his possession an unlicensed Still, or any spirits or drugs liable to confiscation, or any person engaged in the unlawful sale of spirits or drugs, and to seize and detain such Still with all the materials for working it, and all such liquors and drugs.

12. Under Section 58, the same Officers are empowered, on receiving in writing credible information of the illicit manufacture, or the possession of illicit spirits or drugs, to search any house, boat, or other place, between sun-rise and sun-set.

13. These powers are given to Chief Constables, and Police Officers above the rank of Chief Constable, by the Resolution of Government, and although the lower grades of Police should obtain and communicate very early information of the Establishment of an unlicensed Still, or of the sale of spirits or drugs by an unlicensed Vender, still the actual seizure or search can only be made by the superior Officers of Police designated above.

14. The following are definitions of offences which apply to illicit manufacture or sale :—

Illicit Manufacture, is the manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, at any other place than a Distillery established and licensed by authority.

An unlicensed Vender, is any person selling any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, without license.

The unlawful sale by licensed Vender, is the selling a larger quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, than is allowed to be sold by Section 35 of Act XXI of 1856, *viz*:—

Country Spirits, ...	1 seer.
Taree or Puchnye, ...	4 seers.
Ganjah, Bhang, or any preparation of the same, ...	¼ seer.
Churrus or Opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same,	5 tolahs.

Secondly.—The sale in retail, by wholesale licensed Vender not having a retail license.

15. In order to facilitate in maintenance of the law, and the prevention of illicit manufacture, and sale of spirits, a list of all licensed Distilleries established, and of licensed wholesale and retail Venders belonging to each Police Circle or Station, should be formed, and hung up in the Station House. The Constables should know exactly the names of the Venders, the locality in which their shop is held, and the village in which a licensed Distillery is established.

16. In Cantonments it is usual to enter in licenses given to Venders, specific precautionary conditions, *e. g.*, a condition whereby liquor purchased is to be drunk on the premises only. Whenever this is the case, the terms of each such license should be well known to the Police of the Station, that they may at once recognize any breach thereof.

17. It must be clearly understood by all European Officers, and by the Officers in charge of Stations, that no additional duty is to be imposed upon the Police in consequence of their having been vested with powers as Abkaree Officers under Act XXI of 1856. The effect of the Resolution of Government is merely to legalise arrest of offenders, or the detention and seizure of illicit spirits, or the seizure of, and search for, illicit Stills, &c. As Officers of Police, they are paid Agents of Government for the maintenance of the laws of the realm on every point, although more especially for the prevention and detection of crimes cognizable by them, and for the pursuit and apprehension of grave offenders. But the power of arrest of offenders against the Excise Laws, or of seizure of illicit or contraband spirits or drugs, was not given to Police by the Police Act V of 1861, or by the Procedure Act XXV of 1861. Still this power is necessary to enable them to perform their general duty of maintaining the Excise Laws, with effect, and is therefore given to Police by the Resolution of Government, under the authority of the Act itself.

18. The Police will not, however, be taken off their proper duties, or be specially employed for the protection of the Excise; against this District Superintendents will carefully guard, because if so employed, the performance of their more legitimate duties (in which they are fully employed) would be impaired. But though not specially employed as Abkaree Officers, they are able and expected to prevent open infraction of the law, and the existence, for any time, of an illicit Distillery, or of a shop kept by an unlicensed Vender, will be a proof of gross neglect on their part.

19. Act XXI of 1856, imposes duties to be performed by Officers of Police, not as Abkaree Officers, but in their proper capacity as Police Officers; these, and the penalties, &c., under the Act, are hereby brought to your notice, with the view that they should be included in the instruction to be imparted to the Executive Police.

20. Section 58 requires the Officer in charge of a Police Station to attend himself or depute any Officer of Police, not being below the rank of a Jemadar of Peons, (*i. e.*, Head Constable,) to attend and witness the search of any shop or premises, situated within the limits of their Police circle, whenever required to do so by an Abkaree Officer, who, being in receipt of credible information, shall desire to make such search. The search must be made in the presence of a Police Officer of the above rank, and refusal to attend, which would prevent such search being made, is therefore punishable by severe fine under Section 65, which runs as follows:—

"All Police Officers are required to aid the Abkaree Officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given, or request made by such Officers; and any Police Officer who, without lawful excuse, shall neglect or refuse to assist as aforesaid, and any Darogah (Chief Constable) or other Officer in charge of a Police Station, who, on application made by an Abkaree Officer, under Section 58 of this Act, shall fail to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate Officer, not being below the rank of Jemadar (Head Constable,) shall forfeit, for such offence, a sum not exceeding Rs. 500."

21. The duty of the Police Officer is merely to be present as a witness to the search, to see that it is fairly and honestly conducted, and to testify to the result of such search.

22. Again Section 45 provides as follows:—

"Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notorious bad character to meet, or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquors, or drugs, shall forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding Rs. 200."

23. The above Section is a most important one; it has peculiar applicability to the legitimate and ordinary duties of Police, by whom it should be carefully kept in view, and observance be rigidly enforced. Under Section 23 of Act V of 1861, the Police are empowered to visit and inspect such shops, and have thereby full opportunity and authority to maintain this law—not only in this, but in every other respect.

24. The following parts of Act XXI of 1856, regulate the conduct and proceedings of the Police, when acting in their capacity as Abkaree Officers:—

25. By Section 60, in the event of arrest or seizure being made by an Abkaree Officer under Section 56 or 57, or in event of search being made under Section 58, it is the duty of the Abkaree Officer to report every such arrest, seizure, or search, to his Official* Superior, and unless acting under the Warrant of the Collector, to take the person arrested to the Magistrate for trial, within 24 hours. Neglect of this Rule is punishable under Section 68, by fine of Rs. 200.

* The Official Superior of a Police Officer, when acting in the capacity of an Abkaree Officer, is the Collector.

26. Charge Sheets will not accompany such prisoners, as arrest is made in the capacity of Abkaree Officer, whereas the Charge Sheet is the form under which Police report to the Magistrate, charges taken and arrests made by them as Police, and for crimes cognizable by them under Act XXV.

27. By Section 67 of Act XXI of 1856, the search of any house, boat, or other place, without reasonable ground of suspicion, or the unnecessary and vexatious seizure of goods, or chattels, on the pretence of searching for spirituous liquors, or drugs; the vexatious or unnecessary arrest of any person, or the committing any other excess not required for the execution of duty, is punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

28. By Section 69 of the same Act, connivance at the manufacture, or the sale of liquors or drugs by unlicensed Vender, or of sale by licensed Vender contrary to the terms of his license, or the connivance at the escape of any person arrested under the Act, is punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

29. By the Act, one moiety of all fines and forfeitures, levied from persons convicted of offence under the Act, is awarded to the Officer or Officers who apprehended the offender, or in case such fines be not realized, rewards not exceeding Rs. 200 may be sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue, if these rules are observed, payment of such moieties of fines, or forfeitures, or of rewards, will always be sanctioned to Police.

30. You are requested to see, that the District Superintendents of your Divisions give full instruction to the Police of Stations, and more especially to those in and around Military Cantonments, on the contents of this Circular.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 4.—*From* LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. DODD, *Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, to all Deputy Inspectors General of Police, N. W. Provinces, and District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.—Dated Allahabad, the* 12*th March* 1863.

THE following correspondence is circulated for general information and guidance:—

No. 159.—*From the Superintendent, Agra District Police, Agra, to* CAPTAIN J. J. ECKFORD, *Deputy Inspector General of Police, Agra Division.—Dated Agra, the* 18*th February* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to solicit the favor of your laying the following question before the Inspector General of Police, for his consideration, relative to Government Resolution No. 610 A. of 1862, concerning the *Police Gazette*.

2. Is it intended, by that Resolution, to prohibit Superintendents, when they see proper cause, from sending notices of the occurrence of crime to Superintendents in neighbouring Districts? I ask the question as having received on two occasions, in reply to such communications on my part, answers declining to issue the usual notices. I have also received a copy of a Vernacular order issued by the Inspector General in one District, from which it might be surmised that such was his intention. The inconvenience resulting from such a system is, however, too obvious, and has too great a tendency to disunite, instead of uniting the Districts, to allow me to pass over the matter without enquiring the real intention of the Inspector General as to how speedy information of crime is to be circulated, and I do so with the more confidence from taking into account the nature of the orders issued regarding procedure in cases of theft by administering poisonous drugs.

No. 677.—*From* LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. DODD, *Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, North Western Provinces, to* CAPTAIN J. J. ECKFORD, *Depy. Inspr. General of Police, Agra.—Dated Allahabad, the 5th March* 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Docket No. 176, dated 18th ultimo, with its enclosure from the District Superintendent of Agra Police.

2. The enquiry made from the Inspector General of Police appears to be, 1*st*.—What restriction is made on the notification to surrounding Police, of crimes committed in any particular District; 2*ndly*.—What restriction is imposed in giving publication in the *Police Gazette*, of crime.

3. During the Inspector General's tour of inspection, he found that District Superintendents were in the habit of sending to all surrounding Districts, notices of crime committed which they had not discovered, together with detailed lists of property stolen, and without any reference whatever to the utility of such information.

4. The practice is an old one in this country, and is, in effect, exceedingly mischievous. A Police Officer, within whose jurisdiction the crime occurs, gives up enquiry and search if not immediately successful, and having called upon his neighbours in every direction to make search, considers his own duty done. On the other hand, the Police Officer receiving such notice, looks upon the notice as a customary, ordinary part of procedure, and not as a requisition for active and actual exertion.

5. Order Books were filled with such customary notices of crime, and an immense amount of useless labor and time lost. For instance, the District Superintendent sends a notice of crime to seven neighbouring Districts. Each of those seven neighbouring Superintendents sends a copy to each Police Station, say twenty Stations, and at each of these Stations these Orders are copied in the Order Book. The narrative is copied $7 \times 20 \times 2 = 280$ times, and nothing further is done.

6. This, as a practice, the Inspector General desires to stop, and to restrict communication between Districts to cases when the co-operation and search of neighbouring Police is of probable utility.

7. As instances—A Dacoitee occurs by armed men; immediate notice should be sent to Police of a surrounding circle that such occurred, and with a formal requisition that immediate search may be made for men of the description given.

A theft occurs, and the thief is believed to have gone in a certain direction; immediate notice is sent to the Police of that direction, with lists of stolen property, and with a requisition that a close search may be made.

A murder is committed, and the murderer absconds. He is said to have connections in a distant part of another District. Notice is sent to that District, and a requisition made for search in the tract indicated.

8. In all such and similar cases communication should be made by the Police to each other, but with an express purpose, and in such cases the Police should be instructed in, and made to obey the following directions:—

9. Notice of crime should be sent without any delay, and by the most expeditious methods, by the Police Officer of the spot, and only to such Police as can afford probable assistance. The notice will not be a mere narrative of the crime, but will show the object, and the nature of search to be made, or of the assistance required, and such information as will facilitate such search, or be indicative of the nature of the enquiry most likely to be successful.

10. A Police Officer receiving such notice, will at once take active and practical measures for rendering the assistance called for, in the most effectual way, until the pursuit, search, or enquiry drops by order of the Superintendent of the District in which the offence occurred. The Police of neighbouring Stations who have been called upon to assist will communicate daily, and in the shape of a Special Diary, with the Police of the spot, that the latter may be daily cognizant of the united efforts made, and the result. This daily Diary will be forwarded also by the Officer of the spot to his District Superintendent, together with his own Diary of proceedings.

11. The Police assisting in search, will send a second copy of the Diary forwarded by them to the Police of the spot, for the information of the District Superintendent, who will then see that his Police are giving the assistance required, promptly and efficiently.

12. It will be seen that communication of crime by Police of one to Police of another District, should only be made when there is a special specific object in doing so.

13. The Inspector General of Police now comes to the second question.

14. The *Police Gazette* is intended as a means of publishing names and descriptive rolls of absconded offenders or escaped convicts who are of notoriety, for whom general search is required, or for whose apprehension rewards are offered. 2*ndly*.—To communicate intelligence of the commission of such crimes, being of grave character, and of general importance or novelty, of which repetition may be prevented by being forewarned, or of which some general clue has been found to exist, and of which detection may be effected by any other Police, who accidentally or otherwise obtain that clue.

15. To assist you in understanding clearly what the Inspector General means, I am desired to give the following exemplars of cases that should be notified:—

(A.) The inhabitants of a certain town have been victimized by a new and extensive system of fraud or cheating, the cheat having, after success, absconded. Such would be notified, and a descriptive roll of the cheat given, in order that a repetition of the fraud may be attended by immediate discovery, and by the apprehension of the cheat for old offences.

(*B.*) An extensive theft of property, capable of identification anywhere, is committed. Notice of the crime and of such property may be made that accidental discovery of any article of property answering to the description given, may lead to discovery of the rest, and of the thieves.

(*C.*) A person, unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, or who has given an account proved to be false, is found in possession of property supposed to have been plundered or stolen. A description of the person and of the property found should be published, that in case of a dacoitee or other crime having been committed elsewhere, with plunder or theft of such property, the fact of the finding of property answering the description may be known, and the crime itself detected.

16. Numerous other instances may be given, and will arise, and it is only necessary to keep in view the broad principle, that notification in the *Gazette* should only be asked, when general publication is necessary, or is likely to be of practical assistance towards the prevention or detection of crime, or the pursuit and apprehension of offenders.

17. Again, publication should be avoided when such is likely to be of benefit to the Criminal as well as to the Police. There are crimes, or there may be particular circumstances, in which secrecy is necessary to detection, and of which publication would be injurious; and you must be aware that the *Police Gazette*, unless carefully conducted, might prove of greater service to the Criminal than to the Police or the Public.

18. Again, it is not intended to be a *quasi* Register of offences of which the Police have failed to make discovery, but only of such offences of general importance or of grave character, further prevention or detection of which may be effected by being published.

19. The following are instances in which insertion has been refused :—

	REASON WHY REFUSED.
A.—Notice was received of a murder committed by some person unknown.	No clue found to exist, possession of which would lead to discovery, and no information given by which enquiry could be directed.
B.—A theft occurred accompanied by loss of property as per Schedule. Criminal unknown.	The property not capable of identification, and such as in general use, *viz.*, brass utensils, cooking pots, and cash.

20. As in cases of special notification of crimes committed, communication should only be for special purpose with probable success on special enquiry, so notification in the *Gazette* should be only of those cases where general publication is necessary for general warning, or likely to lead to practical results; and to insure these results in cases where publication is made, it is necessary that the publication should show clearly the information, or so much of the information gained, as it is necessary the Police throughout the country should know, in order to attain those results, and such as may be a true guide to prevent their falling into error, or, on the other hand, to ensure their recognizing the clue should they discover it.

21. It is further necessary that the Police of the country, and more particularly the Officers in charge of Stations, and the Inspectors of Divisions, should make themselves acquainted with such of its contents as relate to crime or criminals, and you are therefore requested to direct all Inspectors or other Superior Officers, when visiting Stations, to see that the *Gazettes* are studied, and to hold Inspectors of Divisions responsible that they read the *Gazettes* received since their former visit, in the hearing of the whole Police force, whenever they inspect any Police Station or Outpost.

CIRCULAR No. 6.—*From Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, to all Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.—Dated Allahabad, the 9th May* 1863.

THE enclosed Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, in the Home Department, shewing the Law on the crime of Robbery by administration of Poisonous Drugs, is circulated for general information and guidance.

No. 1545.

EXTRACT paragraphs 4 *to* 10 *from a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces.—Dated* 6*th March* 1863.

4. There can be no doubt, the President in Council thinks, that the offence which is declared in the correspondence received from the Government of the North Western Provinces, to be so prevalent in those Provinces is "robbery," not simply "theft." Section 390 of the Indian Penal Code declares, that theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away, or in attempting to carry away property obtained by theft,

the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes, or attempts to cause to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, &c. According to Section 319 of the Code, whoever causes bodily pain disease or infirmity to any person, is said to cause hurt. Any hurt which endangers life, or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, is declared by Section 320, to be "grievous." Section 321 declares that whoever does any act with the intention of causing hurt to any person, "or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person," is said "voluntarily to cause hurt;" and Section 322 points out what constitutes the "voluntarily causing grievous hurt." That the administering poison with a view to rob the person to whom the poison is administered, whereby, if death does not actually ensue, life is almost always endangered, and insensibility or violent retching, or vomiting, and purging generally caused, is within the definition of "voluntarily causing hurt," or "grievous hurt," appears to the Hon'ble the President in Council to admit of no doubt.*

* (See Note on Indian Penal Code by Morgan and Mocpherson, page 287, where in treating of "hurt" it is remarked "a person who mixes a deleterious potion and places it on the table of another, may cause serious hurt," &c.)

5. Section 394, to which no allusion is found in the correspondence from the North West Government enacts, "if any person in committing or attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily "causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to "commit such robbery, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprison-"ment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

6. Section 310 says:—Whoever shall have been habitually associated with any other or others, for the purpose of committing robbery, by means of, or accompanied with murder, is a Thug; and the next section provides, that whoever is a Thug, shall be punished with transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine. His Honor in Council has no doubt, that the provisions of the Sections just quoted would be found applicable to very many of the persons who are alleged to be associated together in this country for the purpose of committing robbery by poisoning, or who may hereafter become so associated; and that such persons might be proceeded against, under the Laws and Rules which have, from time to time, been passed for the suppression of Thuggee.

7. Section 401 of the Penal Code provides, that whoever shall belong to any wandering, or other gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, or robbery, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. This Section would doubtless reach many of the persons mentioned in the last preceding paragraph who might not be within reach of the Section therein quoted.

8. Section 328 of the same Code declares, that:—"Whoever administers to, or causes to be "taken by, any person, any poison or any stupifying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other "thing, with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the com-"mission of an offence, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punish-"ed with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall "also be liable to fine."

9. Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure declares, that whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate of the District, or to an Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, that any person is by repute a robber, or thief, or of notoriously bad livelihood, such Magistrate or other Officer may require security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year, which period may be extended, under the circumstances stated in the following Section, to three years; and Section 301 provides, that in default of finding the required security, the party may be imprisoned for the full period, for which he has been required to give security.

10. Sections 209 and 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code, contain provisions for the tender of pardon to offenders with a view to secure the conviction of other persons; and Section 54 provides for the remission of punishment after conviction, including (as it appears to the President in Council) the suspension of punishment. The Section says, "when any person has been sentenced "to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Govern-"ment, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which such person shall "accept, remit the whole, or any part of the punishment to which he shall have been sentenced."

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 118.—RECORD FEES OF A COLLECTOR'S OFFICE TO BE CREDITED TO LOCAL FUNDS SUBORDINATE TO "PUBLIC DEBT."—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1863.

I HAVE the honor to request, that in future all fees collected in the Record Department of a Collector's Office may be credited to "*Local Funds*," subordinate to PUBLIC DEBT, under the designation of "*Record Fund*," and not to Government, as has been the practice in some Districts.

All such fees collected since May last should at once be transferred to that head, and a Memorandum shewing the entries affected should be submitted to this Office without delay.

CIRCULAR No. 120.—MODIFIED RULES REGARDING PAYMENT OF CHEQUES DRAWN BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 10TH OF MARCH 1863.

IN modification of former instructions on the subject, I have the honor to request that you will in future observe the following rules regarding the payment of Cheques drawn upon you by Officers of the *Public Works Department*:—

I.—No Cheque will be payable after the expiration of the month in which it is drawn; and those Cheques that have not been presented for payment within the month will be cancelled.

II.—Immediately after the termination of each month, the Executive Engineer will send to the Treasury Officer a statement showing the Cheques drawn during the month, on receipt of which the Treasury Officer will furnish the Executive Engineer with a note of the Cheques included therein *which have not been presented for payment*. After receiving this note, the Executive Engineer will grant a consolidated receipt for the amount of Cheques *actually cashed*, and not for the whole amount of Cheques issued by him.

CIRCULAR No. 121.—"FOREST REVENUE" SUBSTITUTED FOR "SAYER."—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 10TH MARCH 1863.

I HAVE the honor to request that from the ensuing official year you will discontinue the head of "*Sayer*" in your Cash Account, and substitute for it the head "*Forest Revenue*."

2. On the *Receipt* side of the account, the income from the following sources will be distinctly specified, *viz.*:—

Duty on British Timber.	Produce of Forests.
Duty on Drift Timber.	Foreign Timber Fees.
Sale of Timber of Government Forests.	Jungle Fees.

3. All other items of Receipt now shewn under *Sayer* are to be transferred to the Sub-Division of "*Miscellaneous*" Receipts, under *Land Revenue*, one item excepted, *viz.*, *Fees for Stamping weights*, which must be shown under *XV. Miscellaneous*.

4. Of the *Charges* under *Sayer*, such as appertain to Forest will be shown under the head "*Forest Revenue*," and the remaining payments, hitherto classed as Sayer or as "other expenses" under Sayer, will be entered under *B. IV. Miscellaneous*.

CIRCULAR No. 122.—INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS ARE TO BE NOTED ON BILLS OF THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 23RD OF MARCH 1863.

UNDER instructions from the Auditor General of India, I have the honor to draw your attention to my Circular No. 33, dated 4th September 1861, and to request that you will invariably note Income Tax deductions on all Bills liable to such deductions, that may be presented for payment by the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

CIRCULAR No. 123.—FINES TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE ACCOUNTS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 23RD OF MARCH 1863.

IN continuation of my Circular No. 114, dated 4th ultimo, I have the honor to request that you will in future omit from both sides of your Cash Account not only *Savings of Establishment*, but also *fines* levied on employés in Public Offices. But when a deduction in account is not practicable, such fines should be entered as a miscellaneous receipt, under a head corresponding with that to which the charge is debitable.

As an exception to the above rule, the full salary of appointments held by Civil Servants should be charged in the account, and any deductions that may be made therefrom should be credited to the *Civil Service Absentee Fund*, subordinate to PUBLIC DEBT.

CIRCULAR No. 124.—CIVIL SERVICE ABSENTEE FUND.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 31ST MARCH 1863.

WITH reference to the orders of the Government of India, No. 435 A., dated 26th ultimo, just received, I have the honor to request, in modification of my Circular No. 123, dated 23rd instant; that you will, *after the close of the current official year*, discontinue the heading "Civil Service Absentee Fund," and omit the net savings of the Covenanted Civil Service Allowances from the account, charging the Deputation and Travelling Allowances against the Grants of the Department in which they are incurred. Expenditure for such Allowances otherwise incurred should, as heretofore, be shown distinctly under the appropriate headings.

CIRCULAR No. 128.—SIGNATURE BOTH OF TREASURER AND HEAD CLERK TO BE AFFIXED TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER RECEIPTS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 10TH JUNE 1863.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the ruling of the Board of Audit, under date the 8th ultimo, the signatures both of the Treasurer and Head Clerk of the drawing Treasury should be affixed to Bills of Exchange and Transfer Receipts issued upon other Treasuries.

CIRCULAR No. 131.—COPIES OF VOUCHERS NOT TO BE RETAINED IN TREASURY OFFICES.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 11TH JULY 1863.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that under orders of the Government of India, No. 2206, of the 29th ultimo, in the Financial Department, the practice of taking copies of Vouchers submitted with Treasury Accounts is prohibited, as altogether useless, and calculated to cause delay in the submission of the Accounts.

It is considered that a Register of the Vouchers kept in the Treasury Office will be sufficient for general purposes of reference; the original Vouchers being always available from this Office if required for any special purpose.

CIRCULAR No. 132.—SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS OF CREDIT, TO COVER EMERGENT ADVANCES TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, NO LONGER REQUIRED.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 11TH JULY 1863.

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that under orders of the Board of Audit No. 19, of the 5th instant, the provision made in Clause 99 of the "Amended Rules for Bills of Exchange," for Supplementary Letters of Credit, in the case of "Emergent Advances" to the Military Department, has been cancelled.

Such advances should in future be dealt with, under the provision of Clause 100 of the Amended Rules, the parenthesis (or by a Supplementary Letter of Credit) being omitted therefrom, that "if the advances are not covered by the regular monthly Letter of Credit of the Executive Officer concerned, the amount should be noted at the close of the month on the monthly Letter of Credit, as having been issued in addition to the sum authorized."

As before required, advances of the above description should be intimated without delay to the "Controller of Military Finance."

CIRCULAR No. 133.—HOW TO ADJUST CHARGES IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT OF STAFF CORPS PAY.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 11TH JULY 1863.

THE following Extract of Proceedings of the Board of Audit regarding the adjustment of charges for the excess amount of Staff Corps Pay is forwarded to all Treasury Officers for information and guidance :—

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Audit, No. 10, *dated* 22*nd May* 1863.

Read the under noted correspondence, submitted in original, under endorsement from the Military Finance Department, No. 180, of the 14th May 1863, for determination of the following questions which have been raised by the compiler of Military Expenditure :—

1*st*.—Whether in the case of a Staff Corps Officer in Civil employ, whose Staff Corps pay exceeds his Civil salary, the amount in excess of the latter, as it is to be a Military charge under Financial Resolution No. 689*g*, dated 14th October 1862, should not properly be disbursed in the Military Department.

2*nd*.—Whether, when a Staff Corps Officer of one Presidency is employed in the Civil Department of another, such an excess over his Civil salary is not (under the operation of Financial Resolution, No. 373*a*, dated 19th February 1863) properly debitable to the Military Department of the Presidency in which he holds his Military Commission.

Letter from Controller of Military Finance, Calcutta, to Military Finance Department, No. 10902, dated 30th April 1863.
Letter from Compiler of Military Expenditure, to Controller of Military Finance, Calcutta, No. 319, dated 21st April 1863.

REMARKS.—The Board remark, that the charge for the excess amount of Staff Corps pay beyond the consolidated Civil salary should, in accordance with the ruling of Government in the case of Officers in transit from one Civil appointment to another, be borne by the Presidency to which the Officer may belong. The Board consider that the excess payment can be more effectually checked by the Officer who passes the consolidated Civil salary, and that a separate bill for the amount should accordingly be audited and paid in the Civil Department, for adjustment in the Civil accounts as a Remittance to the Military Department; such payments being included either in the Statement of Military Advances furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to the Military Accountant for the adjustment of the expenditure as a Military charge, or, in the case of Officers belonging to other Presidencies, in the Remittance Statement of the Presidency concerned, in the usual manner.

The Board are further of opinion, that the present system of realizing in the Civil Department, and remitting to the Secretaries of the Service Funds, the subscriptions of Staff Corps Officers in Civil employ, should not be disturbed.

GENERAL LETTER No. .—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 11TH JULY 1863.

UNDER instructions from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, I have the honor to request that you will in future pay out-stationed Police by orders on Tehseeldars, in lieu of cash payments at the Sudder Office, whenever such an arrangement may be practicable.

CIRCULAR No. 136.—ONE PER CENT. PREMIUM TO BE LEVIED ON REMITTANCES ON ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF WARDS.—ALLAHABAD, THE 24TH JULY 1863.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, under Orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2595 of the 15th ultimo, communicated in Circular No. 56 of the Auditor General of India, it has been ruled that Clause 69 of the Amended Bill Rules, quoted in the margin, shall be held applicable to all Remittances of the same nature, wherever they may occur, unless specially exempted.

69. "To Collectors or Courts of Wards in Bengal, on all Treasuries, at one per cent. premium, for remittance of sums belonging to Wards' Establishments."

CIRCULAR No. 137.—TELEGRAPH BILLS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 31ST JULY 1863.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that all Bills of the Telegraph Department (except Contingent charges for construction and repairs) will be audited by the Civil Pay Masters before payment from 1st August 1863, that is, beginning with payments to be made in August, but the bills must be charged in your Cash Accounts against the head " 7 General Government of India" as heretofore.

2nd.—To enable me to forward my Monthly Account Current of the Telegraph Department to the Auditor General of India, not later than the 20th of the month succeeding that for which it is to be rendered, I request that you will on the 5th of each month furnish me with a Statement shewing the transactions of that Department, in the form of Appendix No. VI. of the Cash Account at page 23. That Appendix, as far as the Telegraph Department is concerned, need not be filled up.

3rd.—The usual Vouchers should accompany the Statement, and the totals should correspond with those to be entered in your Cash Account.

CIRCULAR No. 139.—INCORPORATION OF TEHSEELEE ACCOUNTS WITH THOSE OF THE SUDDER TREASURY. DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 29TH AUGUST 1863.

IN forwarding the accompanying copy of paragraph 9 of a letter from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Punjab, to the Auditor General of India, I have the honor to request your opinion of the system proposed therein, for incorporating the accounts of the Tehseels with those of the Sudder Treasuries, stating also, whether it would be preferable to the present practice, and what difficulties (if any) you anticipate in introducing the change in the event of its being authorized for these Provinces.

EXTRACT of a letter No. 469, dated the 3rd June 1863, from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Punjab, to the address of the Officiating Auditor General of India, Calcutta.

Paragraph 9.—But I venture with deference to suggest, that the system of incorporating Tehseel Accounts into the daily books is altogether inexpedient. The Sudder Daily Books might I think represent the transactions of the Sudder Office merely in the same way as the Tehseel Daily Accounts *(Seeaha)* represents the transactions of the Tehseels. The latter need not be incorporated into the former, but the items may be posted straight to the Ledger, in the same way as the items of the former are. Cash remittances from Tehseels should be credited as such in the Sudder Cash Accounts, and debited in the Tehseel Accounts; and both the debit and credit entries would be omitted, balancing each other in the Monthly Cash Account of the district. I can myself see no objections to this plan (except that it is a change) and its advantages are threefold. In the first place it will enable the Daily Account and Cash Balance Sheets of the Sudder Treasury to be made up daily without exception; in the second place, it will secure the exhibition of a real instead of a fictitious Cash Balance; and lastly, by enabling the Cash Balance of the Sudder Treasury to be struck daily, it will afford a more effectual check on the accounts and the cash in the hands of the Treasurer.

CIRCULAR No. 142.—ADJUSTMENT OF ADVANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1863.

INSTANCES have lately been brought to my notice by the Military Accountant at Fort William, in which Treasury Officers have omitted to act in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Accountant's Manual, page 32, paragraph 11, regarding advances made to Military Officers, and the consequence is, that the adjustment of such advances has to some extent

been impeded owing to their recovery being rendered impracticable. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will invariably forward to the Controller of Military Finance, or to the Military Accountant at Fort William, the duplicate receipts of the parties receiving advances from your Treasury, by the dâk of the day in which the advances are made, to admit of steps being taken for their early adjustment.

CIRCULAR No. 143.—REGARDING SALES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS AND HOUSES.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1863.

IN continuation of the 1st paragraph of my Circular No. 117, dated 21st February 1863, directing that the amount of receipts from "Sales of Government Lands and Houses" be shewn in your Monthly Abstract and Cash Accounts in a distinct manuscript entry, under "VI Deposits," subordinate to "XVII-Public Debt," I have the honor to request that you will in future exhibit such sums in your Registers of Deposits also, should such a course not already have been followed by you.

CIRCULAR No. 144.—FAMILY REMITTANCES OF ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1863.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Civil Pay-Master, Punjab, is forwarded for the information and guidance of all Treasury Officers:—

(COPY.)

No. 4373.—FROM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE OFFICIATING CIVIL PAY-MASTER, PUNJAB, FORT WILLIAM, COUNCIL CHAMBER, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Taylor's letter No. 1020, dated 29th January 1863, regarding the mode in which Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains should make remittances to their families in England, and to state in reply that the right of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains to make Family Remittances to England, through the India Office, was recognized by a Government General Order of 9th October 1834, and the ordinary rule which the India Office considers essential, is to make the remittances, as far as possible, by a deduction from the pay which may be in course of issue. But as this is not possible with respect to Chaplains who are paid in the Civil Department, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make an exception in their favor, by allowing them to pay in cash into the Military Pay-Master's Treasury, or to his credit into a Civil Treasury up to the amount of the authorized remittance, in order that they may thus avail themselves of the only official agency (Military Pay-Masters and the Military Accountant) for making Family Remittances to Europe.

CIRCULAR No. 145.—ADVANCES TO SUB-OFFICERS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1863.

THE following copy of a letter No. 548, dated 29th ultimo, from the Officiating Auditor General of India, regarding advances to Sub-Officers of the Telegraph Department, is forwarded for information and guidance to all Treasury Officers.

No. 548.—FROM THE OFFICIATING AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—DATED THE 29TH AUGUST 1863.

IT appears from a correspondence (copy annexed) with the Director General of Telegraphs in India, that Treasury Officers at times make advances to Sub-Officers of the Telegraph Department on their application without calling for any authority, leaving them to be adjusted by Bills or by actual refunds from the parties drawing the advances. This course

is objectionable and unauthorized, I request therefore that you will be good enough to instruct all Officers in charge of Treasuries under your control to discontinue the practice of making such advances. When Officers are transferred from one place to another, their movements might be impeded and inconvenience felt for want of funds, and in such cases you may authorize a departure from the general rule, provided the application made by a Sub-Officer is supported by the authority of the Superintendent of the Circle from which the Officer is transferred; and when a Superintendent of a Circle requires aid for a similar purpose, he must produce the authority of the Director of the Division to which he belongs, in either case good and sufficient cause for making such advances must be shewn. With the above exception, I beg that the rule may be enforced generally and at once.

CIRCULAR No. 147.—PENSIONS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO BE ENTERED AS LOCAL CHARGES.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1863.

THE following Circular of the Auditor General of India is forwarded for information and guidance to all Treasury Officers:—

CIRCULAR No. 63.—FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA, TO ALL DEPUTY AUDITORS AND ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.—DATED THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Under instructions from the Government of India, No. 4300, dated 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, with a view to simplify and expedite the settlement of the accounts, it has been determined that the undermentioned payments, now shewn in your Financial Returns under "Adjusted Charges on account of other Governments," shall be treated as payments of the Presidency or Province in which the money is paid.

2. The classes of payments to which this principle is to be applied are the Political and Territorial Pensions adjusted under "B. II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements," and Superannuation Pensions and other payments adjusted under F. VII. You will accordingly include all such payments in the Budget Estimates of your own Government from 1864-65. The provision hitherto made for these payments in the Budget Estimates of other Governments and Provinces will, as a necessary consequence, be discontinued.

3. For example, the Territorial and Political Pensions paid in the North Western Provinces on account of the Bombay Presidency will be omitted from the Bombay Budget, and provided for in the Budget of the North Western Provinces, as a final charge under "B. II." Service Pensions paid in Oude on account of Bengal will be omitted from the Bengal Budget, and provided for in the Oude Budget, as a final charge under "F. VII." Thus, all Political and Service Pensions paid from Treasuries within your Presidency, will be provided for in your Budget Estimates as a charge of your own Government, while all similar payments which other Governments and Administrations may be called upon to make on account of your Government, will be similarly provided for as charges of their own.

4. Payments made to Officers, Civil or Military, of other Governments, while employed on any Civil duty within the limits of your Government, will also be charged from 1864-65 against the Budget provision of your own Government for the respective departments to which such Officers may be attached. No distinct or separate provision is required in this case in your Budget Estimate, which is taken for the full authorized Establishments, but should the Budget limit under any head be exceeded from this cause, the fact should be noted in your Annual Appropriation Audit Statement.

5. The payments made to Officers of other Presidencies while on leave will continue to be debited as "Adjusted Charges" of the Presidency concerned until further orders.

CIRCULAR No. 148.—STORES SUPPLIED TO BE PAID FOR ONLY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1863.

With advertence to the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3837, of the 18th August last, and in continuation of my Circular No. 103, dated 18th November 1862, I have the honor to inform you that Stores supplied from a Government Depôt should not as a rule, be paid for in cash, but be debited as a final charge in the Depôt Accounts.

2. But should the Supplying Department be obliged to purchase articles from the market, in order to meet an Indent of another Department, the latter should reimburse the former by a Transfer Receipt.

3. Any anticipated contingencies of this nature should be taken into account in preparing your Budget Estimates for 1864-65.

CIRCULAR No. 150.—"GRAZING DUES," CONTROLLED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT, TO BE TREATED AS FOREST REVENUE.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE OF NOVEMBER 1863.

UNDER orders of the President in Council, No. 5300, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that wherever "Grazing Dues" are controlled and administered by the Forest Department, they should be entered in your Cash Accounts as an item of "Forest Revenue," instead of appearing under the head of "Miscellaneous," subordinate to "I. Land Revenue, &c."

CIRCULAR No. 151.—REGARDING TENTAGE AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS TRAVELLING ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE NOVEMBER 1863.

THE annexed copy of the orders of the Government of India, No. 5046, dated 9th ultimo, is forwarded to the Treasury Officer at for his information and guidance.

No. 5046.—FROM E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, TO THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.—DATED FORT WILLIAM, COUNCIL CHAMBER, THE 9TH OCTOBER 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2927, dated the 18th September, and in reply to state, that the Hon'ble the President in Council concurs in your opinion, that the Tentage and Travelling Allowances of Officers travelling on the Public Service should be debited to the Departments to which their salaries are chargeable, irrespective of the particular purpose for which they may have travelled on each occasion.

CIRCULAR No. 152.—STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1863.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3431, dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to request that you will, from 1st May next, exhibit all Receipts and Charges on account of Staging Bungalows under a distinct head, to be called "Staging Bungalow Fund," subordinate to XVII 5, and H.V. respectively, and not under "Post Office Remittances," subordinate to XIX and K., as has been the practice heretofore.

CIRCULAR No. 153.—KHAM TEHSEEL CHARGES TO BE DEBITED AGAINST B. III.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE DECEMBER 1863.

SIR,—In continuation of para. 6 of my Circular No. 141, dated 13th October, I have the honor to request that from the 1st May 1864 "Charges on account of Estates under direct management," which have hitherto been paid out of Collections, may be exhibited under "*B. III. Allowances to Village and District Officers.*" The necessary provision will be made for them under this head, with reference to the amount estimated by you for such charges in Section I. of your Budget for 1864-65 under "*B. I.* 1. *Collectors.*"

CIRCULAR No. 155.—RAILWAY COMPENSATION CHARGES.—DATED ALLAHABAD, THE DECEMBER 1863.

ANNEXES for information and guidance copy of orders of Auditor General and Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, relative to the future exhibition of Railway Compensation Charges, and the Salary and Expenses of the Consulting Engineer, under "E. Works of Internal Improvement."

2nd.—The question of providing for the exhibition of the grant under "E." in your Abstracts has been referred to Government for consideration.

No. 807.—FROM OFFICIATING AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA, TO THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—DATED THE 11TH NOVEMBER 1863.

SIR,—In continuation of the orders of Government in the Financial Department, No. 3267, dated 18th July last, communicated to you direct, I have the honor to annex a copy of a letter to my address from the Secretary in that Department, No. 5319 of the 2nd instant, and to request that you will be good enough in future to discontinue the practice of debiting to the Government of India, charges incurred by your Government on account purchase of lands for the Railway noted in the margin, and the cost of Government Supervising Establishments, such as salary of Consulting Engineer, Establishment, &c. These charges should be treated as charges of your own Government, and shewn under the head of E. Public Works in your Estimates and Accounts.

East Indian Railway.

2. All advances to the Railway Companies in Bengal being made from the General Treasury at the Bank of Bengal, the loss by exchange will be adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India. The payments made by you on account of Railway Post Bills drawn by the Accountant General to the Government of India, will be debited to that Government as heretofore.

No. 5319.—To the Officiating Auditor General of India, Financial Department.—Dated Council Chamber, the 2nd November 1863.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 3267, dated 18th July, to your address, I am desired to state in explanation that—

1*st*.—The cost of lands taken for Railways will be charged in the Accounts of the Province in which the lands are situated.

2*nd*.—The cost of Government Supervising Establishments will be charged in the account of the Province which provides the Service, no distinction being made, though the line of Railway to be controlled runs through two or more Provinces or Administrations.

3*rd*.—Loss by exchange will, according to the existing practice, be charged in the accounts of the Government which makes the advances.

2. You will be so good as to issue the necessary Supplementary Orders to the Officers of Account to the above effect.

Circular No. 156.—Accounts of the Political Treasuries to be rendered to the Accountant General to the Government of India.—Dated Allahabad, the January 1864.

Sir,—The Government of India having decided that the accounts of the Central India Political Treasuries noted in the margin, shall from May 1864 be transferred to the Office of the Accountant General to the Government of India, I have the honor to request that Bills and Transfer Receipts drawn by those Treasuries *prior to* 1*st May* 1864, and discharged *after* that date, may be debited to Local Remittances subordinate to Public Debt, but Bills and Transfer Receipts drawn by or upon them on that or any *subsequent* date, may be shewn under "Account Current with India," subordinate to Remittances to or from other Governments.

Bhopal.
Gwalior.
Nagode, (including Rewah.)

Circular No. 157.—Remittance Statement of the Telegraph Department.—Dated Allahabad, the January 1864.

Sir,—In continuation of my Circulars noted in the margin, I have the honor to request that you will in future forward your Remittance Statement of the Telegraph Department direct to the *Auditor General of India* at Calcutta, in the form given in Appendix No. VI. of the Cash Account at page 23.

No. 34, dated 5th September 1861.
No. 125, dated 7th April 1863.